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FOR THE YEAR 1868.

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1869.

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CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT AND ORDERS

IN RELATION TO THE

CHURCH STREET DISTRICT.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, April 6, 1868.

ORDERED: That the Committee on the Church Street District be authorized to report in print, and that eight hundred copies be printed.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, April 9, 1868.

Concurred.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *President.*

Approved, April 11, 1868.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

April 13, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to the Church Street District, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The territory commonly known as the Church Street District lies between Pleasant Street and Ferdinand Street, Tremont Street and the Providence Railroad, and covers an area of about sixteen acres. The sewers first established there had an outlet into the empty basin, in the Back Bay; and as the water in the basin did not rise more than two or three feet above low water, no difficulty was experienced in the drainage, although the grade of a large portion of the territory, extending as far as Dover Street, was not more than five or six feet above mean low water. As the population increased in the southerly section of the city, the large quantity of sewage matter discharged into the empty basin created a nuisance dangerous to the public health. It was found necessary, therefore, to devise a system of drainage which would carry a portion, at least, of the sewage into deep water. As a part of a plan recommended by Messrs. Cheshbrough and Parrott, a sewer was constructed through Church Street, which discharged into Charles River at the foot of Otter Street, and which was intended to afford satisfactory drainage to the whole district. The small sewers east of Church Street emptied into this main sewer. The sewers below Church

Street, on the west, still continued to discharge into the Back Bay basin up to the year 1861. In that year, the Water Power Company began to fill their flats; and, in order to satisfy the parties who held a right of drainage into this basin, they built an intercepting sewer along the line now represented by Ferdinand Street. As the Company continued to fill the flats on the southerly side, the sewer was extended, from time to time, along the line of the Worcester Railroad, until it now reaches to Dartmouth Street, and discharges into Back Bay. The height to which the water has risen in the Bay, on account of the action of the Water Power Company and the State, has rendered this sewer at the present time almost worthless.

It appears, then, that drainage into any waters, having a lower level than the ordinary tide-waters, has been prevented; and that the only remedy is, to raise the grade of the territory. This conclusion is not a new one. The necessity for such action has been clearly foreseen for a number of years. The subject has been before the City Government every year since 1863; but it has been found impossible, heretofore, to perfect a plan satisfactory to the parties interested — namely, the Commonwealth, the Water Power Company, the city, and the occupants and owners of the territory. To show the condition in which the question is presented to this Government, it is necessary to review, briefly, the action of the City Council during the past two years.

Upon the application of a Committee of the City Council, in 1866, an Act was passed by the Legislature, May 10, 1866, authorizing the city to purchase, or otherwise take, the lands and estates, with the buildings and other fixtures thereon, situated and lying between Boylston Street and Tremont Street, Pleasant Street and Ferdinand Street; and, if the city was not able to obtain such lands or estates by agreement with the owners, the damages for taking them were to be determined in the manner provided in the cases of laying out Railroads and

Highways. The Board of Aldermen were authorized to fill up the lands to a grade of not less than twelve feet above mean low water, and to lay out such streets and avenues as they should adjudge the public convenience required, of a grade not less than eighteen feet. An account was to be kept of all receipts and expenditures on account of said taking; and, if it appeared that the expenses exceeded the receipts, Commissioners were to be appointed by the Supreme Court to inquire and ascertain what proportion of said expenses, if any, should be borne by the Water Power Company or the Commonwealth. It was provided that the act should not take effect unless accepted, within forty days after its passage, by the Water Power Company.

Of course the act was not accepted by that Corporation; and the Committee, on the 19th of June, reported, that the objects for which they had been appointed were defeated by the Water Power Company.

Later in the year, the Committee were instructed, by an order of the City Council, to report the best practicable plan for immediately improving the drainage of the territory. On the 13th of December, they reported, that the state of the territory was such that the work of improving it should be commenced without delay; and orders were recommended for adoption, authorizing the Committee on Paving, with the approval of the Mayor, to contract for raising all the streets and places to the grade of eighteen feet above mean low water, filling up the cellars and backyards, and underpinning the houses and outbuildings, at an expense not exceeding \$500,000,— the owners to make all necessary repairs upon their buildings, at their own expense, and make no claim upon the city for damages on account of the change of grade.

The subject, in this shape, was presented to the City Council so near the close of the year that, without much discussion, it was referred to the next City Council. Early in 1867, the con-

sideration of the subject was resumed by a joint Committee of the City Council; and, in order to prevent any obstacles being thrown in the way of such improvements as the Government might deem expedient to make, a bill was carefully drawn by Hon. B. R. Curtis, and the City Solicitor, giving the city extraordinary powers to act for the preservation of the public health. The act was approved by the Committee, and passed by the Legislature June 1, 1867. As your Committee propose to take advantage of the provisions of the act in carrying out the plan which they recommend, a copy is appended to this report.

Soon after the passage of the act, the Committee of 1867 gave several hearings to the owners of estates on the territory; but to the proposition submitted to them, namely, "that the city should take their estates, demolish all the buildings, and, after raising the land to a proper grade, lay out new streets and avenues thereon," they strongly objected, on the ground that such an exercise of power was unwarranted. Under these circumstances, the subject was dropped until the 21st of October, when a majority of the Committee submitted a resolve in favor of raising the buildings and widening the present streets. A minority of the Committee recommended that the estates should be taken, the buildings demolished, and the territory laid out on a new plan.

The recommendation of the minority was adopted, with an amendment by which the plan of proceeding, after the taking, was left to future action.

When this "expression of opinion" (for that was all the resolve aimed at) had been obtained from the City Council, it was found too late to complete the surveys and descriptions of the estates in time to enable the City Council to pass the necessary orders before the end of the year. No further action, therefore, could be taken by the Government of last year; and in this condition the whole subject has been referred to this Committee.

The necessity of affording a proper system of drainage to this territory, situated as it is in the heart of the city, is clear to everybody. The only way, as we have stated, in which a permanent and satisfactory system can be established is by raising the grade. The extent of the territory, and the number of different owners, have rendered it impossible to carry out any scheme of improvement except under the direction of the municipal corporation, invested with special powers to prosecute the work without hindrance. Such powers having been granted by the Legislature, the question which we are called upon to consider at this time is, "In what way can the city proceed to exercise those powers, so as to effect the object for which they were granted, with the least hardship or inconvenience to the owners and occupants of the territory?"

By a careful examination, made last year, it appears that the number of dwelling-houses on this district is 457; the number of stores and other buildings, 24; the number of families, 867; and the number of persons, 3,528. The average value of the dwelling-houses is about \$2,500.

No argument is necessary to demonstrate, that the removal of such a large number of respectable families could be made, even gradually, without positive hardship to some; and no payment of money for the present value of their estates, however liberal, would altogether prevent the hardship. This location is well adapted to the wants of the class who occupy it. It is not needed now, and there is little prospect that it ever will be needed, for business purposes, or for expensive residences. It does not appear desirable, then, in any point of view, that the city should spend an immense sum of money in clearing the territory and laying it out on a new plan to attempt to adapt it to purposes for which it is not wanted.

Looking at the subject impartially, and with a view to the best interests of all concerned, your Committee have come to the conclusion, that the property should be taken under the act of

the Legislature, to prevent any delay in the work; but that the city should give a bond to convey the estates back to the original owners, after the improvements necessary to abate the nuisance have been made.

The plan proposed by the Committee may be stated thus:

1. To *take* all the territory, below the grade hereinafter mentioned, within the district described in Chapter 308 of the acts of the year 1867.

2. To raise the Streets and Places to the grade of eighteen feet above mean low water.

3. To fill the cellars, back-yards and vacant lots to the grade of twelve feet above mean low water.

4. To raise and underpin such of the buildings as the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned shall deem expedient.

5. To re-lay water pipes, sewers and edgestones.

6. To give bonds to the former owners to return the estates (or such portions as are not required for streets or other purposes), after the above-mentioned improvements have been made; *provided*, said former owners will make all necessary repairs upon the estates returned to them after the raising and underpinning, and make no claim upon the city for damages.

7. To appoint three Commissioners, who shall, under the direction of a Committee of the City Council, have general supervision of the work.

It is not proposed to couple with this plan, which has for its object the preservation of the public health, any plan for the widening of the present streets. If, after the lands are taken, the Board of Aldermen adjudge that the public safety and convenience require the widening of Tremont Street, or any of the other streets and places, they can order such widening to be made, taking the necessary amount of land for the purpose from the city; and any estates benefited by the widening can

be assessed for a portion, at least, of the benefit before they are returned to the original owners.

From estimates which they have made, the Committee believe that the plan, of which they have given an outline above, can be carried out in less time, and at less expense to the city, than any plan heretofore suggested.

The following estimates are furnished by the City Surveyor :			
20,000 Squares of filling, @ \$8.00,	.	.	\$160,000
Paving and Street Crossings,	.	.	56,000
Edgestones and Sidewalks,	.	.	20,000
Sewers and Cesspools,	.	.	12,500
Raising Water-pipes,	.	.	8,000
Street Lamps,	.	.	1,200

Total cost of raising grade of territory,	.	.	\$257,700
The cost of raising and underpinning the			
buildings, according to an estimate			
by Wm. L. Brown, would be,	.	.	375,000

Total cost of raising territory and			
buildings,	.	.	\$632,700

The assessors' valuation, in 1867, of the real estate on this district, was \$1,592,100. From this should be deducted, on account of land and buildings not included in the *taking*, \$202,000,—leaving \$1,390,100 as the assessors' valuation of the property to be taken. To this should be added twenty per cent for the true valuation, and we have \$1,668,120.

Upon the plan which we have proposed (i. e. that the city should give a bond to convey the estates back to the original owners upon certain conditions), probably very few, if any, of the owners would elect to surrender their estates absolutely to the city; if they did, the city could, undoubtedly, sell them for a sufficient sum, after the improvements have been made, to pay the original cost. The expense to the city, therefore, would be

confined simply to raising the land and the buildings. Many of the streets and places are private property; but they have been used by the public so long that probably only nominal damages would be assessed by Commissioners or a jury for taking them.

Making a liberal allowance for contingencies, we believe that the net cost to the city of carrying out the plan proposed will not exceed the sum of *seven hundred thousand dollars*.

It will probably take two years, at least, to complete the improvements; and it is unnecessary, therefore, to make an appropriation for the entire cost at this time. Two hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient for the operations of the present year; and we have appended an order authorizing the Treasurer to borrow that amount.

Any plan for the improvement of this territory would be incomplete unless it comprehended the extension of Columbus Avenue, in some way, to Park Square. The Committee have given that portion of the subject very careful consideration; and, in order to bring it directly before the parties having the largest interest, they have submitted certain propositions to the Board of Directors of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, in substance as follows:

First, To move the passenger station of the corporation west and north, to allow the extension of Columbus Avenue, eighty feet wide, to Park Square.

Second, To close Church Street, between the northerly line of Columbus Avenue, extended, and Providence Street.

The Directors have signified their readiness to co-operate with the City in carrying out the general plan proposed, upon just and equitable equivalents to be agreed upon between the representatives of the City and the corporation.

The basis for a negotiation having thus been agreed upon, the Committee would earnestly recommend the subject to the early attention of the Board of Aldermen.

To carry out the plan proposed in the foregoing report (for taking and raising the territory and buildings on the Church Street District), the Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the following orders.

JOSEPH F. PAUL,
FRANCIS RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN JAMES,
SAMUEL RICE,
IVORY BEAN,
SAM'L B. HOPKINS,
JOHN W. LEIGHTON,
ALEXANDER WADSWORTH,

Committee.

DESCRIPTIONS.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

April 13th, 1868.

Whereas, by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed the first day of June, A. D. 1867, entitled, "An Act to enable the City of Boston to abate a nuisance existing therein, and for the Preservation of the Public Health in said City," it is provided among other things as follows, viz.

SECTION 1. The City of Boston may purchase or otherwise take the lands or any of them in said city, with the buildings and other fixtures thereon, situated and lying within the district bounded on the northwest by the northwesterly line of Columbus Avenue, extended to Church Street; on the north by the line of the southerly side of the passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, and the same extended to the westerly line of Church Street; on the east by Pleasant Street; on the southeast and south by Tremont Street and the Boston and Worcester Railroad; and on the west by Ferdinand Street. The said city shall, within sixty days from the time they shall take any of said lands, file in the office of the registry of deeds for the county of Suffolk, a description of the lands so taken, as certain as is required in a common conveyance of lands; and a statement that the same are taken pursuant to the provisions of this act; which said description and statement shall be signed by the mayor of said city; and the title to all land so taken shall vest in the City of Boston; and if any party whose land is taken shall agree with the said city upon the damage done to him by the said taking, the same shall be paid to him by the

said city forthwith. And it shall be the duty of the City of Boston forthwith, to raise the grade of said territory so taken or purchased, laying out and filling up the same with good materials, with reference to a complete drainage thereof, so as to abate the present nuisance and to preserve the health of the city, and in no wise to affect injuriously the lands of the Commonwealth or its grantees in the back bay, or the system of drainage therein.

Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that the said City of Boston, by virtue of the power and authority in said Act given, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, has taken, and by these presents does take, the following described parcels of land, with all the buildings and fixtures thereon, situated within the limits described in said Act, in said City of Boston, viz:—

Tremont
Street,
Vacant.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, thirty-three and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; westwardly, again southwardly and southwestwardly by other land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, on three lines, two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet, thirty-four feet and seventy-three feet; northwardly by land of Samuel Tenney, of Alice C. Driscoll, of Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustee, of James Simmons, of Thomas Trant, of Josiah Maclenathan and of Zilpah Pierce, one hundred and seventeen and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, sixty feet; containing fifty-one hundred and ninety square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis C. Lowell, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, forty feet; westwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, sixty feet; northwardly by land of Zilpah Pierce, by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by Bay Street, forty feet; and eastwardly by land of John D. Dunbar, sixty and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-four hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John D. Dunbar, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one feet. Westwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell and by Bay Street, sixty and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Bay Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2.4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles Andrew Bodge, sixty and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty square feet, more or less. Tremont Street, No. 375.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles Andrew Bodge, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John D. Dunbar, sixty and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Bay Street and by land of the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis Standish, sixty and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less. No. 373.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis Standish, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles Andrew Bodge, sixty and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John Blackie, sixty and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less. No. 371.

A parcel of land belonging to John Blackie, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Francis Standish, sixty and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth and by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of David Cobb, sixty and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty square feet, more or less. No. 369.

A parcel of land belonging to David Cobb, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John Blackie, sixty No. 367.

Tremont
Street.

and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale and by land of Gilman Page, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary V. Randall, sixty-one and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 365.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary V. Randall, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of David Cobb, sixty-one and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Gilman Page and by land of the heirs of Joseph A. Ballard, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, sixty-one and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less.

Nos. 363-
367, (cor.
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Francis C. Lowell, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Tremont Street, eighty-six and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary V. Randall, sixty-one and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Joseph A. Ballard, by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, by land of Mary E. and Lucy W. Winslow and by Church Street, eighty-six and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, sixty-one and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-two hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 351,
(cor.
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Newman S. Wax, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{7.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, sixty-one and $\frac{7.9}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by land of Peter Fee, twenty-one and $\frac{7.4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Ellen C. Shattuck, sixty-one and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

No. 349.

A parcel of land belonging to Ellen C. Shattuck, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Newman S. Wax, sixty-one and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Peter Fee and by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly

by land of Charles K. Darling, sixty-one and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; containing ^{Tremont Street.} twelve hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles K. Darling, bounded ^{No. 347.} as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ellen C. Shattuck, sixty-one and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge and by land of John A. Stein, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary F. Darling, sixty-one and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary F. Darling, bounded ^{No. 345.} as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles K. Darling, sixty-one and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of John A. Stein and by land of William Matthews jr., twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Mary C. Cummings, sixty-two and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Mary C. Cum- ^{No. 343.} mings, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary F. Darling, sixty-two and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of William Matthews jr. and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Tufts, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Emily Holmes, sixty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Emily Holmes, bounded ^{No. 341.} as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Mary C. Cummings, sixty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Tufts and by land of Isaac C. Brewer, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Robert H. Eddy, sixty-two and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and six square feet, more or less.

Tremont
Street.
No. 339.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert H. Eddy, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Emily Holmes, sixty-two and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Isaac C. Brewer and by land of Abraham A. Call and Ansel Lothrop, Trustees, twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary E. Brown, sixty-two and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

No. 337.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary E. Brown, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Robert H. Eddy, sixty-two and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Abraham A. Call and Ansel Lothrop, Trustees, and by land of James Hendley, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Lucy Van Derlip, sixty-two and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and six square feet, more or less.

No. 335.

A parcel of land belonging to Lucy Van Derlip, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Mary E. Brown, sixty-two and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of James Hendley, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Stephen B. Cram, sixty-two and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

No. 333.

A parcel of land belonging to Stephen B. Cram, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Lucy Van Derlip, sixty-two and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of James Hendley and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon, sixty-two and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and fifteen square feet more or less.

Nos. 331-
329.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles H. Bacon, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, forty-two and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Stephen B. Cram, sixty-two and

$\frac{42}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, Tremont Street, forty-two and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by said land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by land of the heirs of Edward Prescott, sixty-two and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet: containing twenty-six hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Edward Prescott, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon, sixty and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by Jefferson Street, sixty and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Moses Chase, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, fifty-two and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Jefferson Street, twenty feet; northwardly by land of Sarah B. Ackerman and Caroline H. Guigon, fifty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon, twenty-four and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and sixty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles H. Bacon, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-eight and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Moses Chase, of Sarah B. Ackerman and Caroline H. Guigon and of the heirs of Edward Prescott, fifty-one and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Patrick F. Sullivan, twenty-seven and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of William C. Martin, fifty-three feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William C. Martin, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon, fifty-three feet; northwardly by land of Patrick F. Sullivan, twenty and $\frac{71}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again northwardly and eastwardly again by land of Leon Strauss and by

Tremont
Street.

land of Francis C. Lowell, on three lines, twenty-three and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet, one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet and thirty and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and sixty-three square feet, more or less.

Pleasant
Street,
Nos. 68-70,
cor. Tre-
mont
Street.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis C. Lowell, bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by Tremont Street, forty-two and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of William C. Martin, thirty and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of Leon Strauss, on three lines, ten and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and thirty feet; and eastwardly again by Pleasant Street, thirty and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 72.

A parcel of land belonging to Leon Strauss, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by Pleasant Street, twenty-three and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; southwardly, westwardly and southwardly again by land of Francis C. Lowell and by land of the heirs of William C. Martin, on three lines, thirty feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and twelve and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; westwardly again by said land of the heirs of William C. Martin, twenty-three and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Patrick F. Sullivan, thirty-nine and $\frac{89}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-three square feet, more or less.

Jefferson
Street.

Street.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being Jefferson Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:— Northwardly by Fayette Street, nineteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the easterly line of Jefferson Street, one hundred and fifty-one and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Tremont Street, twenty-two feet; and westwardly by the westerly line of said Jefferson Street, one hundred and forty-two and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet.

No. 5.

A parcel of land belonging to Sarah B. Ackerman and Caroline H. Guigon, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Jefferson Street, nineteen and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Moses Chase, fifty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon, eighteen and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of the heirs of Edward Prescott, fifty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Edward Prescott, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Jefferson Street, eighteen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; southwardly by land of Sarah B. Ackerman and Caroline H. Guigon, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by land of Charles H. Bacon and by land of Patrick F. Sullivan, eighteen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Maria C. Davenport, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Maria C. Davenport, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Jefferson Street, eighteen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Edward Prescott, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by land of Patrick F. Sullivan and by land of the heirs of Joseph Gooch, eighteen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Micah Cutler, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Micah Cutler, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Jefferson Street, eighteen and $\frac{7}{10}$ feet; southwardly by land of Maria C. Davenport, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joseph Gooch, eighteen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Catherine Willcutt, fifty-two and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing nine hundred and eighty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Catherine Willcutt, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Jefferson Street, eighteen and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; southwardly by land of Micah Cutler and by land of the heirs of Joseph Gooch, fifty-five feet; eastwardly by land of the heirs of William Randall, seventeen and $\frac{9}{10}$ feet; and northwardly by land of James W. Leatherbee jr. and by land of Mary Powers, fifty-four and $\frac{6}{10}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz:— Northwardly by Fayette Street, fifteen and $\frac{1}{10}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street,

Jefferson
Street,
No. 4.

No. 3.

No. 2.

No. 1.

Fayette
Street,
Vacant.

Fayette
Street.

thirty-eight and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; southwestwardly by other land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, forty-two and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Alice C. Driscoll, sixty-four and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

Nos. 80-74. A parcel of land belonging to Alice C. Driscoll, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, sixty and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; westwardly and southwestwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, on two lines, sixty-four and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet and fifteen and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; southwardly and again westwardly by land of Samuel Tenney, on two lines, nineteen and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet and two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly again by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, twenty-nine and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustee, seventy-eight feet; containing forty-five hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 72. A parcel of land belonging to Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustee, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, fifteen and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Alice C. Driscoll, seventy-eight feet; southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, fifteen feet; and eastwardly by land of James Simmons, seventy-eight feet; containing eleven hundred and seventy-five square feet, more or less.

No. 70. A parcel of land belonging to James Simmons, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, fifteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustee, seventy-eight feet; southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, fifteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Trant, seventy-eight feet; containing eleven hundred and seventy-one square feet, more or less.

No. 68. A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Trant, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, fifteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James Simmons, seventy-

eight feet; southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, fifteen and $\frac{1}{10}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Josiah Maclenathan, seventy-eight feet; containing eleven hundred and seventy-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Josiah Maclenathan, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{3}{10}$ feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Trant, seventy-eight feet; southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{10}$ feet; and eastwardly, again southwardly and eastwardly again by land of Zilpah Pierce, on three lines, forty-six feet, $\frac{3}{10}$ of a foot and thirty-two feet; containing sixteen hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Zilpah Pierce, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{10}$ feet; westwardly, again northwardly and westwardly again by land of Josiah Maclenathan, on three lines, thirty-two feet, $\frac{3}{10}$ of a foot and forty-six feet; southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation and by land of Francis C. Lowell, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{10}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, by land of John D. Horgan and of Matthew A. Horgan, seventy-eight feet; containing sixteen hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Matthew A. Horgan, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{3}{10}$ feet; westwardly by land of Zilpah Pierce, fifty-two feet; southwardly by land of John D. Horgan, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{10}$ feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, fifty-two feet; containing eleven hundred and seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to John D. Horgan, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of Matthew A. Horgan, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{10}$ feet; westwardly by land of Zilpah Pierce, twenty-three and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-

Fayette Street.

No. 66.

No. 64.

No. 62.

Bay Street, No. 10.

Bay Street. one and $\frac{19}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, twenty-three and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

Passage-way. A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of John D. Horgan, twenty-one and $\frac{19}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Zilpah Pierce, two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, twenty-one and $\frac{19}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-three square feet, more or less.

Part of Street. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Bay Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-nine and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the westerly line of Bay Street, seventy-eight feet; southwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, of John D. Dunbar and of Charles Andrew Bodge, thirty feet; and eastwardly by the easterly line of said Bay Street, seventy-seven, and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet.

Fayette Street. No. 56. A parcel of land belonging to Daniel D. Shea, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Bay Street, fifty-one and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Barnum Field, twenty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Edward H. Dingley, fifty-one and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 54. A parcel of land belonging to Edward H. Dingley, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Daniel D. Shea, fifty-one and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Barnum Field, twenty-one and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale, fifty-one and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and twenty square feet, more or less.

Bay Street. No. 11. A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to the heirs of Barnum Field, bounded as follows,

viz:—Northwardly by land of Edward H. Dingley and by Bay Street, land of Daniel D. Shea, forty-three and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Bay street, twenty-one feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth, forty-three and $\frac{9.6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale, twenty-one feet; containing nine hundred and twenty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of the heirs of Barnum Field, forty-three and $\frac{9.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Bay Street, four and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Charles Andrew Bodge, of Francis Standish and of John Blackie, forty-three and $\frac{9.8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale, four and $\frac{9.2}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and twenty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joshua Goodale, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Edward H. Dingley, of the heirs of Barnum Field and of the heirs of Benjamin and Joshua S. Bosworth, seventy-seven and $\frac{6.1}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Blackie and by land of David Cobb, twenty-two and $\frac{2.3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Gilman Page, seventy-seven and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen hundred and eleven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Gilman Page, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Goodale, seventy-seven and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of David Cobb and by land of Mary V. Randall, twenty-one and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joseph A. Ballard, seventy-seven and $\frac{7.3}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joseph A. No. 48.

Fayette
Street.

Ballard, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Gilman Page, seventy-seven and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Mary V. Randall and by land of Francis C. Lowell, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, seventy-seven and $\frac{79}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 46.

A parcel of land belonging to Lemuel A. Cooledge, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Joseph A. Ballard, seventy-seven and $\frac{79}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by land of the heirs of Alexander Clark, seventy-seven and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

No. 44.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Alexander Clark, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, seventy-five and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary E. and Lucy W. Winslow, seventy-five and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and seventeen square feet, more or less.

Passage-
way.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of the heirs of Alexander Clark, twenty-one and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, two and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, twenty-one and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary E. and Lucy W. Winslow, two and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 42.
(corner
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Mary E. and Lucy W. Winslow, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, thirty-two and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of

Alexander Clark and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, Fayette Street. seventy-seven and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Francis C. Lowell, thirty-two and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, seventy-eight feet; containing twenty-five hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Hales W. Suter and Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustees, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Fayette Street, eighteen and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, forty-three and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Elizabeth D. W. Everett, nineteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Peter Fee, forty-three and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less. No. 34. (corner Church Street.)

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Elizabeth D. W. Everett, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by land of Hales W. Suter and Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustees, nineteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, nineteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Peter Fee, thirty-one and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and eight square feet, more or less. Church Street. No. 1.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by land of Elizabeth D. W. Everett, nineteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, two feet; southwardly by land of Newman S. Wax, nineteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Peter Fee, two feet; containing thirty-eight square feet, more or less. Passage-way.

A parcel of land belonging to Peter Fee, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Hales W. Suter and Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Trustees, of Elizabeth D. W. Everett and of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, seventy-seven and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Newman S. Wax and by land of Ellen C. Shattuck, twenty and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Lemuel A. Fayette Street. No. 32.

Fayette
Street.

Cooledge, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

No. 30.

A parcel of land belonging to Lemuel A. Cooledge, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Peter Fee, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Ellen C. Shattuck and by land of Charles K. Darling, twenty-one and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John A. Stein, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and fifty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 28.

A parcel of land belonging to John A. Stein, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Lemuel A. Cooledge, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Charles K. Darling and by land of Mary F. Darling, twenty-one and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of William Matthews jr., seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

No. 26.

A parcel of land belonging to William Matthews Jr., bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John A. Stein, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Mary F. Darling and by land of the heirs of Mary C. Cummings, twenty-one and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Tufts, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 24.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Tufts, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly, by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Matthews jr., seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Mary C. Cummings and by land of Emily Holmes, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Isaac C. Brewer, seventy-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Isaac C. Brewer, bounded ^{Fayette St.} as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty- ^{No. 22.} one and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Tufts, seventy-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Emily Holmes and by land of Robert H. Eddy, twenty-one and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Abraham A. Call and Ansel Lothrop, Trustees, seventy-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Abraham A. Call and Ansel ^{No. 20.} Lothrop, Trustees, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, nineteen and $\frac{59}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Isaac C. Brewer, seventy-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Robert H. Eddy and by land of Mary E. Brown, nineteen feet; and eastwardly by land of James Hendley, seventy-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James Hendley, bounded as ^{No. 18.} follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, forty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Abraham A. Call and Ansel Lothrop, Trustees, seventy-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Mary E. Brown, of Lucy Van Derlip and of Stephen B. Cram, forty-four and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again northwardly and eastwardly again, by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, of the heirs of Bela Stoddard and again of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, on three lines, forty feet, two and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet and thirty-six feet; containing thirty-three hundred and thirty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, ^{Passage-way.} bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, three and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly and southwardly, on two lines, by land of James Hendley, thirty-six feet and two and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Bela Stoddard, thirty-six feet; containing one hundred and one square feet, more or less.

Fayette
Street.

No. 14.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Bela Stoddard, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by land of James Hendley, seventy-six feet; southwardly by other land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Amelia Gill, seventy-six and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and thirty-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 12.

A parcel of land belonging to Amelia Gill, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Bela Stoddard, seventy-six and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of James B. Richardson, Trustee, seventy-seven and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

No. 10.
(cor. Jefferson
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to James B. Richardson, Trustee, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Amelia Gill, seventy-seven and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Jefferson Street, seventy-seven and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of the three last described, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of James B. Richardson, Trustee, of Amelia Gill and of the heirs of Bela Stoddard, sixty-four and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James Hendley, two feet; southwardly, again westwardly and southwardly again, by land of Charles H. Bacon and by land of the heirs of Edward Prescott, on three lines, forty-three and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet and twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by Jefferson Street, four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 8. (cor.
Jefferson
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Powers, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, thirty-seven

and $\frac{5.87}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Jefferson Street, thirty-seven and $\frac{2.1}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Catharine Willcutt, thirty-seven and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James W. Leatherbee jr., thirty-eight and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James W. Leatherbee jr.,^{No. 6.} bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-two and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Fayette Street and by land of Mary Powers, thirty-eight and $\frac{4.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Catharine Willcutt and by land of the heirs of William Randall, twenty-two and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charlotte R. Brown, thirty-nine and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charlotte R. Brown, bounded^{No. 4.} as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James W. Leatherbee jr., thirty-nine and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of William Randall, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Abigail Sanderson, forty and $\frac{2.1}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and thirty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Albany Rail-^{Vacant.} road Corporation, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, three and $\frac{2.7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, twenty-four and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, three and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-two and $\frac{8.7}{100}$ feet; containing seventy-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belong-^{Vacant.} ing to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation, three and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, forty-eight and $\frac{9.7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, three and $\frac{2.7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of

Fayette
Street.

the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, fifty-one and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

Vacant.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, five and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation and by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, seventy-three and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, four and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Sumner and Hiram Ames, seventy-three and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 71.

A parcel of land belonging to Sumner and Hiram Ames, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, forty-seven and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, seventy-three and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, nineteen and $\frac{93}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, sixty-eight and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-three hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

No. 69.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of George Parkman, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, fourteen and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Sumner and Hiram Ames, sixty-eight and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, fourteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Dennis F. Flagg, sixty-eight and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 67.

A parcel of land belonging to Dennis F. Flagg, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, fourteen and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, sixty-eight and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street fourteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Patrick Feeley, sixty-eight and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 65.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick Feeley, bounded

as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-Fayette
one foot; westwardly by land of Dennis F. Flagg, sixty-eight Street.
and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and
 $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Therese Levi, sixty-
eight and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-four
square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Therese Levi, bounded No. 63.
as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-
one foot; westwardly by land of Patrick Feeley, sixty-eight
and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one feet;
and eastwardly, again southwardly and eastwardly again by
land of Patrick Shea, on three lines, thirty-six and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet,
 $\frac{3}{100}$ of a foot and thirty-two feet; containing fourteen hundred
and thirty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick Shea, bounded as No. 61.
follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one
and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; westwardly, northwardly, and westwardly again
by land of Therese Levi, on three lines, thirty-two feet, $\frac{3}{100}$ of
a foot and thirty-six and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northwardly again by Knox
Street, forty-three feet; and eastwardly, again southwardly and
eastwardly again, on three lines, by Bay Street and by land of
Sarah Coolidge and of August Schneidt, seventeen feet, twenty-
two feet and thirty-four and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing eighteen hun-
dred and fifteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to August Schneidt, bounded as No. 59.
follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-two feet; (cor. Bay
Street.)
westwardly by land of Patrick Shea, thirty-four and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet;
northwardly by land of Sarah Coolidge, twenty-two feet; and
eastwardly by Bay Street, thirty-four and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing
seven hundred and fifty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging Bay Street,
to Sarah Coolidge, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly No. 1.
by land of August Schneidt, twenty-two feet; westwardly and
northwardly, on two lines, by land of Patrick Shea, seven-
teen feet and twenty-two feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street,

Bay
Street.

seventeen feet; containing three hundred and seventy-four square feet, more or less.

Part of
Street.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Bay Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-nine and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the westerly line of Bay Street, sixty-eight and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, thirty feet; and eastwardly by the easterly line of Bay Street, sixty-eight and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet.

Fayette
Street.

No. 57. (cor.
Bay Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Sarah Dreyer, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-four and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Bay Street, thirty-four feet; northwardly by land of Charlotte Herrick, twenty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Chase Langmaid, thirty-four feet; containing eight hundred and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

Bay Street.
No. 8.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Charlotte Herrick, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Sarah Dreyer, twenty-five feet; westwardly by Bay Street, thirty-four and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Chase Langmaid, thirty-four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

Fayette
Street.
No. 55.

A parcel of land belonging to Chase Langmaid, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Sarah Dreyer and by land of Charlotte Herrick, sixty-eight and $\frac{55}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of William Brown, sixty-eight and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 53.

A parcel of land belonging to William Brown, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Chase Langmaid, sixty-eight and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Asa Kingsbury,

sixty-eight and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less. Fayette Street,

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, No. 51. bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Brown, sixty-eight and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James M. Sargent, sixty-eight and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and forty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James M. Sargent, bounded No. 49. as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, sixty-eight and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by other land of the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, sixty-eight and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, No. 47. bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James M. Sargent, sixty-eight and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary Ann Smith, sixty-eight and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Ann Smith, bounded No. 45. as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, sixty-eight and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, sixty-eight and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, No. 43. bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Mary Ann Smith, sixty-eight and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Arnold W.

Fayette
Street,

Taylor, sixty-eight and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 41.
(corner
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Arnold W. Taylor, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, eleven and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, sixty-eight and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, on two lines, thirty-two feet and thirty-seven and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

Nos. 39-37.
(corner
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, forty-two and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, on two lines, thirty-two and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet and thirty-seven and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, thirty-three and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Reuben Reed, sixty-eight and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-seven hundred and thirty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 35.

A parcel of land belonging to Reuben Reed, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Asa Kingsbury, sixty-eight and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John T. Dingley, sixty-eight and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and five square feet, more or less.

No. 33.

A parcel of land belonging to John T. Dingley, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Reuben Reed, sixty-eight and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly and eastwardly by Knox Street, on two lines, twenty and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet and sixty-seven and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

Part of
Knox
Street.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Knox Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the westerly line of Knox Street, sixty-seven and

$\frac{72}{100}$ feet; northwardly by another portion of Knox Street, twenty ^{Fayette} and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by the easterly line of Knox ^{Street.} Street, seventy-four and $\frac{53}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land, belonging to the heirs of Silas Swett, ^{No. 29.} bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{47}{100}$ feet; westwardly and northwardly by Knox Street, on two lines, seventy-four and $\frac{53}{100}$ feet and twenty-three feet; and eastwardly by land of Leopold Morse, seventy-three and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Leopold Morse, bounded as ^{No. 27.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Silas Swett, seventy-three and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Sarah Haynes, seventy and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Sarah Haynes, bounded as fol- ^{No. 25.} lows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Leopold Morse, seventy and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Harriet Warren, sixty-six and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and thirty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Harriet Warren, bounded ^{No. 23.} as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Sarah Haynes, sixty-six and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and northwardly and eastwardly by Knox Street, on two lines, twenty-three and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet and fifty-five and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and eighty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Alice Isburgh, bounded as fol- ^{No. 19.} lows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-five and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Knox Street, sixty-eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet;

Fayette
Street.

northwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-six and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page, sixty-eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 17.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph W. and Gilman Page, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Alice Isburgh and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, sixty-nine and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-two feet; and eastwardly by land of John and Seth K. Sweetser, sixty-six and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and seven square feet, more or less.

Knox
Street.
Passage-
way.

A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page and by land of Alice Isburgh, on three lines twenty-two feet, $\frac{82}{100}$ of a foot and twenty-six and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Knox Street, seven and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Artemas R. Holden, of Altamont Warland and of Mary Ann McGovern, forty-eight and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John and Seth K. Sweetser, two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less.

Fayette
Street.
No. 15.

A parcel of land belonging to John and Seth K. Sweetser, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-five and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, sixty-eight and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Ann McGovern and of Ransom R. Rand, twenty-three and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, then northwardly and eastwardly again by land of Sarah F. Russell, on three lines, twenty-five and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet, four feet and forty feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 13.

A parcel of land belonging to Sarah F. Russell, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, sixteen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; westwardly, again southwardly and westwardly again, by

land of John and Seth K. Sweetser, on three lines, forty feet, Fayette Street, four feet and twenty-five and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of Ransom R. Rand and by land of Robert Swan and G. W. Southworth, on three lines, twelve feet, $\frac{50}{100}$ of a foot and eight and $\frac{38}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Samuel D. Parker, sixty-two and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Samuel D. Parker, bounded as No. 11. follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, sixteen and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Sarah F. Russell, sixty two and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly, again westwardly and northwardly again by land of Robert Swan and G. W. Southworth and by land of Elisha Atwood, on three lines, thirteen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet, $\frac{50}{100}$ of a and two and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of John S. Luckis, fifty-nine and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of John S. Luckis, No. 9. bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, sixteen and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Samuel D. Parker, fifty-nine and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Elisha Atwood, nineteen and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of George Ellis and Charles B. Darling, Trustees, on two lines, sixteen and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet and forty and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Ellis and Charles B. No. 7. Darling, Trustees, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Fayette Street, twenty-one and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of John S. Luckis and by land of Elisha Atwood, on two lines, forty and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet and sixteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of Elisha Atwood and by land of George P. Reed, twenty and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Christian Weinz, fifty-four and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and twenty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Christian Weinz bounded as No. 5.

Fayette
Street.

follows, viz:— Southwardly by Fayette Street, nineteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of George Ellis and Charles B. Darling, Trustees, fifty-four and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George P. Reed, nineteen and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Horatio Ditson, fifty-one and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and twelve square feet, more or less.

No. 3.

A parcel of land belonging to Horatio Ditson bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by Fayette Street, nineteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Horatio Ditson, fifty-one and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George P. Reed, nineteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Eliza Holland, forty-nine and $\frac{39}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

Knox
Street,
(part of
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Knox Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by the southerly line of Knox Street, three hundred and sixty-three and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, ten and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Knox Street, three hundred and sixty-two and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street ten and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet.

Part of
Street.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Knox Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Church Street, ten and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Knox Street, being an irregular line, one hundred and ninety and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the easterly line of Knox Street, seventy-five and $\frac{53}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Fayette Street, twelve and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; westwardly again, by the westerly line of Knox Street fifty-five and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; and again southwardly by the southerly line of Knox Street, being an irregular line, one hundred and eighty-three and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet.

Vacant.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by Knox Street, three and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand

Street, one hundred and twenty-eight and $\frac{7.3}{100}$ feet; northwardly ^{Knox Street} by Marion Street, three and $\frac{1.1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Julius E. Eichler and by land of John K. Bickum, one hundred and twenty-eight and $\frac{2.1}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John K. Bickum, bounded as ^{Bickum's Block.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Knox Street, seventy-five and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, seventy-nine and $\frac{3.8}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Julius E. Eichler and by land of the heirs of Eliza T. Warren, fifty-two and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, then southwardly and eastwardly again by land of James Hendley, of Charles Hardwick and of Jonathan Emerson, on three lines, twenty-eight feet, seven feet and thirty-seven and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; containing forty-four hundred and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Jonathan Emerson, bounded as ^{Nos. 3-5.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Knox Street, fifty-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John K. Bickum, sixteen and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Charles Hardwick, fifty-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, sixteen and $\frac{7.3}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to ^{Bay Street. No. 4.} Charles Hardwick, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Jonathan Emerson, fifty-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John K. Bickum, twenty-one feet; northwardly by said land of John K. Bickum and by land of James Hendley, fifty-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, twenty-one feet; containing twelve hundred and seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to ^{No. 5.} James Hendley, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Charles Hardwick, fifty and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John K. Bickum, twenty-eight feet; northwardly by

Bay Street. land of the heirs of Eliza T. Warren, by land of Frederick August Regestein, of Nathaniel Goodhue and of Abel Horton, fifty feet; and eastwardly by Bay Street, twenty-one feet; containing twelve hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

Part of
Street. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Bay Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Knox Street, thirty feet; westwardly by the westerly line of Bay Street, fifty-eight and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Abel Horton and by land of James Hendley, thirty and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by the easterly line of Bay Street, fifty-four feet.

Knox
Street, (cor.
Bay Street.) A parcel of land belonging to Sarah B. Jacobs, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Knox Street, forty feet; westwardly by Bay Street, fifty-four feet; northwardly by land of James Hendley, of Thomas Ray and of the heirs of William Clapp, forty and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathaniel Whiting, forty-eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; containing two thousand and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

Vacant. A parcel of land belonging to Nathaniel Whiting, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-eight and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Sarah B. Jacobs, forty-eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of William Clapp, by land of Michael Barry and of Adeline L. Barry, thirty-one and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of William McAvoy, forty-four and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 4. A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William McAvoy, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-two and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Nathaniel Whiting, forty-four and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Adeline L. Barry and by land of the heirs of Eleazer Hamblen, twenty-two and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Patrick Shea, forty-one and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and sixty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick Shea, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Knox Street, eleven feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of William McAvoy, forty-one and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Eleazer Hamblen and by land of Ira Litchfield, twenty feet; and eastwardly, south-eastwardly and eastwardly again by land of Samuel W. Winslow, on three lines, thirteen feet, eleven and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet and nineteen and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Samuel W. Winslow, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Knox street, ninety-three and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; westwardly, northwestwardly and westwardly again by land of Patrick Shea, on three lines, nineteen and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet, eleven and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet and thirteen feet; northwardly by land of Ira Litchfield, of Elizabeth Stuck, of the heirs of John Stevens, by land of Thomas Davis and of William A. Neilson, eighty-nine and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church street, twenty-seven and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; containing three thousand and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John Rogers, bounded as follows, viz:—Westwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of James B. Dow, of Nathan Baer, of George Hale and of Francis Richards, eighty-five and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and southeastwardly and southwardly by Knox street, on two lines, twenty and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet and seventy-one and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Julius E. Eichler, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-four and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, forty-eight and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John K. Bickum, thirty-eight and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Eliza T. Warren, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

Marion
Street,
No. 59.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Eliza T. Warren, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Julius E. Eichler, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John K. Bickum and by land of James Hendley, twenty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Frederick August Regestein, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and forty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 57.

A parcel of land belonging to Frederick August Regestein, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Eliza T. Warren, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James Hendley, twenty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathaniel Goodhue, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 55.

A parcel of land belonging to Nathaniel Goodhue, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Frederick August Regestein, forty-seven and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James Hendley, twenty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Abel Horton, forty-seven and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 53.

A parcel of land belonging to Abel Horton, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Nathaniel Goodhue, forty-seven and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James Hendley and by Bay Street, twenty and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James Hendley, forty-seven feet; containing nine hundred and forty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 51.

A parcel of land belonging to James Hendley, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Abel Horton, forty-seven feet; southwardly by Bay Street and by land of Sarah B. Jacobs, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Ray, forty-seven

feet; containing nine hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less. Marion Street.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Ray, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of James Hendley, forty-seven feet; southwardly by land of Sarah B. Jacobs, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of William Clapp, forty-six and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-nine square feet, more or less. No. 49.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William Clapp, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Ray, forty-six and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Sarah B. Jacobs and by land of Nathaniel Whiting, nineteen and $\frac{8.4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Michael Barry, forty-six and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less. No. 47.

A parcel of land belonging to Michael Barry, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of William Clapp, forty-six and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Nathaniel Whiting, nineteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Adeline L. Barry, forty-six and $\frac{7.2}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-four square feet, more or less. No. 45.

A parcel of land belonging to Adeline L. Barry, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Michael Barry, forty-six and $\frac{7.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Nathaniel Whiting and by land of the heirs of William McAvoy, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Eleazer Hamblen, forty-six and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-four square feet, more or less. No. 43.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Eleazer Hamblen, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Adeline L. Barry, forty-six No. 41.

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Street.

and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of William McAvoy and by land of Patrick Shea, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Ira Litchfield, forty-six and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 39.

A parcel of land belonging to Ira Litchfield, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Eleazer Hamblen, forty-six and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Patrick Shea and by land of Samuel W. Winslow, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Elizabeth Stuck, forty-six and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and thirty square feet, more or less.

No. 37.

A parcel of land belonging to Elizabeth Stuck, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ira Litchfield, forty-six and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Samuel W. Winslow, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of John Stevens, forty-six and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 35.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of John Stevens, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Elizabeth Stuck, forty-six and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Samuel W. Winslow, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Davis, forty-six and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 33.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Davis, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of John Stevens, forty-six and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Samuel W. Winslow, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of William A. Neilson, forty-six feet; containing nine hundred and twenty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 31.

A parcel of land belonging to William A. Neilson, bounded

as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-four and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Davis, forty-six feet; southwardly by land of Samuel W. Winslow, eighteen and $\frac{7.9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, forty-six and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James B. Dow, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-five and $\frac{6.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, forty-five and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Rogers, thirty-one and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathan Baer, forty-five and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Nathan Baer, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, nineteen and $\frac{6.2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James B. Dow, forty-five and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Rogers, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of George Hall, forty-five and $\frac{1.8}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Hale, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Nathan Baer, forty-five and $\frac{1.8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Rogers, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis Richards, forty-five and $\frac{1.8}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis Richards, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, nineteen and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of George Hale, forty-five and $\frac{1.8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Rogers and by Knox Street twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Maria Demorest forty-five and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Maria Demorest, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two

Marion
Street.

and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Francis Richards, forty five and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John S. Damrell, forty-five and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and five square feet, more or less.

No. 17.

A parcel of land belonging to John S. Damrell, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Maria Demorest, forty-five and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-two and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John Bordman, forty-five and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand square feet, more or less.

No. 15.

A parcel of land belonging to John Bordman, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-one and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John S. Damrell, forty-five and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-one and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Albert Crocker, forty-five and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-two square feet, more or less.

No. 13.

A parcel of land belonging to Albert Crocker, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John Bordman, forty-five and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Knox Street, twenty-two and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Artemas R. Holden, forty-five and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and five square feet, more or less.

No. 11.

A parcel of land belonging to Artemas R. Holden, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Albert Crocker, forty-five and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Knox Street and by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-two and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Altamont Warland, forty-five and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-five square feet, more or less.

No. 9.

A parcel of land belonging to Altamont Warland, bounded as

follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Artemas R. Holden, forty-five and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh, twenty-one and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary Ann McGovern, forty-five feet; containing nine hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Ann McGovern, bounded ^{No. 7.} as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Altamont Warland, forty-five feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ephraim Marsh and by land of John and Seth K. Sweetser, twenty-two and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Ransom R. Rand, forty-four and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Ransom R. Rand, bounded as ^{No. 5.} follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary Ann McGovern, forty-four and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; southwardly, westwardly and southwardly again by land of John and Seth K. Sweetser and by land of Sarah F. Russell on three lines, ten and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet, $\frac{50}{100}$ of a foot and twelve feet; and eastwardly again by said land of Sarah F. Russell, and by land of Robert Swan and G. W. Southworth, forty-five and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert Swan and G. W. Southworth, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ransom R. Rand, forty-four and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Sarah F. Russell and by land of Samuel Parker, twenty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Elisha Atwood, forty-four and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Elisha Atwood, bounded as fol- ^{No. 1.} lows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion Street, twenty-one and

Marion St. No. 1. $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Robert Swan and G. W. Southworth and by land of Samuel D. Parker, forty-five and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; southwardly, eastwardly, and again southwardly by said land of Samuel D. Parker, by land of the heirs of John S. Luckis and by land of George Ellis and Charles B. Darling, Trustees, on three lines, twenty-one and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet, $\frac{50}{100}$ of a foot and three and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again northwardly and eastwardly again by land of George P. Reed and by land of the heirs of Frances Adams, on three lines, fourteen and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet, three and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, and thirty feet; containing one thousand and forty-one square feet, more or less.

Street. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Marion Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of Marion Street, three hundred and thirty-three and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, twenty-five and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Marion Street, three hundred and twenty-nine and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-five and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet.

Street. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Marion Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of Marion Street, three hundred and six and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, twenty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Marion Street, two hundred and ninety-four and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by another portion of said Marion Street, twenty-six feet.

Vacant. A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, three and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, one hundred and one and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Peter Murtagh, three feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by land of Peter Reynolds, one hundred and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Peter Reynolds, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, seventeen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, forty-five and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, five and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Lucinda Barnard, forty-three and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less. Marion St.
No. 66.

A parcel of land belonging to Lucinda Barnard, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Peter Reynolds, forty-three and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Michael J. Flatley, forty-three and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and eighty-three square feet, more or less. No. 64.

A parcel of land belonging to Michael J. Flatley, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Lucinda Barnard, forty-three and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James Doyle, forty-three and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less. No. 62.

A parcel of land belonging to James Doyle, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Michael J. Flatley, forty-three and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Edward Lienemann, forty-two and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less. No. 60.

A parcel of land belonging to Edward Lienemann, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Marion street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James Doyle, forty-two and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles F. Adams, forty-two and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-three square feet, more or less. No. 58.

Marion St.
Nos. 56-54.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles F. Adams, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, thirty-six and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Edward Lienemann, forty-two and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, thirty-six feet; and eastwardly by land of Ludwig Heuser, forty-two and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

No. 52.

A parcel of land belonging to Ludwig Heuser, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles F. Adams, forty-two and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathaniel Goodhue, forty-two and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 50.

A parcel of land belonging to Nathaniel Goodhue, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ludwig Heuser, forty-two and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph Benari, forty-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 48.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph Benari, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Nathaniel Goodhue, forty-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Maurice Lynch, forty-one and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and fifty-eight square feet, more or less.

Nos. 46-44.

A parcel of land belonging to Maurice Lynch, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, thirty-six and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph Benari forty-one and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, thirty-six feet: and eastwardly by land of Charles A. Fricker, forty-one and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles A. Fricker, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Maurice Lynch, forty-one and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of John Wilson, forty-one and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet, containing seven hundred and forty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John Wilson, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles A. Fricker, forty-one and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Frances Dorn, forty-one and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and forty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Frances Dorn bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of John Wilson forty-one and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by land of James Hendley, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Elizabeth W. Hayden, forty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Elizabeth W. Hayden, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Frances Dorn, forty-one and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of James Hendley, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Ann E. Wentworth, forty and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and thirty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Ann E. Wentworth, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, nineteen feet; westwardly by land of Elizabeth W. Hayden, forty and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; northwardly, again westwardly and northwardly again, by land of James Hendley and by land of Luther Horr, on three lines, twelve and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet, five and $\frac{29}{100}$ feet and six feet; and eastwardly by land of Freeman M. Dyer, on two lines, three and

Marion St. $\frac{9}{100}$ feet, and forty and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and six square feet, more or less.

No. 32. A parcel of land belonging to Freeman M. Dyer, bounded as
Cor. Church follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, nineteen and
Street. $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ann E. Wentworth, on two
lines, forty and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet and three and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northwardly,
by land of Luther Horr and by land of Thomas Thompson, on
two lines, sixteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet and twelve and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; and
eastwardly by Church Street, forty-one and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; contain-
ing one thousand and thirteen square feet, more or less.

Part of pas- A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging
sageway. to Luther Horr, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by
land of Freeman M. Dyer and by land of Ann E. Wentworth,
on two lines, eight and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet and twenty-two and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet;
westwardly by land of James Hendley, two feet; and northwardly
by land of Thomas Thompson, thirty and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; containing
fifty-three square feet, more or less.

Cor. Church A parcel of land belonging to Thomas S. Harlow and Daniel
Street. A. Gleason, Executors and Trustees, bounded as follows, viz:
—Southwardly by Marion Street, thirteen and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; west-
wardly by Church Street, forty-six and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; northwardly,
again westwardly and northwardly again by land of the City of
Boston and by land of the heirs of George Parkman, on three
lines, four and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet, three and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet and five and $\frac{42}{100}$
feet; and eastwardly, again southwardly and eastwardly again
by land of Marguerita Lefevre, on three lines, twenty-one and
 $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, two feet, and twenty-seven and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; containing
four hundred and eighty-seven square feet, more or less.

No. 28. A parcel of land belonging to Marguerita Lefevre, bounded
as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty and
 $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; westwardly, northwardly and again westwardly by land
of Thomas S. Harlow and Daniel A. Gleason, Executors and
Trustees, on three lines, twenty-seven and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet, two feet and
twenty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly again by land of the

heirs of George Parkman, fourteen feet; and eastwardly by land of William W. Warren, forty-eight and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less. Marion Street.

A parcel of land belonging to William W. Warren, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, nineteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Marguerita Lefevre, forty-eight and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, nineteen and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Elijah Russell, forty-eight feet; containing nine hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less. No. 26.

A parcel of land belonging to Elijah Russell, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of William W. Warren, forty-eight feet; northwardly, eastwardly and again northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by land of Benjamin G. Boardman, on three lines, fifteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet, eight and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet and five and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by land of Jacob Pfeiffer, thirty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ten square feet, more or less. No. 24.

A parcel of land belonging to Jacob Pfeiffer, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Elijah Russell, thirty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Benjamin G. Boardman, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Julia Kimball, thirty-nine and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less. Marion Street,
No. 22.

A parcel of land belonging to Julia Kimball, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Jacob Pfeiffer, thirty-nine and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Benjamin G. Boardman, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Dennis F. Flagg, thirty-nine and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and eighty-eight square feet, more or less. No. 20.

A parcel of land belonging to Dennis F. Flagg, bounded as No. 18.

Marion
Street.

follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Julia Kimball, thirty-nine and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Benjamin G. Boardman and by South Cedar Place, twenty and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Valentine Eckert, thirty-nine feet; containing seven hundred and eighty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 16.

A parcel of land belonging to Valentine Eckert, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Dennis F. Flagg, thirty nine feet; northwardly by South Cedar place and by land of Eliza Blodgett, twenty feet; and eastwardly by said land of Eliza Blodgett, thirty-eight and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 14.

A parcel of land belonging to Eliza Blodgett, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly, again southwardly and westwardly again by land of Valentine Eckert and by South Cedar place, on three lines, thirty-eight and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet, three and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet and seven and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, thirty-two and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; and again southwardly and then eastwardly by land of Christopher Moore, on two lines, nine and $\frac{47}{100}$ feet and thirty-eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

No. 12.

A parcel of land belonging to Christopher Moore, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Eliza Blodgett, thirty-eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of Eliza Blodgett and by land of Mary Eliza Bird, twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of John W. Ryan, thirty-eight and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 10.

A parcel of land belonging to John W. Ryan, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of Christopher Moore, thirty-eight and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, twenty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet;

and eastwardly by land of Emma Sutermeister, thirty-eight feet; Marion Street. containing seven hundred and sixty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Emma Sutermeister, bounded No. 8. as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty feet; westwardly by land of John W. Ryan, thirty-eight feet; northwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, twenty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Margaret A. Bradlee, thirty-seven and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Margaret A. Bradlee, bounded No. 6. as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Marion Street, twenty-feet; westwardly by land of Emma Sutermeister, thirty-seven and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, twenty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph Libbey, thirty-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph Libbey, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Marion Street, thirty-nine and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Margaret A. Bradlee, thirty-seven and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird and by land of Richard Hills, forty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of H. Filhiol, Guardian, and by land of Silas and Greenleaf C. Sanborn, thirty-seven feet; containing fourteen hundred and ninety square feet, more or less. Nos. 4-2.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown South Cedar Street, Vacant. and John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, three feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, one hundred and three feet; southwardly by land of John Watson, three feet; and eastwardly by land of William Carpenter, one hundred and three feet; containing three hundred and nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging Vacant. to John Watson, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by

South Cedar Street. land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, three feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, forty-eight and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Peter Murtagh, three feet; and eastwardly by land of William Carpenter, forty-eight and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and forty-five feet, more or less.

Vacant. A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Peter Murtagh, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of John Watson three feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street sixteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, three feet; and eastwardly by land of William Carpenter, sixteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 38, So. Cedar Street (and Carpenter Place.) A parcel of land belonging to William Carpenter, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, sixty-eight and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, of John Watson and of Peter Murtagh, one hundred and sixty-eight feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, twenty-three and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; eastwardly and again southwardly by land of Peter Murtagh and by land of John Watson, on two lines, sixty-five feet and fifty feet; and eastwardly again by land of James W. Edgerly, one hundred and three feet; containing eighty-six hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Rear. A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to John Watson, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly and westwardly by land of William Carpenter, on two lines, fifty feet and forty-eight and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly, eastwardly and southwardly again by land of Peter Murtagh and by land of the heirs of George Parkman, on three lines, forty feet, four and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet and ten feet; and eastwardly again by land of James W. Edgerly, forty-four feet; containing twenty-three hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

Rear. A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Peter Murtagh, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land

of John Watson, forty feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter, sixteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and southwardly and eastwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, on two lines, forty feet and sixteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and sixty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Edgerly Place, eighteen and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by South Cedar Street, sixty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter, eighteen and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by other land of said Edgerly and by land of William H. Emerson, sixty and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and twenty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to William H. Emerson, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Edgerly Place, eighteen and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; and northwardly, westwardly and southwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, on three lines, fifty-six and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet, eighteen and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet and fifty-six and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and thirty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by land of William H. Emerson eighteen and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; northwardly by other land of said Edgerly, four feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter, eighteen and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by still other land of said Edgerly, four feet; containing seventy-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Edgerly Place eighteen and $\frac{3.4}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of William H. Emerson and by other land of said Edgerly, sixty and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter, eighteen and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by still other land of said Edgerly and by land of Edwin Field, sixty and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Edwin Field, bounded as

South Cedar
Street.

Edgerly
Place, No. 1,
(cor. So. Ce-
dar Street.)

No. 3.

Rear of
No. 3.

No. 5.

No. 7.

Edgerly
Place, No. 7. follows, viz:— Eastwardly by Edgerly Place, eighteen and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and northwardly, westwardly and southwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, on three lines, fifty-six and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet, eighteen and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet and fifty-six and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and thirty square feet, more or less.

Rear. A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by land of Edwin Field, eighteen and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; northwardly by other land of said Edgerly, four feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter, eighteen and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by still other land of said Edgerly, four feet; containing seventy-three square feet, more or less.

Nos. 9-15. A parcel of land belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by Edgerly Place, seventy-three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Edwin Field and by other land of said Edgerly, sixty and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Carpenter and by land of John Watson, seventy-three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, sixty and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing forty-four hundred and seventeen square feet, more or less.

Place. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being Edgerly Place (so called), bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by the easterly line of Edgerly Place, one hundred and twenty-five and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; northwardly by South Cedar Street, forty feet; westwardly by the westerly line of Edgerly Place, one hundred and thirty-five and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, forty-one feet.

Nos. 8-4. A parcel of land belonging to James W. Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Edgerly Place, sixty-two and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, seventy and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by land of Michael Kennedy, of John White and of Patrick Leonard, sixty-two and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of the heirs of Elisha Wis-

wall and by land of Mary B. Tuttle, seventy and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; ^{Edgerly Place.} containing forty-three hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of those last described, belonging ^{Rear.} to the heirs of George Parkman, bounded as follows, viz: — northwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, seventy and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; westwardly and northwardly again by Edgerly Place, on two lines, twenty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet and forty-one feet; westwardly and northwardly again, and again westwardly and northwardly by other land of said Edgerly and by land of John Watson, of Peter Murtagh and of William Carpenter, on four lines, eleven and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet, seventy and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet, twenty-one feet and sixty-three and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; still again westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, fifty-five and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Peter Reynolds, of Lucinda Barnard, of Michael J. Flatley, of James Doyle, of Edward Lienemaun, of Charles F. Adams, of Ludwig Heuser, of Nathaniel Goodhue, of Joseph Benari, of Maurice Lynch, of Charles A. Fricker, of John Wilson and of Frances Dorn, two hundred and fifty-one and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James Hendley, fifty-nine and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen thousand and six hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary B. Tuttle, bounded as ^{No. 2.} follows, viz: — Westwardly by Edgerly Place, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, thirty-three and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by land of the heirs of Elisha Wiswall, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of the heirs of William Keith thirty-three and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William Keith, ^{South Cedar Street.} bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, fifty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Edgerly Place, twenty-one and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Mary B. Tuttle and by land of the heirs of Elisha Wiswall, fifty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; and

South Cedar Street, eastwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, twenty-one and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and seventy-three square feet, more or less.

No. 24. A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of George Parkman, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, nineteen and $\frac{69}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of William Keith, twenty-one and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Elisha Wiswall, nineteen and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, twenty-one and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and sixteen square feet, more or less.

Rear of Nos. 26-24. A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to the heirs of Elisha Wiswall, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by land of the heirs of William Keith, thirty-six and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary B. Tuttle, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, thirty-six and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of William C. McCarthy, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 22. A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joshua Bennett, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, thirty-six and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, twenty-one feet; southwardly by land of William C. McCarthy, thirty-six and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary A. Morgan, twenty-one feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-three square feet, more or less.

Cor. Church Street. A parcel of land belonging to Mary A. Morgan, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, thirty-three and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, twenty-one feet; southwardly by land of William C. McCarthy, thirty-three and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one feet; containing seven hundred and nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Thompson, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Freeman M. Dyer and of Luther Horr, on two lines, three and $\frac{7.7}{100}$ feet and thirty and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly, again southwardly and westwardly again by land of James Hendley, on three lines, two feet, eleven and $\frac{3.2}{100}$ feet and twenty and $\frac{6.2}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by other land of said Hendley, forty-five and $\frac{2.4}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and ninety-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James Hendley, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty and $\frac{5.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Thomas Thompson, forty-five and $\frac{2.4}{100}$ feet: westwardly by other land of said Hendley, twenty and $\frac{5.2}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Michael Kennedy, forty-five and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to James Hendley, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly, northwardly and eastwardly again by other land of said Hendley and by land of Thomas Thompson, of Luther Horr and of Ann E. Wentworth, on three lines, forty-one and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet, eleven and $\frac{3.2}{100}$ feet and nine and $\frac{2.9}{100}$ feet; southwardly by said land of Ann E. Wentworth, by land of Elizabeth W. Hayden and of Frances Dorn, thirty-seven and $\frac{2.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, fifty-nine and $\frac{2.7}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of Michael Kennedy, twenty-five and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and thirty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Michael Kennedy, bounded as follows, viz:—Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1.6}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of James Hendley, seventy and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, twenty and $\frac{7.9}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land of John White, seventy

Church
Street.

and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and seventy-three square feet, more or less.

No. 28.

A parcel of land belonging to John White, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Michael Kennedy, seventy and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, twenty-one feet; and northwardly by land of Patrick Leonard, seventy and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

No. 30.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick Leonard, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John White, seventy and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James W. Edgerly, twenty-one feet; and northwardly by land of William C. McCarthy, seventy and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less.

No. 32.

A parcel of land belonging to William C. McCarthy, bounded as follows, viz:— Eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-one feet; southwardly by land of Patrick Leonard, seventy and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Elisha Wiswall, twenty-one feet; and northwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett and by land of Mary A. Morgan, seventy and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and seventy-five square feet, more or less.

So. Cedar
Street, (cor.
Church St.)

A parcel of land belonging to Jonas Fitch, bounded as follows, viz:— Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twelve and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, forty and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Lewis R. Crosby, twelve and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of George Revere, forty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

Church
Street,
No. 25.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to the heirs of Lewis R. Crosby, bounded as follows, viz:— Northwardly by land of Jonas Fitch, twelve and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, forty-two and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly

by land of the heirs of George Parkman, thirteen and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; Church
and eastwardly by land of George Revere, thirty-nine and $\frac{83}{100}$ Street.
feet; containing five hundred and thirty-three square feet, more
or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Revere, bounded as fol- South Cedar
lows, viz:—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-one Street,
and $\frac{16}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Jonas Fitch and by land No. 20.
of the heirs of Lewis R. Crosby, eighty and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; south-
wardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, twenty-one and
 $\frac{55}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John L. Roberts, seventy
and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and forty-two square
feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John L. Roberts, bounded as No. 9.
follows, viz:—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty and
 $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of George Revere, seventy and
 $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman,
twenty-one and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John
Murphy, sixty-nine and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and
twenty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of the three last described, belonging Church
to the heirs of George Parkman, bounded as follows, viz:— Street,
Northwardly by land of John L. Roberts, of George Revere and Nos. 23-21.
of the heirs of Lewis R. Crosby, on two lines, forty-three and
 $\frac{22}{100}$ feet and thirteen and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church
Street, forty-five and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the City
of Boston, of Thomas S. Harlow and Daniel A. Gleason, Execu-
tors and Trustees, of Marguerita Lefevre, of William W. War-
ren and of Elijah Russell, fifty-eight and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; and east-
wardly by land of Benjamin G. Boardman, of the heirs of Joanna
Bassett and by land of John Murphy, forty-five and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet;
containing twenty-five hundred and sixty-seven square feet, more
or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John Murphy, bounded as South Cedar
follows, viz:—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-one Street,
No. 16.

So. Cedar
Street.

and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John L. Roberts and of the heirs of George Parkman, seventy-one and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Joanna Bassett, twenty-two feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, on two lines, thirty-three and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet and thirty-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 14.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Eliza Bird, bounded as follows, viz : — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-one and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John Murphy, on two lines, thirty-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet and thirty-three and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Joanna Bassett, on two lines, nine feet and twelve and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James F. Smith, on two lines, thirty-one and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet and thirty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and fifty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 12.

A parcel of land belonging to James F. Smith, bounded as follows, viz : — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, on two lines, thirty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet and thirty-one and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; southwardly of land of the heirs of Joanna Bassett, nineteen and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by South Cedar Place, on two lines, thirty and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet and thirty-two and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and seventy square feet, more or less.

South Cedar
Place, No. 1.

A parcel of land in rear of the three last described, belonging to the heirs of Joanna Bassett, bounded as follows, viz : — Northwardly by land of James F. Smith, of Mary Eliza Bird and of John Murphy, on two lines, thirty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet and thirty-one feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman, twenty-five and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Benjamin G. Boardman, on two lines, twenty-nine and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet and thirty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by South Cedar Place, twenty-five and $\frac{56}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 3.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to

Benjamin G. Boardman, bounded as follows, viz :—Northwardly South Cedar Place. by land of the heirs of Joanna Bassett, on two lines, thirty-two and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet and twenty-nine and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of George Parkman and by land of Elijah Russell, twenty-six and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; southwardly by said land of Elijah Russell and by land of Jacob Pfeiffer, of Julia Kimball and of Dennis F. Flagg, sixty-one and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by South Cedar Place, twenty-one and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and seventy square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, Place. being South Cedar Place (so called), bounded as follows, viz :—northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty feet; westwardly by the westerly line of South Cedar Place, one hundred and nine and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Dennis F. Flagg and by land of Valentine Eckert, twenty and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Eliza Blodgett, of Mary Eliza Bird and of George A. Wilson, one hundred and six and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to George A. Wilson, bounded as South Cedar Street, No. 10. follows, viz :—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, nineteen and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; westwardly by South Cedar Place, fifty-three feet; southwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, nineteen feet; and eastwardly by said land of Mary Eliza Bird and by land of Cornelius O'Brien, fifty-three feet; containing one thousand and twelve square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Cornelius O'Brien, bounded as No. 8. follows, viz :—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, nineteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of George A. Wilson, fifty-one feet; southwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, nineteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary Shea, fifty-one feet; containing nine hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Shea, bounded as follows, No. 6. viz :—Northwardly by South Cedar Street, nineteen and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; westwardly and southwardly by land of Cornelius O'Brien and by land of Mary Eliza Bird, on two lines, fifty-three feet

So. Cedar
Street.

and nineteen and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Nancy Vollintine, fifty-three feet; containing one thousand and seven square feet, more or less.

No. 4.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Nancy Vollintine, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty and $\frac{71}{100}$ feet; westwardly and southwardly by land of Mary Shea and by land of Mary Eliza Bird, on two lines, fifty-five feet and twenty and $\frac{89}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas M. Howard, fifty-five feet; containing eleven hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

No. 2.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas M. Howard, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-one and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Nancy Vollintine, fifty-five feet; and southwardly and eastwardly by land of Mary Eliza Bird, on two lines, twenty-one and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet and fifty-five feet; containing eleven hundred and seventy square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land for the most part in rear of the five last described, belonging to Mary Eliza Bird, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by South Cedar Street, five and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly, again northwardly and westwardly again by land of Thomas M. Howard and by land of the heirs of Nancy Vollintine, on three lines, fifty-five feet, forty-two and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet and two feet; then northwardly and westwardly again by land of Mary Shea, on two lines, nineteen and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet and two feet; then again northwardly by land of Cornelius O'Brien, nineteen feet; then westwardly and northwardly again, by land of George A. Wilson, on two lines, two feet and nineteen feet; still again westwardly by South Cedar Place, forty-five and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Eliza Blodgett, of Christopher Moore, of John W. Ryan, of Emma Sutermeister, of Margaret A. Bradlee and of Joseph Libbey, on three lines, thirty-two and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet, twenty-seven and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet and seventy-one and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Richard Hills,

of Samuel Sutton and by other land of said Mary Eliza Bird, ^{So. Cedar Street.} on three lines, forty-two and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet, nineteen and $\frac{48}{100}$ feet and twenty-one and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-three hundred and fourteen square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, ^{Street.} being a portion of South Cedar Street (so-called), bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by the southerly line of South Cedar Street, three hundred and eleven and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, twenty-five and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of South Cedar Street, three hundred and sixteen and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-seven and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, ^{Street.} being a portion of South Cedar Street (so-called), bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by the southerly line of South Cedar Street, two hundred and forty-one and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, twenty-nine and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of South Cedar Street, two hundred and eleven and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by another portion of South Cedar Street, thirty and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown ^{Vacant.} and John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, three feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, eighty and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Piedmont Street, three feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page and by land of Levi T. Prescott, eighty and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and forty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Levi T. Prescott, bounded as ^{Nos. 43-45.} follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, thirty-six feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown and John Simmons, thirty-six and $\frac{84}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page, thirty-five and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Frederick A. W. Gay, thirty-six feet; containing thirteen hundred and two square feet, more or less.

So. Cedar
Street,
No. 41.

A parcel of land belonging to Frederick A. W. Gay, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, eighteen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Levi T. Prescott, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of L. Miles Standish and Charles Woodbury, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of William H. Emerson, thirty-five and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 39.

A parcel of land belonging to William H. Emerson, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, seventeen and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Frederick A. W. Gay, thirty-five and $\frac{26}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of L. Miles Standish and Charles Woodbury, eighteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Albert J. Bellows, thirty-four and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 37.

A parcel of land belonging to Albert J. Bellows, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, seventeen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William H. Emerson, thirty-four and $\frac{49}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Adeline Howland and by land of Samuel W. Cushing, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Jacob Thaxter, thirty-three and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twelve square feet, more or less.

No. 35.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Jacob Thaxter, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Albert J. Bellows, thirty-three and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Samuel W. Cushing and by land of Aaron H. Allen, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Nathan Drake, thirty-three and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and one square feet, more or less.

No. 33.

A parcel of land belonging to Nathan Drake, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by South Cedar Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Jacob Thaxter, thirty-three and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Aaron H. Allen

and by land of John H. Dix, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Jasper P. Moore, thirty-two and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and eighty-five square feet, more or less. So. Cedar Street.

A parcel of land belonging to Jasper P. Moore, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Nathan Drake, thirty-two and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of John H. Dix and by land of the heirs of Lemuel Cushing, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Stephen Smith, thirty-one and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less. No. 32.

A parcel of land belonging to Stephen Smith, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-three and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Jasper P. Moore, thirty-one and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the heirs of Lemuel Cushing, by land of Thomas Thompson and of the heirs of Jacob Ulman, twenty-four and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger thirty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less. No. 31.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis A. Messenger, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, thirty-six and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Stephen Smith, thirty and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of heirs of Jacob Ulman, by land of James Bacon and of Stephen Smith, thirty-six and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Cassander S. Wilkins, twenty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and ninety-nine square feet, more or less. Nos. 29-27.

A parcel of land belonging to Cassander S. Wilkins, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger and by land of Stephen Smith, thirty-five and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Stephen Smith and by land of Robert Hawthorne, seventeen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph A. Rouse, thirty-four and $\frac{76}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less. No. 25.

So. Cedar
Street,
No. 23.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph A. Rouse, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, seventeen feet; westwardly by land of Cassander S. Wilkins, thirty-four and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne, sixteen and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the Church Street Methodist Episcopal Church, thirty-four and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and one square feet, more or less.

Church.

A parcel of land belonging to the Church Street Methodist Episcopal Church, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, seventy-five feet; westwardly by land of Joseph A. Rouse and by land of Robert Hawthorne, sixty-seven and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Piedmont Street, seventy-five feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, sixty-three and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing forty-eight hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

No. 21, (cor.
Church St.)

A parcel of land belonging to William Eustace, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty and $\frac{3.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-one and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Isaac Samuels and by land of James L. Simonds, twenty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger, thirty and $\frac{5.7}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 19.

A parcel of land belonging to Francis A. Messenger, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty and $\frac{1.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of William Eustace, thirty and $\frac{5.7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of James L. Simonds twenty feet; and eastwardly by land of Patrick Griffin, thirty feet; containing six hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

No. 17.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick Griffin, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger, thirty feet; northwardly by land of Patrick McDonough, twenty-two and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather thirty feet; containing six hundred and fifty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, So. Cedar Street.
 bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street, Nos. 15-13.
 forty-two and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Patrick Griffin,
 thirty feet; northwardly by land of John McKenny and by land
 of Clement H. Hill, forty-two and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly,
 southwardly and eastwardly again by land of Alfred A. Hall
 and by land of George and Charles Nowell, on three lines,
 seven and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot, and twenty-one and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet;
 containing twelve hundred and fifty-one square feet, more or
 less.

A parcel of land belonging to George and Charles Nowell, Nos. 3-5.
 bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by South Cedar Street,
 one hundred and seven feet; westwardly by land of the heirs
 of Ozias H. Mather, twenty-one and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; northwardly,
 eastwardly and northwardly again, by land of Alfred A. Hall,
 of Almira Gove, of Isaac Samuels, and of William Minot and
 John T. Dingley, Trustees, on three lines, seventeen and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet
 $\frac{72}{100}$ of a foot and eighty-eight and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly
 again by land of Elisha Atwood, nineteen and $\frac{46}{100}$ feet; contain-
 ing twenty-one hundred and thirty-five square feet, more or
 less.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph W. and Gilman Page, Piedmont Street.
 bounded as follows:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, thirty-
 seven and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Na-
 than Brown and John Simmons, forty-three and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; south-
 wardly by land of Levi T. Prescott, thirty-five and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet;
 and eastwardly by land of L. Miles Standish and Charles
 Woodbury, forty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred
 and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to L. Miles Standish and Charles
 Woodbury, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont
 Street, thirty-six feet; westwardly by land of Joseph W. and
 Gilman Page, forty-two and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of
 Frederick A. W. Gay and by land of William H. Emerson,

Piedmont Street. thirty-five and $\frac{9.6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Adeline Howland, forty-one and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and twelve square feet, more or less.

No. 58. A parcel of land belonging to Adeline Howland, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{9.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of L. Miles Standish and Charles Woodbury, forty-one and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Albert J. Bellows, fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Samuel W. Cushing, forty-one and $\frac{5.1}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and sixty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 56. A parcel of land belonging to Samuel W. Cushing, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{9.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Adeline Howland, forty-one and $\frac{5.1}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Albert J. Bellows and by land of the heirs of Jacob Thaxter, fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Aaron H. Allen, forty-one and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and fifty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 54. A parcel of land belonging to Aaron H. Allen, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{9.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Samuel W. Cushing, forty-one and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Jacob Thaxter and by land of Nathan Drake, fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John H. Dix, forty and $\frac{8.8}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and fifty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 52. A parcel of land belonging to John H. Dix, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Aaron H. Allen, forty and $\frac{8.8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Nathan Drake and by land of Jasper P. Moore fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Lemuel Cushing, forty and $\frac{5.7}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 50. A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Lemuel Cushing, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street,

fifteen and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John H. Dix, forty Piedmont Street. and $\frac{5.7}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Jasper P. Moore and by land of Stephen Smith, fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Thompson, forty and $\frac{2.6}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Thompson, bounded No. 48. as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Lemuel Cushing, forty and $\frac{2.6}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Stephen Smith, fifteen and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Jacob Ulman, thirty-nine and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Jacob Ulman, Passage. bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, two feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Thompson, thirty-nine and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Stephen Smith and by land of Francis A. Messenger, nineteen and $\frac{7.6}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by land of James Bacon, one and $\frac{1.8}{100}$ feet; again northwardly and eastwardly again by land of Isaac Pendleton, on two lines, seventeen and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet and thirty-eight and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Isaac Pendleton, bounded as No. 46. follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, seventeen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Jacob Ulman, thirty-eight and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by said land of the heirs of Jacob Ulman, seventeen and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James Bacon, thirty-eight and $\frac{3.2}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James Bacon, bounded as No. 44. follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, sixteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Isaac Pendleton and by land of the heirs of Jacob Ulman, thirty-nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger, seventeen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Stephen Smith, thirty-nine.

Piedmont
Street.

and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and fifty-two square feet, more or less.

No. 42.

A parcel of land belonging to Stephen Smith, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, nineteen and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James Bacon, thirty-nine and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; southwardly, eastwardly and again southwardly by land of Francis A. Messenger and by land of Cassander S. Wilkins, on three lines, $\frac{32}{100}$ of a foot, five and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet and nine and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; and then eastwardly, southwardly, eastwardly, southwardly, eastwardly, southwardly and eastwardly again by land of Robert Hawthorne, on seven lines, four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, four and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet, eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet, four and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet, three and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and seventeen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

No. 40.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert Hawthorne, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, fifteen and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; westwardly, northwardly, westwardly, northwardly, westwardly, northwardly and westwardly again by land of Stephen Smith, on seven lines, seventeen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot, three and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet, four and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet, eight and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet, four and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet and four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Cassander S. Wilkins and by land of Joseph A. Rouse, twenty-five and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the Church Street Methodist Episcopal Church, thirty-three and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and two square feet, more or less.

No. 30.
(corner
Church
Street.)

A parcel of land belonging to Isaac Samuels, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-one and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of William Eustace, nineteen and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James L. Simonds, thirty-one and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

No. 28.

A parcel of land belonging to James L. Simonds, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont street, nineteen and

$\frac{6.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Isaac Samuels, thirty-one and $\frac{2.1}{100}$ feet: southwardly by land of William Eustace and by land of Francis A. Messenger, twenty and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Patrick McDonough, thirty and $\frac{8.0}{200}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Patrick McDonough, bounded ^{No. 26.} as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{4.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James L. Simonds, thirty and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Patrick Griffin, twenty-two and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John McKenny, thirty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and seventy-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John McKenny, bounded as ^{No. 24.} follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2.1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Patrick McDonough, thirty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, twenty-one and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Clement H. Hill, twenty-nine and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Clement H. Hill, bounded as ^{No. 22.} follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{4.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John McKenny, twenty-nine and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather and by land of Alfred A. Hall, twenty-one and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by said land of Alfred A. Hall, thirty feet; containing six hundred and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Alfred A. Hall, bounded as ^{No. 18.} follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty-four and $\frac{9.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly, southwardly and westwardly again by land of Clement H. Hill and by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, on three lines, thirty feet, $\frac{3.3}{100}$ of a foot and seven and $\frac{3.6}{100}$ feet; southwardly, again westwardly and southwardly again by land of George and Charles Nowell, on three lines, seventeen and $\frac{5.8}{100}$ feet, $\frac{7.2}{100}$ of a foot and seven and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; and

Piedmont
Street.

eastwardly by land of Almira Gove, thirty-eight and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 16.

A parcel of land belonging to Almira Gove, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, eighteen and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Alfred A. Hall, thirty-eight and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of George and Charles Nowell, eighteen and $\frac{31}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Isaac Samuels, thirty-seven and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-five square feet, more or less.

No. 14.

A parcel of land belonging to Isaac Samuels, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, seventeen and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Almira Gove, thirty-seven and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of George and Charles Nowell, seventeen and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of William Minot and John T. Dingley, Trustees, thirty-seven and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and sixty square feet, more or less.

Nos. 12-10.

A parcel of land belonging to William Minot and John T. Dingley, Trustees, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Piedmont Street, forty feet; westwardly by land of Isaac Samuels, thirty-seven and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of George and Charles Nowell, forty and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by other land of William Minot and John T. Dingley, Trustees, thirty-six and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and eighty-seven square feet, more or less.

Street.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Piedmont Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of said Piedmont Street, three hundred and seventeen and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Ferdinand Street, twenty-eight feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by the northerly line of said Piedmont Street, on three lines, one hundred ninety-six and $\frac{52}{100}$ feet, nine and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet and one hundred and twenty-two and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by Church Street, twenty and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, ^{Piedmont Street.} being a portion of Piedmont Street (so-called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of said Piedmont Street, two hundred and six and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, seventeen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of said Piedmont Street, two hundred and thirteen and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by another portion of said Piedmont Street, twenty feet.

A parcel of land belonging to Asa B. Wales, bounded as fol- ^{No. 49.} lows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, sixteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the Boston Gas Light Company, fifty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of the Boston Gas Light Company and by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Almatia S. Smith, fifty-one and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Almatia S. Smith, bounded as ^{No. 47.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, sixteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Asa B. Wales, fifty-one and $\frac{58}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixteen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Ichabod Gaines, fifty-one and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and twenty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Ichabod Gaines, bounded as ^{No. 45.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, eighteen and $\frac{89}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Almatia S. Smith, fifty-one and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, eighteen and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Franklin Smith, fifty-one and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Franklin Smith, bounded as ^{No. 43.} follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, nineteen and $\frac{41}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ichabod Gaines, fifty-one and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown,

Piedmont
Street. eighteen and $\frac{51}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John Foster, fifty-one and $\frac{83}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less.

Nos. 41-37. A parcel of land belonging to John Foster, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, forty-seven and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Piedmont Street and by land of Franklin Smith, sixty-one and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, of Elizabeth S. Fairbanks, of Louis R. Goering and of Charles Woodberry, forty-five and $\frac{56}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Moses Carr, sixty-one and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-eight hundred and fifty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 35. A parcel of land belonging to Moses Carr, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty-four and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John Foster, sixty-one and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Charles Woodberry and by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, twenty-five and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Samuel Curtis, sixty-one and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; containing fifteen hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

Cor. Church
Street. A parcel of land belonging to Samuel Curtis, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, fifty and $\frac{71}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Moses Carr and by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixty-eight and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, fifty and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, sixty-seven and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; containing thirty-four hundred and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

Nos. 25-23,
(cor. Church
Street.) A parcel of land belonging to Edward Butman, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, thirty-five feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-five and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Thomas Kelleher, thirty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Henry Douglass, thirty-four and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; containing twelve hundred and twenty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Thomas Kelleher, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Edward Butman, thirty-five feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirteen feet; northwardly by land of Lydia E. Hutchings, thirty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Henry Douglass, thirteen feet; containing four hundred and fifty-five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Lydia E. Hutchings, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by land of Thomas Kelleher, thirty-five feet; westwardly by Church Street, twelve and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of William F. Tyler, on three lines, twenty-seven and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and seven and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; and again eastwardly by land of Henry Douglass, thirteen feet; containing four hundred and forty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Henry Douglass, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, two feet; westwardly by land of Edward Butman, of Thomas Kelleher and of Lydia E. Hutchings, sixty and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of William F. Tyler, of Sally B. Ellms, Clara B. Ellms, Charles O. Ellms and Edward E. Ellms, of Elizabeth Doggett, of Edwin Holman and of Arden Hall, ninety and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by other land of Henry Douglass, three and $\frac{21}{100}$ feet; again southwardly and eastwardly again by land of Christopher C. Barney, of Mary Ann Bainard, of Joseph W. Page, of Ernest Kuhn and of Cornelius Willwert, on two lines, eighty-nine and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet and fifty-seven and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Cornelius Willwert, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Henry Douglass, fifty-seven and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; northwardly by said land of Henry Douglass, twenty and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Ernest Kuhn,

Piedmont Street. fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and seventy-four square feet, more or less.

No. 19. A parcel of land belonging to Ernest Kuhn, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Cornelius Willwert, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Henry Douglass, twenty and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph W. Page, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 17. A parcel of land belonging to Joseph W. Page, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Ernest Kuhn, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Henry Douglass, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Mary Ann Bainard, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and fifty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 15. A parcel of land belonging to Mary Ann Bainard, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph W. Page, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Henry Douglass, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Christopher C. Barney, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing eleven hundred and fifty-one square feet, more or less.

No. 13. A parcel of land belonging to Christopher C. Barney, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Piedmont street, twenty and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Mary Ann Bainard, fifty-seven and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of Henry Douglass, on three lines, eight and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet, twenty-eight and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet and ten and $\frac{8.8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by land of Charles Hamilton, twenty-nine feet; containing eight hundred and thirty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 11. A parcel of land belonging to Charles Hamilton, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Piedmont Street, twenty and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Christopher C. Barney, twenty-

nine feet; northwardly by land of Henry Douglass and by land of Michael J. Flatley, twenty and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John Bacon, twenty-eight and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less. Piedmont Street.

A parcel of land belonging to John Bacon, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Piedmont Street, fifty-eight and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles Hamilton, twenty-eight and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of Michael J. Flatley and by land of Ichabod Gaines, on three lines, thirty-six and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and twenty-one and $\frac{81}{100}$ feet; and again eastwardly by other land of John Bacon, twenty-nine feet; containing sixteen hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less. Nos. 9-5.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph W. and Gilman Page, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, forty-one and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of William F. Tyler, forty-one and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Benjamin Willis, twenty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and ninety square feet, more or less. Shawmut Street, (cor. Church St.)

A parcel of land belonging to Benjamin Willis, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, eighteen and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page, twenty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of William F. Tyler, eighteen and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Sally B. Ellms, Clara B. Ellms, Charles O. Ellms, and Edward E. Ellms, twenty-one and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and two square feet, more or less. No. 17.

A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to William F. Tyler, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by land of Joseph W. and Gilman Page and by land of Benjamin Willis, sixty and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, twenty-one and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; southwardly, again westwardly and southwardly again by land of Lydia E. Hutchings and by land Church Street. No. 45.

Church
Street.

of Henry Douglass, on three lines, twenty-seven and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and thirty-four and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again northwardly and eastwardly again, by land of Sally B. Ellms, Clara B. Ellms, Charles O. Ellms and Edward E. Ellms, on three lines, five feet, two feet, and sixteen and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen hundred and thirteen square feet, more or less.

Shawmut
Street.
No. 15.

A parcel of land belonging to Sally B. Ellms, Clara B. Ellms, Charles O. Ellms and Edward E. Ellms, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, twenty feet; westwardly, southwardly and westwardly again by land of Benjamin Willis and by land of William F. Tyler, on three lines, thirty-eight feet, two feet and five feet; again southwardly by land of Henry Douglass, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Elizabeth Doggett, forty-three feet; containing eight hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 13.

A parcel of land belonging to Elizabeth Doggett, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Sally B. Ellms, Clara B. Ellms, Charles O. Ellms and Edward E. Ellms, forty-three feet; southwardly by land of Henry Douglass, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Edwin Holman, forty-three feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-four square feet, more or less.

No. 11.

A parcel of land belonging to Edwin Holman, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, eighteen and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Elizabeth Doggett, forty-three feet; southwardly by land of Henry Douglass, eighteen and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Arden Hall, forty-three feet; containing seven hundred and seventy-seven square feet, more or less.

Nos. 9-7.

A parcel of land belonging to Arden Hall, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Shawmut Street, thirty-six and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Edwin Holman, forty-three feet; southwardly by land of Henry Douglass and by land of Michael J. Flatley, thirty-six and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by

land of Kate Barton, forty-three and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing Shawmut Street. fifteen hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Kate Barton, bounded as fol. No. 5. lows, viz: — Northwardly by Shawmut Street, twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Arden Hall, forty-three and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Michael J. Flatley, twenty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Aaron Walcott, forty-three and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Aaron Walcott, No. 3. bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Shawmut Street, eighteen and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Kate Barton, forty-three and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Michael J. Flatley and by land of Ichabod Gaines, eighteen and $\frac{63}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of William Seaver, forty-three and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to William Seaver, bounded as No. 1. follows, viz: — Northwardly by Shawmut Street, seventeen and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Aaron Walcott, forty-three and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Ichabod Gaines, seventeen and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph W. Page and by land of John Eichhorn, forty-three and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, Street. being a portion of Shawmut Street (so called), bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by the southerly line of said Shawmut Street, two hundred and eight and $\frac{46}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, sixteen and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of said Shawmut Street, one hundred and ninety-two and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by another portion of said Shawmut Street, twenty and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to John J. Mahoney, bounded as No. 24. follows, viz: — Southwardly by Shawmut Street, sixteen and Corner Church St.

Shawmut Street. $\frac{6.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, forty-three and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, fourteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Lucinda Edgerly, forty-three and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and seventy-five square feet, more or less.

No. 22. A parcel of land belonging to Lucinda Edgerly, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Shawmut Street, sixteen feet; westwardly by land of John J. Mahoney, forty-three and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, sixteen feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Justin E. Holt, forty-three and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 20. A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Justin E. Holt, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Shawmut Street, sixteen feet; westwardly by land of Lucinda Edgerly, forty-three and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, sixteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Paul, forty-three and $\frac{5.1}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-seven square feet, more or less.

No. 18. A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Paul, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Shawmut Street, sixteen and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Justin E. Holt, forty-three and $\frac{5.1}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, sixteen and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Benjamin F. Underhill, forty-three and $\frac{4.3}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred square feet, more or less.

No. 16. A parcel of land belonging to Benjamin F. Underhill, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Shawmut Street, sixteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Paul, forty-three and $\frac{4.3}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, sixteen and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the German Evangelical Church, forty-three and $\frac{3.6}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-nine square feet, more or less.

Church. A parcel of land belonging to the German Evangelical

Church, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Shawmut Shawmut Street. Street, fifty and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Benjamin F. Underhill, forty-three and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, fifty and $\frac{47}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Snow, forty-three and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-one hundred and seventy-four square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Snow, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Shawmut Street, forty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the German Evangelical Church, forty-three and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, forty and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, forty-two and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; containing seventeen hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less. Nos. 6-4.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, No. 2. bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Shawmut Street, twenty-one feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Snow, forty-two and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Horatio Harris, twenty-three and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again southwardly and eastwardly again by land of George Abbott and by land of Greenleaf C. Sanborn and Thomas C. Wait, on three lines, thirteen and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet and twenty-nine and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Horatio Harris, bounded as follows, viz: — Eastwardly by Pleasant Pleasant Street Street, forty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of George Abbott, of the heirs of Ozias H. Mather, by land of Thomas Snow, of the German Evangelical Church, of Benjamin F. Underhill, of Thomas Paul, of the heirs of Justin E. Holt, by land of Lucinda Edgerly and of John J. Mahoney, two hundred and fifty-four and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, fifty-two and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; and northwardly, again eastwardly and northwardly again by land of James Daily, of Catherine Fuller, by other land of Horatio Harris, by land of Robert Knott and of Charles W. and James C. Vacant

Pleasant
Street.

Munroe, on three lines, one hundred and forty-six and $\frac{95}{100}$ feet, one and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet and one hundred and thirteen and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing thirteen thousand one hundred and twenty square feet, more or less.

Berlin
Street, (cor.
Church St.)
Vacant.

A parcel of land belonging to James Daily, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, forty-two feet; westwardly by Church Street, fifty and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Horatio Harris, forty-three and $\frac{35}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Catherine Fuller, fifty feet; containing twenty-one hundred and thirty-four square feet, more or less.

No. 16.

A parcel of land belonging to Catherine Fuller, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, thirty-five feet; westwardly by land of James Daily, fifty feet; and southwardly and eastwardly by land of Horatio Harris, on two lines, thirty-five feet and fifty feet; containing seventeen hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 17.

A parcel of land belonging to Horatio Harris, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, thirty-five feet; westwardly by land of Catherine Fuller, fifty feet; southwardly by other land of Horatio Harris, thirty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Robert Knott, fifty feet; containing seventeen hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 18.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert Knott, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, thirty-five and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; westwardly and southwardly by land of Horatio Harris, on two lines, fifty feet and thirty-three and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles W. and James C. Munroe and by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, on two lines, twenty-six and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet and twenty-three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

No. 19.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joshua Bennett, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, thirty-five and $\frac{97}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Robert Knott, twenty-three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Charles W.

and James C. Munroe, thirty-five and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly Berlin Street, by said land of Charles W. and James C. Munroe and by land of John Kenney, twenty-three and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and thirty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John Kenney, bounded as fol- No. 20.
lows viz:—Northwardly by Berlin Street, twenty-five and $\frac{6.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, twenty-two feet; southwardly, again westwardly and southwardly again by land of Charles W. and James C. Munroe, on three lines, seven and $\frac{5.8}{100}$ feet, one and $^9 2$ feet and eighteen and $\frac{5.9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Franklin H. Sprague, twenty-three and $\frac{9.2}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and five square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, Street.
being Berlin Street (so-called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of Berlin Street, two hundred and sixty-six and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, fourteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Berlin Street, two hundred and sixty-eight and $\frac{5.4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Pleasant Street, fourteen and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to Mary Brown, bounded as fol- Nos. 14-13.
lows, viz:—Southwardly by Berlin Street, thirty-five and $\frac{8.1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, fifty-three and $\frac{4.1}{100}$ feet; northwardly, eastwardly and northwardly again by land of the heirs of Harrison Fay, on three lines, fifty-three and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet, three and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet and three feet; and eastwardly again, southwardly and again eastwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, of the heirs of Joshua Bennett and by land of Sarah S. S. Kimball, on three lines, thirteen and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet, twenty-two and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet and thirty-six and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-two hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Church Street, Passage-way.
the heirs of Harrison Fay, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly, westwardly and southwardly again by land of Mary

Church
Street.

Brown, on three lines, three feet, three and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet and fifty-three and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, three feet; northwardly by land of Luther Pollard, fifty-six feet; and eastwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, six and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 69.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Luther Pollard, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by land of the heirs of Harrison Fay, fifty-six feet; westwardly by Church Street, seventeen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Thomas P. and William Frost and Francis M. Baker, fifty-five feet; and eastwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, seventeen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

Berlin
Street.
No. 12.

A parcel of land belonging to Sarah S. S. Kimball, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Berlin Street, seventeen and $\frac{34}{100}$ feet; westwardly and northwardly by land of Mary Brown, on two lines, thirty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet and seventeen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, thirty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 11.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Joshua Bennett, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Berlin Street, fourteen feet; westwardly by land of Sarah S. S. Kimball, thirty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Mary Brown and by land of Peter T. Homer, fourteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Samuel B. Pierce, thirty-six feet; containing five hundred and five square feet, more or less.

No. 10.

A parcel of land belonging to Samuel B. Pierce, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Berlin Street, fourteen and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, thirteen and $\frac{94}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John Loeffler, thirty-six feet; containing five hundred and four square feet, more or less.

No. 9

A parcel of land belonging to John Loeffler, bounded as fol-

lows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin Street, eighteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; ^{Berlin Street.} westwardly by land of Samuel B. Pierce, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, eighteen and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of James McCue, thirty-six feet; containing six hundred and forty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to James McCue, bounded as fol- No. 8.
lows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin Street, seventeen and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John Loeffler, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, eighteen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Jason R. Cummings, thirty-six feet; containing six hundred and forty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Jason R. Cummings, bounded No. 7.
as follows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin Street, eighteen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of James McCue, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, eighteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of George Homer, thirty-six feet; containing six hundred and fifty-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Homer, bounded as No. 6.
follows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin street, sixteen feet; westwardly by land of Jason R. Cummings, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, sixteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Joseph Reed, thirty-six feet; containing five hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph Reed, bounded as fol- No. 5.
lows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin Street, sixteen and $\frac{12}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of George Homer, thirty-six feet; northwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, sixteen and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Jacob F. Heinold, thirty-six feet; containing five hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Jacob F. Heinold, bounded as No. 4.
follows, viz :—Southwardly by Berlin Street, sixteen and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph Reed, thirty-six feet; and northwardly and eastwardly by land of Peter T. Homer, on two lines, fifteen and $\frac{98}{100}$ feet and thirty-six feet; containing five hundred and seventy-seven square feet, more or less.

Berlin
Street.
Nos. 3-1,
and Plea-
sant Street,
Nos. 140-
142, and
Hamlen
Place.

A parcel of land belonging to Peter T. Homer, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Berlin Street, eighty-five feet; westwardly and again southwardly by land of Jacob F. Heindold, of Joseph Reed, of George Homer, of Jason R. Cummings, of James McCue, of John Loeffler, of Samuel B. Peirce and of the heirs of Joshua Bennett, on two lines, thirty-six feet and one hundred and twenty-four and $\frac{91}{100}$ feet; westwardly again by land of Mary Brown, of the heirs of Harrison Fay and by land of Luther Pollard, thirty-seven feet; northwardly, north-westwardly and northwardly again, eastwardly, again northwardly and westwardly again, then northwardly, again westwardly and northwardly again by land of Thomas P. and William Frost and Francis M. Baker and by land of Elizabeth Doggett, on nine lines, twenty-three feet, three feet, one hundred and twenty-six and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet, one foot, seven feet, one foot, twenty and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet, $\frac{33}{100}$ of a foot and forty and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by Pleasant Street, on four lines, twenty-eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, eleven and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet, twenty-four and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet and nine and $\frac{82}{100}$ feet; containing eleven thousand and five hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

Madison
Place, (cor-
ner of
Church
Street to
No. 8.)

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly, westwardly and northwardly again by Madison Place, on three lines, fifty-five and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet and one hundred and nine and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-one feet; southwardly, southeastwardly and southwardly again by land of Thomas P. and William Frost and Francis M. Baker and by land of Elizabeth Doggett, on three lines, ninety-one and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet, three feet and seventy-four feet; and eastwardly by land of Thomas Watson, thirty-one and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing five thousand and fifty-one square feet, more or less.

Church
Place.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Thomas P. and William Frost and Francis M. Baker, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly, northwestwardly and northward-

ly again by land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, on three lines, twenty-eight and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet, three feet and ninety-one and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, thirty-eight and $\frac{2.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly, southeastwardly and southwardly again by land of Luther Pollard and by land of Peter T. Homer, on three lines, seventy-eight feet, three feet and forty-one feet; and eastwardly by land of Elizabeth Doggett, thirty-nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing forty-six hundred and three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Watson, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Madison Place, eighteen and $\frac{4.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, thirty-one and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Elizabeth Doggett, eighteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by other land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, thirty-one and $\frac{4.2}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Madison Place, one hundred and three and $\frac{7.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Thomas Watson, thirty-one and $\frac{4.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Elizabeth Doggett, ninety-seven and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Pleasant Street, thirty-two and $\frac{8.7}{100}$ feet; containing thirty-two hundred and seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of the two last described, belonging to Elizabeth Doggett, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, of Thomas Watson and by other land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, one hundred and sixty-one and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Thomas P. and William Frost and Francis M. Baker, thirty-nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; southwardly, eastwardly, and southwardly again, again westwardly, southwardly and westwardly again and then southwardly

Church
Place.Madison
Place,
No. 6.Nos. 4-2,
and Plea-
sant Street,
Nos. 143-
146.Pleasant
Street ,
No. 144.

Pleasant
Street.

by land of Peter T. Homer, on seven lines, eighty-five and $\frac{6.2}{100}$ feet, one foot, seven feet, one foot, twenty and $\frac{11}{100}$ feet, $\frac{3.3}{100}$ of a foot and forty and $\frac{6.4}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by Pleasant Street, forty-one and $\frac{7}{100}$ feet; containing sixty-two hundred and sixteen square feet, more or less.

Madison
Place.
Place.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being Madison Place (so-called), bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly, westwardly and southwardly again by the southerly line of Madison Place, one hundred and seventy-seven and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{8.6}{100}$ feet and one hundred and nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, seventeen and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly, westwardly and northwardly again by the northerly line of Madison Place, one hundred and two and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{8.6}{100}$ feet and one hundred and eighty-nine and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by Pleasant Street, nineteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet.

Madison
Place,
(North
side.)

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly, eastwardly and southwardly again by the southerly line of Madison Place, on three lines, one hundred and eighty-nine and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet, two and $\frac{8.6}{100}$ feet and one hundred and two and $\frac{1.4}{100}$ feet; westwardly by Church Street, about forty and $\frac{6.2}{100}$ feet; northwardly by the line of the southerly side of the passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, about two hundred and ninety-seven and $\frac{6.7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Pleasant Street, about thirty-eight and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ feet; containing about eleven thousand and five hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

Grenville
Place,
Nos. 17-11.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, bounded as follows, viz: — Northwardly by Grenville Place, sixty-eight and $\frac{4.1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the Boston Gas Light Company, eighty-five and $\frac{1.2}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Asa B. Wales, of Almatia S. Smith, of Ichabod Gaines, of Franklin Smith and of John Foster, sixty-eight and $\frac{4.1}{100}$ feet;

and eastwardly by land of Elizabeth S. Fairbanks, eighty-five Grenville Place and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-eight hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Elizabeth S. Fairbanks, bound- No. 9.
ed as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Grenville Place, seven-
teen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Na-
than Brown, eighty-five and $\frac{24}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of
John Foster, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land
of Louis R. Goering, eighty-five and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; containing four-
teen hundred and fifty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Louis R. Goering, bounded as No. 7.
follows, viz:—Northwardly by Grenville Place, seventeen feet;
westwardly by land of Elizabeth S. Fairbanks, eighty-five and
 $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Foster, seventeen feet;
and eastwardly by land of Charles Woodberry, eighty-five
and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing fourteen hundred and fifty square feet,
more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles Woodberry, bounded Nos. 5-3.
as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Grenville Place, thirty-four
feet; westwardly by land of Louis R. Goering, eighty-five and
 $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of John Foster and by land of
Moses Carr, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly, again
southwardly and eastwardly again by land of Joseph E. and
Nathan Brown and by land of Lydia Y. Pierce, on three lines,
twenty-four and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet and sixty and
 $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-four hundred and eighty-four square
feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Lydia Y. Pierce, bounded as No. 1, (cor.
Church St.)
follows, viz:—Northwardly by Grenville Place, fifty-two and
 $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Charles Woodberry, twenty-
eight and $\frac{96}{100}$ feet; southwardly, southeastwardly and south-
wardly again by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, on three
lines, three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet, ten and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet and thirty-eight and
 $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, twenty-four feet;

Grenville
Place.

containing twelve hundred and seventy-two square feet, more or less.

Church
Street,
Nos. 52-48.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, bounded as follows, viz:— Northwardly, northwestwardly and northwardly again by land of Lydia Y. Pierce, on three lines, thirty-eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet, ten and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet and three and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; westwardly, again northwardly and westwardly again by land of Charles Woodberry, on three lines, thirty-one and $\frac{74}{100}$ feet, seventeen and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet and twenty-four and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; southwardly, eastwardly and southwardly again by land of Moses Carr and by land of Samuel Curtis, on three lines, thirteen and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet, six and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet and fifty and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly again by Church Street, fifty-four and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; containing three thousand and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

Grenville
Place.
Place.

A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being Grenville Place (so called), bounded as follows, viz:— Westwardly by Columbus Avenue, thirty feet; northwardly by the northerly line of Grenville Place, three hundred and twenty-eight and $\frac{36}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by Church Street, thirty feet; and southwardly by the southerly line of Grenville Place, three hundred and twenty-six and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet.

Vacant.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston Water Power Company, bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by Grenville Place, two and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly and northwardly by Columbus Avenue and by land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, on two lines, one hundred and forty-three and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet and two and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of the Revere Copper Company and by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, one hundred and forty-three and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

Nos. 34-20.

A parcel of land belonging to Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, bounded as follows, viz:— Southwardly by Grenville Place, one

hundred and thirty and $\frac{8.6}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the ^{Grenville} ^{Place.} Boston Water Power Company, thirty-nine and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the Revere Copper Company of Thomas P., William and Jacob Frost and of Charles Nowell, one hundred and thirty-one and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of John G. Schafer, thirty-nine feet; containing fifty-one hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land in rear of that last described, belonging to ^{Rear.} the Revere Copper Company, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixty-three feet; westwardly by land of the Boston Water Power Company, one hundred and three and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, sixty-six and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by said land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, by Tennyson Street and by land of Thomas P., William and Jacob Frost, one hundred and three and $\frac{6.9}{100}$ feet; containing sixty-seven hundred and thirty square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to John G. Schafer, bounded as ^{No. 18.} follows, viz: — Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, thirty-nine feet; northwardly by land of Charles Nowell, sixteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Louisa B. Bryant, thirty-eight and $\frac{9.2}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and thirty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Louisa B. Bryant, bounded as ^{No. 16.} follows, viz: — Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of John G. Schafer, thirty-eight and $\frac{9.2}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Charles Nowell, sixteen and $\frac{1.7}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Joanna N. Wheeler, thirty-eight and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Joanna N. Wheeler, bounded as follows, viz: — Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and

Grenville
Place.

$\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Louisa B. Bryant, thirty-eight and $\frac{85}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Charles Nowell, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Samuel Stillings, thirty-eight and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

No. 12.

A parcel of land belonging to Samuel Stillings, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Joanna N. Wheeler, thirty-eight and $\frac{77}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Charles Nowell and by land of Nahum M. Morrison, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Daniel J. Brown, thirty-eight and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-seven square feet, more or less.

No. 10.

A parcel of land belonging to Daniel J. Brown, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Samuel Stillings, thirty-eight and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of Nahum M. Morrison and by land of George Nowell, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Charles S. Parker and Sons, thirty-eight and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and twenty-five square feet, more or less.

No. 8.

A parcel of land belonging to Charles S., Charles W. and George W. Parker, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, sixteen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Daniel J. Brown, thirty-eight and $\frac{61}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George Nowell, seventeen and $\frac{17}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne, thirty-eight and $\frac{53}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and forty-three square feet, more or less.

No. 6.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert Hawthorne, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Charles S. Parker and Sons, thirty-eight and $\frac{53}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George Nowell, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of the heirs of William Keith, thirty-eight and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-three square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to the heirs of William Keith, Grenville Place, No. 4. bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, eighteen feet; westwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne, thirty-eight and $\frac{45}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George Nowell, eighteen feet; and eastwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne and James Loudon, thirty-eight and $\frac{38}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and ninety-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to Robert Hawthorne and James No. 2. Loudon, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, nineteen feet; westwardly by land of the heirs of William Keith, thirty-eight and $\frac{38}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George Nowell and by land of George and Charles Nowell, nineteen feet; and eastwardly by land of George Nowell, thirty-eight and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Nowell, bounded as Cor. Church Street. follows, viz:—Southwardly by Grenville Place, forty-three and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne and James Loudon, thirty-eight and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land of George and Charles Nowell, forty-three and $\frac{68}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, thirty-eight and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; containing sixteen hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George and Charles Nowell, Tennyson Street, cor. ner Church Street and No. 1. bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Tennyson Street, sixty and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by Church Street, thirty-nine and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of George Nowell and by land of Robert Hawthorne and James Loudon, fifty-nine and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and westwardly by land of George Nowell, thirty-nine and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-three hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

A parcel of land belonging to George Nowell, bounded as fol- Nos. 2-3-4. lows, viz:—Northwardly by Tennyson Street, sixty-three feet; eastwardly by land of George and Charles Nowell, thirty-nine and $\frac{65}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Robert Hawthorne and

Tennyson
Street. James Loudon, of the heirs of William Keith, by land of Robert Hawthorne, of Charles S. Parker and Sons and of Daniel J. Brown, sixty-three feet; and westwardly by land of Nahum M. Morrison, thirty-nine and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-five hundred and two square feet, more or less.

No. 5. A parcel of land belonging to Nahum M. Morrison, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Tennyson Street, twenty feet; eastwardly by land of George Nowell, thirty-nine and $\frac{73}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Daniel J. Brown and by land of Samuel Stillings, twenty feet; and westwardly by land of Charles Nowell, thirty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and ninety-five square feet, more or less.

Nos. 6-7-8. A parcel of land belonging to Charles Nowell, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Tennyson Street, sixty feet; eastwardly by land of Nahum M. Morrison, thirty-nine and $\frac{75}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Samuel Stillings, of Joanna N. Wheeler, of Louisa B. Bryant, of John G. Schafer and of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixty feet; and westwardly by land of Thomas P., William and Jacob Frost, thirty-nine and $\frac{91}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-three hundred and ninety-one square feet, more or less.

(Foot of) A parcel of land belonging to Thomas P., William and Jacob Frost, bounded as follows, viz:—Northwardly by Tennyson Street, sixty-two and $\frac{86}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by land of Charles Nowell, thirty-nine and $\frac{91}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land of Joseph E. and Nathan Brown, sixty-two and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; and westwardly by land of the Revere Copper Company, forty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-five hundred and fifteen square feet, more or less.

Street. A parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being Tennyson Street (so-called), bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by the southerly line of Tennyson Street, two hundred and sixty-six and $\frac{54}{100}$ feet; westwardly by land of the Revere Copper Company, thirty-four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northwardly

by the northerly line of Tennyson Street, two hundred and sixty-^{Tennyson}_{Street.} seven and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, thirty-four and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet.

A parcel of land belonging to the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, bounded as follows, viz:—Southwardly by Tennyson Street, two hundred and sixty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; northwestwardly by other land of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, three hundred and thirty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by Church Street, one hundred and eighty-eight and $\frac{30}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-five thousand and thirty-five square feet, more or less. ^{North side.}

The said parcels of land are shown on plans made by Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4, each bearing date April 6th, 1868, and deposited in the office of the said City Surveyor.

To have and to hold the same to the said City of Boston, its successors and assigns, to its and their sole use and behoof forever, agreeably to the provisions of the said Act.

I, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of the City of Boston, do hereby approve of the foregoing instruments, and of the action of the City Council in the premises; and in accordance with the provisions of the Act referred to in said instrument, I hereby certify that the lands described in said instrument were and are taken pursuant to the provisions of the said Act.

In witness whereof I have caused the corporate seal of the City of Boston to be hereto affixed, and have hereunto set my hand this day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Mayor of the City of Boston.

Ordered, That the Joint Special Committee on the Church Street District be authorized, with the approval of His Honor the Mayor, to contract for filling all the streets and places on the territory bounded on the east by Pleasant Street, on the southeast and south by Tremont Street and the Boston and Albany Railroad, on the west by Ferdinand Street, on the northwest by the northwesterly line of Columbus Avenue, extended to Church Street, and on the north by the southerly side of the passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, to the grade of at least eighteen feet above mean low water; and the cellars, back-yards and vacant lots to the grade of at least twelve feet above mean low water; also, for raising and underpinning such of the houses and other buildings on said territory as they shall deem necessary to the preservation of the public health;—the expense of doing all said work not to exceed the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Ordered, That when the lands, buildings, and other fixtures, situated and lying within the district described in the foregoing order, have been taken by the City of Boston, under the provisions of Chapter 308 of the Acts of the year 1867, His Honor the Mayor enter into a contract in behalf of the City of Boston, to convey the estates on said district, or such portions as are not required for widening streets or other purposes, back to the original owners, after the territory and buildings have been raised as provided in the foregoing order; *provided, however*, that the persons who owned the estates at the time of their taking by the city will agree, in writing, to take a release of their respective estates and to clear the basements of their buildings before the raising, and make all necessary repairs upon the buildings at their own expense after the raising and underpinning, and make no claim upon the city for any damages on account of the work performed by the city.

Ordered, That the Joint Special Committee on the Church Street District be authorized, with the approval of His Honor the Mayor, to appoint three Commissioners, who shall, under the direction of said Committee, have the general supervision of all the work to be performed by the city on the Church Street District. The Commissioners shall hold their office until the work to be performed by the city is completed, unless sooner removed; and they shall be removable at any time by the Committee, for the time being, on the subject. The compensation to be paid to said Commissioners shall be fixed by the Committee aforesaid, subject to the approval of the Mayor.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to be applied to raising the territory and buildings on the Church Street District, and paying for any estates on said district taken under the provisions of Chapter 308, of the Acts of the year 1867, and for the compensation of the commissioners appointed to supervise and direct said work.

AN ACT

To enable the City of Boston to abate a Nuisance existing therein, and for the preservation of the public Health in said City.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The City of Boston may purchase or otherwise take the lands or any of them in said city, with the buildings and other fixtures thereon, situated and lying within the district bounded on the northwest by the northwesterly line of Columbus Avenue, extended to Church Street; on the north by the line of the southerly side of the passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, and the same extended to the westerly line of Church Street; on the east by Pleasant Street; on the southeast and south by Tremont Street; and the Boston and Worcester Railroad; and on the west by Ferdinand Street. The said city shall, within sixty days from the time they shall take any of said lands, file in the office of the registry of deeds for the county of Suffolk, a description of the lands so taken, as certain as is required in a common conveyance of lands; and a statement that the same are taken pursuant to the provisions of this act; which said description and statement shall be signed by the mayor of said city; and the title to all land so taken shall vest in the city of Boston; and if any party whose land is taken shall agree with the said city upon the damage done to him by the said taking, the same shall be paid to him by the said city forthwith. And it shall be the duty of the City of Boston forthwith, to raise the grade of said territory so taken or purchased,

laying out and filling up the same with good materials, with reference to a complete drainage thereof, so as to abate the present nuisance and to preserve the health of the city, and in no wise to affect injuriously the lands of the Commonwealth or its grantees in the back bay, or the system of drainage therein.

SECT. 2. Any person entitled to any estate in any part of the land so taken, may at any time within one year from the time when the same shall be taken, as well in his own behalf, as in behalf of all other persons having estates in the land so taken, file a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court, in the county of Suffolk, setting forth the taking of the complainant's land, and the condition of the same in respect to its capacity for drainage, and whether the complainant claims any and what damages against the City of Boston, or the Boston Water Power Company, or any other corporation or person, by reason of any and what wrongful act or omission by their causing a diminution in the value of his land at the time of said taking, and praying an assessment of damages against such parties. And upon the filing of such a bill, the said court shall cause notice of the pendency of said bill to be given to the parties named therein as defendants, according to the course of courts of equity, and also public notice thereof, to all persons in whose behalf such bill shall be filed, to appear and become parties thereto, if they shall think fit to do so. Said court shall prescribe how such public notice shall be given, and what length of time shall be allowed for appearing and becoming a party to such suit. Any party failing so to appear and become a party within the time prescribed by the court, shall be forever barred from recovering any damages on account of such taking. Each person so appearing and becoming a party, shall file a written description of the land in which he claims an estate, together with a plan thereof, so as clearly to distinguish the same from all other lands, and shall also declare what estate he claims therein. If he claims that the value of said lands at time of taking the

same was lessened by any unlawful act or omission of the City of Boston, or the Boston Water Power Company or any other corporation or person, so that the value of the land in its condition when taken, would not be a just compensation for all the estate and rights of the party in and in reference to the same, such party shall also state what such injury is, and how and by whom the same had been, or is caused, and what right or title of the party is violated, and what amount of damages in gross is claimed by him, as compensation therefor, from each of the parties defendant.

SECT. 3. Upon the expiration of the time allowed for appearance to the said bill, the said court shall appoint three commissioners, who shall receive such compensation as the said court shall fix, to be paid by the City of Boston.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, after due notice, to hear each of the said parties, including the said City of Boston, and the said Water Power Company, and other parties named as defendants, and to assess the present value of each parcel of the said land claimed by any party so appearing, with its capacity for drainage in its present condition, and the amount in gross, if any, of damages done to such parcel of land by reason of any unlawful act or omission of the City of Boston, or the Water Power Company, or any other party defendant, affecting its value at the time of said taking.

SECT. 5. Said commissioners, or the major part of them, shall make report to the said court of their doings, and, when requested by any party, of the evidence touching any exception intended to be taken by him.

SECT. 6. Any party aggrieved may either except to the report of the said commissioners, and have the exception heard and determined by the said court, according to its course as a court of equity, or may apply to the said court to have proper issues framed and tried by a jury, and proceeded in as in other cases of issues ordered by the said court. And on the trial of

any such issue, the report of the commissioners respecting its subject-matter shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is therein stated.

SECT. 7. When it shall be finally determined what amount of damages any party is entitled to recover against the City of Boston or the Boston Water Power Company, or any other party defendant, a separate decree shall be entered accordingly, and execution therefor shall be issued, without regard to the pendency of the claims of any other party or parties, or of other claims of such complainant.

SECT. 8. If any party shall elect a jury, he shall recover his legal costs, if the award of the commissioners shall be altered in his favor; otherwise he shall be liable for the legal costs of the other party or parties.

SECT. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting the City of Boston from any obligation it would otherwise be under, to make compensation to the owners of lands abutting on or near to the territory described in the first section of this act, for any injury it may do to such lands in any acts of raising, filling or draining said territory or any part thereof.

SECT. 10. If any party shall allege that the value of his land at the time of the said taking had been diminished by any act or omission of the Commonwealth or its agents or officers, for which diminution the Commonwealth ought to make him compensation, he shall make the allegations relating thereto in a separate article of the bill, in the nature of a petition of right against the Commonwealth, and the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the attorney-general. And the attorney-general shall appear and may make a separate answer thereto; and the commissioners appointed by the court to assess damages under this act are hereby empowered to make a separate report of the damages, if any, caused to any party by any act or omission for which the Commonwealth is responsible, and shall, at the request of the attorney-general, report the evi-

dence, together with the grounds of their opinion why the Commonwealth ought to pay the same. And it shall be the duty of the supreme judicial court to instruct the said commissioners on any matter of law involved in their decision, at the request of any party or of the commissioners, and the proceedings shall be conformed as nearly as possible to those in suits in equity. And the final report of the commissioners on the subject of the claims upon the Commonwealth, shall be filed in court in the cause, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to his excellency the Governor. And if in the opinion of the court it is reasonable that the Commonwealth bear any part of the costs or expenses, the same shall be certified with the said report.

SECT. 11. The said court may make all orders and decrees necessary to carry into full effect the intent of this act, and may, at its discretion, at any stage of the proceedings order a party to give security for the payment of damages or costs.

SECT. 12. All legal costs which shall accrue in proceedings under this act, not otherwise provided for, shall be paid as the said court shall order.

SECT. 13. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 1.

AN ACT

In addition to an Act to enable the City of Boston to abate a nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health in said City.

Be it enacted, &c.:—

SECTION 1. The City of Boston is hereby authorized to lay railway tracks through any street or streets of said city, and to maintain them so long as it may be necessary to enable them to

transport earth and other material to fill up the Church Street District, so called, and to abate the nuisance existing therein under the provisions of the act, entitled, "An Act to enable the City of Boston to abate a nuisance therein, and for the preservation of the public health in said city," passed at this present session.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 1, 1867.

City Document. — No. 42.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE

LAW DEPARTMENT.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, March 30, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, March 30, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred, as a part of the unfinished business of last year, "An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance relating to the Law Department," having considered the subject, beg leave to recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance, providing for the appointment of an additional assistant in the City Solicitor's office.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH F. PAUL, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ORDINANCE

to amend an Ordinance relating to the Law Department.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. Instead of one Assistant Solicitor for the City of Boston, there shall hereafter be nominated and appointed, at the time and in the manner expressed in an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance relating to the Law Department," passed April second, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two Assistant Solicitors for the City of Boston, whose qualifications, rights, duties, disabilities, and terms of office shall be the same as are in said ordinance prescribed for the Assistant Solicitor. They shall each be removable at the pleasure of the Mayor, and vacancies may be filled at any time for the unexpired term, in the same manner as the original appointment. The two Assistant Solicitors shall be subject to the order and control of the Solicitor in the performance of their duties.

SECT. 2. In the months of June and December, of each year, the City Solicitor shall make a report in writing to the City Council, of all suits or legal proceedings, in which the City of Boston has any interest, begun, pending, or determined during the six months next preceding the time of making said report ;

and in said report shall state the names of the parties, the causes of action, the date when each suit or proceeding was begun, and before what court or tribunal, the amount of the judgment rendered, if any, and in whose favor; and the condition of all pending suits or proceedings, with such other information as may at any time be prescribed by the Committee on Ordinances.





City Document. — No. 43.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT,

APRIL 6, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1867-68.

MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, CITY HALL,
April 6, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council :

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, in compliance with the 3d Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1867-68, as shown in the books in his office, April 1, 1868, including the April Draft, being twelve months' payments of the financial year, exhibiting the original appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances of each unexpended at that date. Under the head "Expended" is included \$947,350 debt paid off.

The amount unexpended will have to meet the payments of interest and premium on the City and Water Debt, the requisitions of the County Courts, and the Special Drafts drawn during the month of April.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
Adams School House	\$12,000 00	\$11,659 27	\$340 73
Advertising	4,000 00	3,121 77	878 23
Annuities	1,200 00	930 16	269 84
Albany Street Bridge	72,000 00	60,838 74	11,161 26
Armories	16,000 00	12,439 97	3,560 03
Bells and Clocks	2,000 00	1,802 95	197 05
Boston Harbor	9,300 00	4,505 55	4,794 45
Bridges	14,000 00	13,088 64	911 36
Cemeteries	7,900 00	7,860 80	39 20
City Debt	†400,000 00	947,350 00	
City Hospital	91,000 00	91,947 25	\$947.25 adv. by Tr.
Common, etc.	*54,050 00	48,124 90	5,925 10
County of Suffolk	225,000 00	221,568 17	3,431 83
Engineer's Department	21,200 00	21,081 46	118 54
External Health Department	7,500 00	5,056 07	2,443 93
Fire Alarms	24,000 00	23,998 67	1 33
Fire Department	†180,378 20	180,218 46	159 74
Harbor Dredging	*21,763 48	11,320 08	10,443 40
Internal Health Department	†248,772 61	248,717 18	55 43
Interest and Premium	†936,656 12	906,053 90	30,602 22
Incidental Expenses	†77,805 69	75,317 45	2,488 24
Lamps	†255,567 17	233,961 73	21,605 44
Markets	8,200 00	7,747 66	452 34
Meridian Street Bridge	*38,002 50	37,721 93	280 57
Militia Bounty	†30,022 00	45,259 50	\$15,237.50 adv. by Tr.
Mount Hope Cemetery	*14,673 14	25,848 63	747 39
Add Revenue Received, \$11,922.88 }			
New Lunatic Hospital	*114,428 03	4,298 11	110,129 92
Old Claims	1,500 00	262 03	1,237 97
Overseers of the Poor	†51,300 00	40,000 00	11,300 00
Paving, etc.	†262,348 39	261,280 87	1,067 52
Police	†484,187 96	432,430 46	**51,757 50
Public Bathing	25,000 00	23,653 77	1,346 23
Public Buildings	†75,826 32	75,731 72	94 60
Public Institutions, viz:			
House of Industry	†118,398 65	117,118 05	1,280 60
House of Correction	78,000 00	70,500 70	7,499 30
Lunatic Hospital	†55,500 00	54,863 28	636 72
Steamboat "Henry Morrison"	13,000 00	12,453 16	546 84
Pauper Expenses	12,000 00	9,344 28	2,655 72
General Expenses at City Office	6,000 00	5,527 56	472 44
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$4,070,480 26	\$4,355,004 88	\$290,933 01

* To these appropriations have been added the balances brought from 1866-67.

† Excess of \$547,350.00 taken from the Debt Sinking Fund.

‡ To these appropriations have been added the balances from Roxbury appropriations.

** \$16,500.00 of this balance is by order of the City Council, to be transferred to pay for land for Station Houses in the Highland District.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4,070,480 26	\$4,355,004 88	\$290,933 01
Public Lands	*18,102 00	9,098 08	9,003 92
Public Library	*43,258 11	50,122 11	\$6,864.00 adv. by Tr.
Printing and Stationery	30,000 00	18,183 05	11,816 95
Reserved Fund	†72,850 00	67,950 00	4,900 00
Salaries	‡102,161 67	99,669 53	2,492 14
Schools and School Houses, viz :			
High and Grammar School Instructors	‡382,654 11	372,597 68	10,056 43
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	‡95,222 76	95,218 44	4 32
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	35,900 00	29,812 07	6,087 93
Salaries Officers School Committee	12,500 00	12,554 08	\$54.08 to be prov. for.
Primary School Instructors	‡178,750 00	176,018 22	2,731 78
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	74,250 00	71,927 41	2,322 59
Primary Schools, School Committee,	‡14,579 59	14,553 51	26 08
Sealers of Weights and Measures	6,800 00	6,322 33	477 67
Sewers and Drains	‡51,564 71	41,055 53	10,509 18
State Tax	1,700,000 00	1,694,150 00	5,850 00
Stony Brook Sewer	‡23,688 67	1,275 00	22,413 67
War Expenses	10,000 00	3,971 43	6,028 57
Water Works	179,000 00	145,982 84	33,017 16
Water Works, Interest and Premium,	550,000 00	192,776 22	357,223 78
Widening Streets	*307,261 16	279,024 97	28,236 19
	\$7,959,023 04	\$7,737,267 38	\$804,131 37
Add Revenue received since May 1,	11,922 88		
Advanced by Treasurer	23 048 75	Less to be provided for.	54 08
From Debt Sinking Fund	547,350 00		
Total	\$8,541,344 67	\$7,737,267 38	\$804,077 29

Total appropriations made by the City Council for 1867-68	\$7,742,435 00
Total balances from 1866-67	127,388 42
Balances of Roxbury appropriations	89,199 62

Total appropriations and balances \$7,959,023 04

* To these appropriations have been added the balances brought from 1866-67.

† To these appropriations have been added balances from Roxbury appropriations.

‡ The following amounts have been transferred from the Reserved Fund to the following general appropriations, viz :

Meridian Street Bridge	\$1,800 00
Common, etc.	4,000 00
Public Bathing	5,000 00
Public Library	4,000 00
Primary Schools, Public Buildings	4,250 00
Public Buildings	17,100 00
Public Lands	6,000 00
Fire Alarms	4,500 00
Widening Streets	80,000 00
Cemeteries	200 00
Engineer's Department	1,200 00
Internal Health	15,000 00
Paving, etc.	10,000 00
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings	9,200 00
Primary Schools, School Committee	900 00
Fire Department	14,000 00

\$177,150 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Under this head the appropriations in some instances are only the balances brought from last financial year, and in others, balances and additions made to them the present financial year.]

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Reserved Fund.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Damages (loan) . . .	\$26,527 74	\$19,267 70	\$7,260 04
Albany Street Grading (loan) . . .	36,896 36	20,395 73	16,500 63
Albany Street South of Dover Street (from Dedham Street Grading) . . .	7,000 00	3,685 63	3,314 37
Apple Island (reserved fund) . . .	3,750 00	3,750 00	
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (revenue)	43,232 15		43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	125,410 90	9,791 82	115,619 08
Chestnut Hill Driveway (loan) . . .	111,305 59	58,617 00	52,688 59
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans) . . .	535,116 38	451,124 65	83,991 73
City Hospital Lodge (reserved fund) . .	17,200 00	17,196 50	3 50
Dedham Street Grading (loan) . . .	18,174 67	16,152 78	2,021 89
Dover Street (loans)	4,704 11	2,385 00	2,319 11
Engine House, No. 1 and Ward Room Ward 12 (loans)	38,000 00	37,264 57	735 43
Grammar School House, East Boston (reserved fund)	14,000 00	13,500 00	500 00
Grammar School House Wd. 7 (loans and reserved fund)	78,000 00	75,054 31	2,945 69
Hamilton Street (reserved fund) . . .	12,000 00	11,963 70	36 30
Harrison Avenue Flats (loan)	65,000 00	64,231 50	768 50
Hose House No. 1 (loans)	20,000 00	17,572 96	2,427 04
Oliver Street (revenue)	29,893 20	164,641 96	\$134,748.76 adv. by Tr.
Primary School House, Thacher Street (reserved fund)	4,000 00	3,612 16	387 84
People's Ferry Drops (loan and re- served fund)	23,991 55	22,473 76	1,517 79
School House, Richmond Street (loan)	17,785 43	17,762 42	23 01
Soldiers' Relief (revenue and balance Roxbury appropriation)	212,166 94	100,179 79	111,987 15
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common (bal. appropriation)	27,453 52	3,779 55	23,673 97
Wells School House (loans)	106,000 00	52,406 04	53,593 96
West City Stables (reserved fund) . .	7,000 00	7,008 97	\$8.97 to be prov'd for.
Advanced by Treasurer	\$1,584,608 54 134,748 76	\$1,193,818 50 Less to be provided for }	\$525,547 77 8 97
	\$1,719,357 30	\$1,193,818 50	\$525,538 80

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations, Revenue, &c.	Expended.	Unexpended.
General	\$8,541,344 67	\$7,737,267 38	\$804,077 29
Special	1,719,357 30	1,193,818 50	525,538 80
	\$10,260,701 97	\$8,931,085 88	\$1,329,616 09

City Document.—No. 44.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SPECIAL REPORT

OF THE

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, April 6, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,

BOSTON, April 4, 1868.

To the City Council,

As the term of the present Cochituate Water Board is now about to expire, the Board hereby propose, for the information of the City Council, to give a brief statement concerning the present condition of the work now in progress, a portion of what has been accomplished during the past two years, and the arrangements made and contemplated for finishing the same, with suggestions for slight alterations in the ordinances which are prompted by experience.

As some encroachments had been made upon lands owned by the city around Lake Cochituate and along the line of the conduit, and it being near the time when abutters and others might dispossess the city by adverse use, Mr. Joseph Crafts was engaged last summer to take the work in charge. Ninety-nine deeds of release have been obtained, many of them covering two and three parcels of land. A few of the abutters only have objected to signing a release, and in a very few instances, the parties, who might claim they have possession, cannot be found. These cases it is proposed to settle positively, by setting fences on the boundary lines without further delay.

Negotiations with the several proprietors for the margin of the shore of Dug Pond have been in progress for about two years, and we now have the satisfaction of stating that it has all been

secured by deeds to the city, with the exception of a very small piece where an ice-house now stands: as by courtesy of the city this is used for its present purpose, it is not considered really necessary that the city should own it. By thus controlling the shore, the water is secured against impurities that might otherwise be carried into it, and it gives an opportunity for raising the water to a level five feet higher than the present high water mark.

The work of clearing and excavating for the Chestnut Hill Reservoir was commenced in the spring of 1866, and has since been prosecuted with all practicable despatch. There have been as few drawbacks or annoyances as could be reasonably expected in prosecuting so large a work, and generally it has progressed satisfactorily.

It is estimated that the work now to be performed to put the reservoir in a condition to receive the water does not exceed one-third of that already done. The principal work to be performed is the

Removal of muck in the Lawrence Meadow, about 25 per cent of all there at the commencement.

Bank to build	33 per cent. of the whole.
Slope wall	40 “ “ “
Puddle trench	53 “ “ “
Three gate houses and 400 feet of conduit.	

Removal of surplus earth (which is but small) and the debris in the lower section after the banks are built.

More than half of the stones for the intermediate gate house are already on the ground; and those for the large effluent gate house are contracted for and will be delivered as soon as the foundation is prepared. It is but a small job to cut those for the influent gate house, this being very small and but a few stones

required in its construction. To avoid all delay that might otherwise occur, bricks were purchased and delivered on the ground last winter, with which to build the gate houses and conduit. Cement was also purchased and stored for the same purpose, not considering it prudent to risk the uncertainty of finding a supply so early in the season as it would be required for use. The well considered statement made in the communication of this Board, dated January 23d, to the City Council, stands good to-day, to wit: "If the work is pushed forward with the same energy and success it has been during the past year, we confidently expect to have the reservoir in a proper state to receive the water in one year from the present time, and to fill it by the month of June 1869."

The manner of repairing the East Boston Reservoir was decided upon after careful investigation as to the cause of the leaks, and the work is now in progress.

The delay in granting the appropriation recommended by the Board, which was to be expended for the iron mains and laying them, makes it doubtful if they can be now obtained in season to connect the new reservoir with the mains just below the Brookline Reservoir, before the cold weather of next fall sets in. If this is not done this year, nearly all of the advantages to be derived from the use of the new reservoir will be lost for one entire year. The positive necessity of cleaning out the Brookline Reservoir, and repairing the gate house which is now in a leaky condition, has been one of the principal incentives for pressing forward to completion the new reservoir. It seems to be impracticable to clean it until the latter is completed. Should it be attempted, it will be necessary while the process is going on to shut off the water used for all other than domestic use, and for this purpose only about one-sixth of the quantity now brought to the city can be supplied; and to make this available, only one

district can be supplied at the same time, thus making it necessary to shut it off from all the others.

As soon as it was decided that Roxbury was to be annexed to Boston, and thereby its citizens entitled to the use of the Cochituate Water, measures were promptly taken to ascertain the number and locality of those who would want it, by circulars distributed to each house and shop in the district, and from the several replies returned, it was found that one thousand and one want it, and three hundred and ninety may want it. Plans were proposed and discussed as to the best and quickest mode of supplying those who were in the greatest need. The Board, with the City Engineer, aided by gentlemen of Roxbury, well acquainted with the wants of the citizens of the district, passed over the ground for the purpose of a general survey, and immediately afterward, the Board, with the assistance of the City Engineer, having in view the probable future wants of the district, fixed upon a general plan for distribution.

It was proposed to connect with the present thirty-six inch main at the junction of Lowell and Washington streets, near the Metropolitan stables, a twenty-four inch main, and carry the same through Washington, Dudley and Eustis streets to East Street, and then to branch off from that with smaller pipes, extending them into those streets on the high grounds where water is first and most needed. As it is a matter of economy to do so, metallic gates, hydrants and service-pipes were to be put in as fast as the several mains were laid. This much the Board was confident could be accomplished before next winter, if all the materials were ordered without delay. So far as the *cost* of iron mains and pipes is concerned, it is to be regretted that the two appropriations of \$250,000 and \$200,000 were not made by the Council, as asked for by this Board, the first of the present municipal year. The very decided opposition by the citizens

of the Roxbury district, to an early supply of Cochituate water, as indicated by the action of a large majority of its representatives in the lower branch of the Council, surprised the Board, as it had been asserted and taken for granted that the immediate supply of pure water was the greatest advantage to be gained by the district, through annexation, and consequently the many preliminary arrangements, then in progress, were not further proceeded in by the Board.

The City Engineer has now in course of progress the survey of the streets, preparatory to the making of a correct map of the lines and grades in the Roxbury district. Until this work is completed, a proper report cannot be given upon that part of His Honor the Mayor's address which was referred by the City Council to this Board, with instructions to report "estimates of the cost of laying pipes and constructing a distributing reservoir in Roxbury;" and therefore that duty has been this day passed over to the incoming Water Board.

In the opinion of the Board, a reservoir will not at present be needed in the district; and when the population shall have increased to such an extent as to make one necessary for the equalization of the head or pressure, it should be located on the high ground at the easterly part of the district.

An impression seems to have prevailed, that because it was considered necessary to have reservoirs in South Boston and East Boston, that as a matter of course one will be needed in Roxbury. This is not the case, as the circumstances are entirely different, inasmuch as those districts are supplied through pipes crossing rivers, besides being more distant from the Brookline and Chestnut Hill reservoirs, the immediate sources of supply. The Roxbury district is nearer to these reservoirs than the average of the part of the city now supplied.

The attention of the City Council is respectfully called to an

alteration that is desirable in the ordinances, as suggested in the following paragraph on page 6 of the Annual Report of this Department for the year 1866 and 1867, to wit: —

“The improvement made by the amendment to the water ordinance in December 1865, suggests the propriety of still further alterations. The annual accounts of this department are now made up for the financial year, as are those of the Treasurer and Auditor; but our bills, excepting only to those who draw through meters, are made for the calendar year, thus complicating our statements and reports. If the ordinance be further changed, so as to permit the bills to be made for the four months commencing January 1, and ending April 30, and thereafter be made for the year commencing on the first day of May in each year, this inconvenience will be avoided.”

It is also respectfully recommended, that the ordinances be so further amended as to give the election of the Water Registrar to the Water Board, and make him responsible to the Board for the correct performance of the duties assigned him. There may not, at first glance, appear to be a necessity for this alteration now, but any one conversant with the business of the Department cannot but favor it. The time may come when an occupant of this office will be at variance with the Board, which it is intended should have all the powers vested in the City Council, with certain limitations.

JOHN H. THORNDIKE,
ALEX. WADSWORTH,
L. MILES STANDISH,
NATH. J. BRADLEE,
BENJ. F. STEVENS,
CHAS. R. McLEAN,
WM. S. HILLS,

Cochituate Water Board.

City Document. — No. 45.

CITY OF BOSTON.



NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF MILK.
1868.

In Board of Aldermen, April 6, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

To His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Boston.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully submits the following report, from March 31st, 1867, to March 31st, 1868, inclusive.

The Milk trade of Boston is divided into two branches, for which separate sets of books are kept at the office of the Inspector.

Wholesale dealers are those who distribute to families, stores, etc., from carriages, and those persons who keep more than one cow, in the city proper, (South and East Boston included.)

Retail dealers are those who sell in small quantities from market-places, stores, shops, and cellars.

The dealers in the southern district have not yet been registered, and are not included in this report.

Number of cows kept within the limits of the City of	
Boston.....	263
Viz: No. in the City proper.....	34
No. at South Boston..	105
No. at East Boston	124
No. of persons who keep but one cow....	78
There have been recorded the names and place of business of wholesale dealers in milk since last report.....	79
Whole number of wholesale dealers registered to date.....	858
Whole number of wholesale dealers now in the business.....	276
Whole number of wholesale dealers now selling from carriages... ..	208

Whole number of small wholesale dealers who keep more than one cow, and sell to the neighborhood.....	68
Number of retailers in milk recorded since last report.....	154
Whole number of retail dealers in milk recorded to date.....	2404
Number of samples of milk inspected since last report.....	1747
Number not adulterated.....	1118
Number more or less adulterated.....	629
Number of cases analyzed by chemist.....	35
Average amount of adulteration.....	32.47
Largest amount of adulteration, water intentionally added in 100 parts.....	55.82
Least amount of adulteration, water added.....	13.96
Number of cases pending in the courts at the date of last report.....	0
Number of complaints in Municipal Court....	2
Number convicted in the Municipal Court.....	2
Number of complaints to the Grand Jury.....	21
Number of bills of indictment by the Grand Jury.....	21
Number of cases convicted in the Superior Court.....	19
Number of cases now pending in the Superior Court.....	2
Number of gallons for <i>daily</i> supply of milk for the City of Boston.....	17,493
Daily cost to consumers.....	\$5,5597 76
Number of gallons for supply one year... ..	6,402,438
Cost to consumers one year.....	\$2,048,780 16

The expenses of this office have been as follows, viz :

For the analysis of milk.....	\$280 00
Stationery, Record Books, etc.....	31 40
Inspector's small bills for assistance, Lactometer, etc.....	24 35
	\$335 75

For violations of the Milk Law there have been paid
in the Municipal and Superior Courts fines and
costs amounting to.....\$594 47

At the close of another year your Inspector would observe that his whole time and attention have been given to the duties of his office, and the records of this year will show what progress has been made in the objects for which the office was established.

The contracts for the supply of milk are generally made twice a year, viz: on the first of April and the first of October.

The milk cans used for the conveyance and sale of milk by the dealers, are of two classes. The large cans which hold nine quarts and a pint are in general use by the milk trade of Worcester County, and by many of those who collect their milk in the towns in the vicinity of Boston. The smaller cans which hold eight quarts and one half pint are mostly in use on the Fitchburg, Lowell, and Eastern Railroads, and no milkman is considered equipped for business unless he is the owner of two or three full sets of cans — either eights or nines as above described, sufficient to contain the necessary milk for his daily route; one set being in use, while the others are on their way to the country for a fresh supply. Many of the milkmen, engaged in the family trade have small cans, holding from a pint to four or even six quarts, which they fill from the larger cans to suit their customers.

The milk during the summer costs at the farmer's door, from thirty-three to forty-two cents per can, and at the depots in or near the city, after collecting and transporting it, from forty to forty-eight cents. This is sold to stores and shops, at from fifty-four to sixty-two cents per can, and is retailed in smaller quantities to families at eight cents per quart.

April, 1867. Commences with a good supply of milk from the country, and about the usual demand in the city. Most of the complaints in regard to the milk, this month, have arisen from its being old and deficient in cream when left in stores and families.

May.— This month, wet. The supply of milk from the country

was abundant, and, by inspection in all parts of the city, proved unusually free from adulteration; and large quantities of the old surplus milk were sold to parties at a reduced price for making butter.

Many families receive their milk from the milkmen, in small cans, in which it is allowed to remain until used, instead of being emptied as it should be, into sweet, clean bowls or pans, which would enable the cream to rise more freely and the milk to keep longer.

June. — Weather cool, with frequent rains. The supply of milk more than equalled the demand, and some new sources were opened during this month, and not a little was sent in from sections of the country hitherto unvisited.

July. — Commenced with warmer weather, and a greater demand for milk. During the middle and latter parts of the month there were frequent showers and long rain storms, and the supply of milk was ample for all demands. Many times during this month the milk depots were visited for the inspection of the milk previous to its removal from the cars. It was found that in a number of cans from different dairies the milk was largely extended by water, and this was returned to the places from whence it came; samples of this milk were analyzed by the chemist, and pronounced unfit for sale.

August. — The first part of this month was cool, with rain-storms, and the supply of milk more than equal to the demand, so that many of the country milkmen, after supplying their regular customers, resorted to the poorer sections of the city to sell their surplus milk at reduced prices. Milk thus sold was often inspected and generally found to be quite free from adulteration, but deficient in cream. During this term the milk was frequently found to be changed and sour, and indeed often so much affected at the time of delivery, as, in a few hours, to be wholly unfit for use, even when immediately placed on ice. The latter part of this month brought an increased demand for milk, and

some dealers found it difficult to supply the demand of their customers.

September. — Was cool and pleasant, favorably affecting this trade so subject to sudden changes. This enabled the milk dealers again to meet the demands of their customers; and from the middle to the last of the month, they had enough and to spare for transient customers on the street at from four to six cents per quart.

November. — Came in moderate and pleasant with good pasturing and an abundant supply of milk up to about the twentieth, when a few cold days wrought quite a sudden deficiency in the country supply, and the approach of Thanksgiving served still further to increase the demand. Some of the dealers, however, aware beforehand of the coming demand at this season, took the precaution to secure a good supply for themselves, and some of them, a surplus to dispose of to their brother milkmen, at a handsome profit.

The demand for extra milk was not so pressing this season as in former years, when the accompaniments of milk were obtained at a greatly reduced price. The middle and latter part of this month were marked by high winds, and a couple of unusually cold days, the mercury descending nearly to zero.

December. — Was very cold and stormy for the season. In general, however, the milk increased from last month, and the supply about equalled the demand; but it was found in stores and shops badly frozen.

During January, February, and March, there was but little demand for an extra quantity of milk. In January and March, two or three violent snow-storms obstructed travel and blockaded the sources of supply from the country. With these exceptions, the milkmen were enabled to supply all demands.

The month of March has generally been the time for establishing the price of milk for the ensuing summer. The milk producers have felt for a long time that they were not sufficiently

paid for their milk, considering the high price of cows and the increased cost of keeping them. The milk agents and collectors say that their margin for profits, after paying for transportation etc., is small: and it may be so; for, even had they the disposition, they have not the opportunity, as have the farmer and the milkman, of skimming or extending the milk, — an opportunity too often improved. So unwilling, however, are too many milkmen, to sacrifice the opportunity for excessive profit, that they often adulterate, apparently without any discrimination or even standard of their own. Consumers, nevertheless, feel that the price of milk, at eight cents per quart, — as during the past year, — is as high as that of any article of family consumption.

During this year the milk producers have associated themselves together and held conventions in this city, with the hopes of increasing the demand for pure, good milk, and advancing the price.

A part of the milkmen, doing business in this city, formed themselves into an association a number of years since, which still continues; the alleged object of which was to avoid soliciting each others' customers for supplying them with milk, and also to obtain their supply of milk from the milk agents at a fixed price, and to equalize and regulate the price with the consumers. Whatever the object of either, or both of these associations may have been, all that our citizens ask is, that they may have good milk, for which they are willing to pay a fair price, leaving all difference of opinion as to profit and loss to be settled by those parties more directly interested.

Milk has ever been considered an excellent, and in many cases, an indispensable article of food. From infancy to age, in the civilized world, pure, sweet milk is a prime necessity, and is considered of such importance that the first object of every agricultural association has been to improve the products of the dairy.

The adulteration of milk within a few years has become of

sufficient importance to require stringent laws and measures to keep in check this great evil. When we consider the fact that pure milk from the cow contains eighty-six per cent of water in one hundred parts, and only fourteen parts of solid matter, we may well pause and look at its adulteration in its true light; and whatever sympathy we may have to spare, let us be sure that it be placed, not on the side of the criminal who adulterates his milk, but on that of his victim, who is first robbed, and then starved by the use of it.

We often hear the excuse offered, that, as long as water only is added, no great harm is done; and undoubtedly many parties act thus without thinking themselves guilty of the great offence it really is.

The present law, after a trial of four years, has proved more efficient than any of its predecessors. Even if it be not perfect, still, all things considered, it serves its purpose as well as could be expected; yet there are certain parties who have never ceased since its enactment, to labor for its repeal or modification to suit their *own views*. These interested persons have besieged the Legislature unremittingly, with demands for a new law or a change; but fortunately without effect, thus far. If it were at all probable that the law would be improved in efficiency by revision, or that a new one would more effectually prevent the evils that exist in the milk trade, we should heartily advocate its change; but we are firm in the opinion that the present law properly enforced is amply equal to the work which it is designed to perform.

During this year sixteen new milk routes have been commenced by parties able to obtain a small supply of milk; and in order to secure customers, they are compelled to sell their milk at a reduced price. Many of them also, to sustain themselves, resort not only to the skimming process, but to extending their milk, apparently without compunction or limitation. The most of these men commence business with very small capital, at a

season when milk is plenty; and as soon as the supply is not equal to the demand, they sell out the few customers thus obtained, and are seen no more.

One hundred and ninety-five samples of milk have been inspected for private families, at their request; and samples have often been received at this office from persons outside the limits of your inspector's district. In many of these cases, adulteration was not the cause of complaint; a little care in feeding, cleansing the cans, and cooling the milk, would have prevented the unpleasant *taste* and *smell*, and saved much trouble.

All places within the city limits where milk is sold, have been visited and the milk inspected, since the date of my last report, and some of these have required frequent attention.

A record of all samples inspected is made in the books of this office.

In general, the milk furnished to private families, by our milkmen, is free from adulteration, but often deficient in cream. The quality of the milk, especially if adulterated, deteriorates with the grade of customers, so that the poorer class, who buy in small quantities, receive the largest amount of adulteration.

A large proportion of our milkmen supply private families exclusively, and your Inspector has yet to learn that it is his duty to intrude his services unsolicited on any private family in regard to the quality of their milk. It is his duty, however, to enter any place where milk is *kept for sale* and to prosecute all violations of law relating thereto. It cannot be denied that there are too many of these places, in the summer season especially, where the milk is either watered or skimmed more or less, or both; and when the former, or both these methods combined are resorted to, they are sure to render the offending parties liable to exposure and prosecution.

More than two hundred samples of milk have been analyzed for the city of Boston, by some of the most able chemists in the country, within a few years, and no adulterating mixtures other

than water, burnt sugar, and salt, have been discovered with two exceptions, in which the substances used were corn starch, and magnesia. *No sheep's brains, chalk, French syrups,* or other chemical substances have ever been detected. And surely, if any person really suspected that milk offered for sale in this city contained such clumsy and expensive adulterations, he might easily satisfy himself that such is not the fact. There can be no profit in the adulteration of milk except to increase the quantity, and any amount of water worth adding at all, can readily be detected in milk by the direct lowering of the specific gravity.

Monday, October 28th.—While on a tour of inspection in the stores and shops at South Boston, a respectably appearing Irish woman present requested that I should accompany her and inspect the milk at her house, as her son was fast wasting away in consumption, and his physician advised that a portion of his diet should consist of pure good milk, which she had endeavored to obtain of her milkman by paying him one cent extra per quart. On inspection, this milk proved that added water had lowered the specific gravity more than five degrees, and the skimming process had not been omitted.

This poor woman, forgetting the situation of her son, commenced the usual excuses, and extenuating circumstances in behalf of her milkman, and resolved to discontinue the taking of his milk for fear of involving him in trouble. At an early hour, however, the following morning the placing near her door a boy with pitcher and a five cent scrip, removed all difficulties, and enabled the inspector to obtain all the milk necessary, which was immediately carried to the chemist, and, on analysis, proved to contain nearly forty per cent of added water in one hundred parts, and less than six per cent of cream. Before the facts in this case became known to the milkman, a second complaint was made against him for selling adulterated milk in a store, and if he does not dispose of his route as others generally do (under similar circumstances) a third complaint will immediately be made against him.

The Patent Office Report of 1861 contains some valuable suggestions on the subject of Milk, and the best mode of its preservation by cold and quiet.

“This is the process practised by dairymen generally, who are compelled to send their milk to market. It consists in cooling the milk to about 40° Fahrenheit as soon as possible after milking, and in keeping it at that temperature, in perfect quiet, till it is ready to be carried to the cars or otherwise conveyed to the place of distribution.

“The essential requisite is a spring of cold water. The quantity of water is not of so much consequence as its degree of coldness and its permanency. The water should be conducted under ground the shortest possible distance to a suitable place for the location of the milk-house. This place, if possible, should be on the north side of a hill, well shaded, and so situated that the water from the tank will readily flow off. The house should be of such size and form as to admit of a tank two feet wide, and of sufficient length to hold all the milk cans. The depth of the tank should be about four inches less than the depth of the can. Each can should have a separate division, and the divisions so arranged that the water may pass from one to another.

“The water from the spring should enter at the bottom of the first division, and pass from the top of the first into the second, then from the bottom of the second enter the third, and so on, alternately entering at or near the top of one and the bottom of the next division.

. “The tank should be so arranged as to be out of the way of currents of air.

“The ventilation of the house should be only sufficient to keep the air pure. Most milk-houses admit altogether too much air. In all cases, ingress of air to the house should be prevented as soon as a thunder shower is seen rising, and no admittance allowed until the milk is to be removed. In clear or rainy weather the ventilator may be open, but never in showery weather.

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"Ozone, which is freely generated by electricity, acts energetically on milk, souring it in a few minutes, — many times destroying the milk before the shower has passed over. Therefore, all air from the vicinity of thunder showers, which always contains ozone, should be carefully excluded from the milk-house.

"Having prepared a place for the reception of the milk, its treatment remains to be considered.

"The cows are milked in the cool of the evening, just after sunset, and the milk is strained into the cans which are to convey it to market. . . . As fast as the cans are filled they are placed in the tank. . . . The cans to remain *uncovered* so as to allow the animal heat to pass off; after which the cans should be stopped, and not allowed to be moved, or even jarred. The tank should be so constructed as to be disconnected with the building. It should rest flat on the ground, so that any jar of the building cannot disturb the milk in the tank. In the morning the cows are milked before sunrise and the milk placed in cans as before. . . . When the milk is to be carried to the cars, after being thoroughly cooled the cans are placed in a wagon and a wet cloth or blanket is spread over them, and the whole covered with buffalo robes, or other suitable material. At the railroad station the cans are closely packed in the milk-car, without anything being thrown over them, and on their arrival at the place of destination, if at an early hour in the morning, the cans are then taken in carriages and the milk distributed to consumers. By some of the railroads, however, the milk is not received at the depots until a late hour in the forenoon, and is then taken by the milkmen to their milk cellars and placed in large ice-chests. The milk should not leave the cans until it is sold, and if this precaution were taken it could be disposed of at a lower temperature than when it left the milk-house.

"In this condition it will keep sweet twenty-four, or even thirty-six hours. The milk should be cool in all cases before carting. Milk that is not cooled, changes in a few hours after milking, and

during this change it is not a healthy diet. *Sour milk* and milk that has passed through this process of change is not so injurious. It is milk that is in a state of *change* that is unhealthy, and keeping it in a refrigerator or on ice makes but little difference in the time it will keep, as the process of souring had previously commenced."

Many of our milkmen, largely engaged in the retail trade, have small cans, which hold from a pint to four quarts, which are filled from the larger cans to suit their customers, and left at an early hour in the morning.

Families should have two or three vessels kept exclusively for milk; so that the same vessel should not contain milk two days in succession. Never should the milk be allowed to remain in the cans left by the milkman. It is impossible if the cans be in constant use, to keep them sufficiently cleansed and aired for the milk to remain in them good and fresh.

During this year my attention has many times been called to families in consequence of the bad *taste* and *smell* of the milk caused by the cows feeding on turnips, which gives a disagreeable taste, and moreover produces very thin watery milk.

Again — Oil-cake produces much and rich milk, but seriously injures its quality by giving it a bad flavor.

Cows sometimes eat objectionable weeds, and thus a bad flavor is imparted to the milk, especially during severe drought. When pasturing affords insufficient sustenance, they are apt to resort to leaves and shrubs that ordinarily are left untouched.

In most of our stores and shops where milk is sold, it is retailed to customers from the cans in which it is left by the milkman, and in many of these places sufficient care is not taken to agitate the milk, so that those persons who are first served obtain all the best of the milk, and the last receive poor, skimmed milk, for which they pay the same price. No wonder they often exclaim, "Why, it took more than a pint to color a cup of tea; I know it's more than half water." These complaints can

easily be prevented by stirring the milk and bringing it all to a uniform quality before supplying the customer. By this simple act of justice, dealers will save their reputation and the needless vexation incident to such complaints.

In answer to the many inquiries in regard to the condensed milk prepared by the Lewis Brothers of this city, I would say — that it is especially adapted to children, and no family should be without it. In our large cities where, (especially in the winter season) it is often difficult to obtain pure, fresh milk, the condensed milk will be found of inestimable advantage. In fact, the want of pure milk is undoubtedly a very prolific cause of weakness, debility, sickness, and in too many cases, of *death* among children. Wherever, therefore, in my visits, I have found drooping and sickly infants, I have unhesitatingly recommended the use of this valuable preparation; and in all cases so far as heard from, a striking, rapid, and permanent improvement has been the result.

This, however, is at best, only a temporary and very partial substitute; not in the least affecting the importance of the purity of milk for general supply. Indeed, we cannot but feel that the main object of this report and the chief duty of this office were but ill performed were we to pause here, on the very threshold of a topic so vital; not only to the general health, but to the sanitary condition and comfort of children — the very central pivot of domestic happiness — the source of the keenest joys and sorrows of so many homes; for it is to this very point that the entire experience of this office yields its most valuable evidence. When we consider that the mortality of children far exceeds that of any other period of life, and that its utter helplessness alone — apart from the still stronger claims of affection — is a sufficient ground of sympathy, is it not clear that a weighty responsibility rests with the community to see to it that no poison, no adulteration, no deception whatever be allowed to mingle infection with those sources of infant life and strength,

which must, in due time, succeed to, and often wholly supply, the mother's tenderest office.

It will be observed that a larger number of cases have been analyzed than there were complaints made in court.

In some of these cases the amount of adulteration would not justify a complaint; in others, the analyses were paid for by parties more directly interested, and not within the limits of your Inspector; and a number were against producers in the country, who extended their milk to be sold in this city, and by the assistance of this office they were brought to justice and more severely punished than they would have been here.

Within a few days of the close of this report, there passed through this office three or four large cans of milk, direct from some of the producers in Worcester County. Samples of this were analyzed and furnished still further proof that the extending and skimming is not always confined to milkmen — some of these specimens were far worse than any milk that has been analyzed during the year. It is usual to cast the odium of adulterating and "extending" milk upon the milkmen, alone; but the frequency of cases like the above proves that other parties in the milk trade are far from being altogether blameless.

In closing this report, your inspector would acknowledge the kind assistance rendered by the prosecuting attorneys and officers of the courts.

He would also return thanks to Dr. James C. White, chemist, for his valuable professional services and the invariable promptness with which they have been rendered.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY FAXON, *Inspector*.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, April 1, 1868.

City Document. — No. 46.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.
APRIL 1868.

In Board of Aldermen, April 6, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

APRIL 6, 1868.

To the Hon. City Council of the City of Boston.

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The sales of land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, for the quarter ending March 31, 1868, have been as follows:

One lot on Broadway corner of N Street, containing 9,375 sq. feet, at 65 cts. per foot	\$6,093 75
Three lots on Marlborough Street, containing 8,400 sq. feet, at \$3 00 per foot	25,200 00
Total 17,775 sq. feet for	<u>\$31,293 75</u>

Other lots have been sold, the papers for which have not at present been taken.

Of the foregoing amount, there has been received in cash by the Superintendent and paid over to the Treasurer the sum of	\$3,132 75
And there has been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments with interest	28,161 00
Total,	<u>\$31,293 75</u>

The Superintendent has also received, and paid over to the Treasurer, the following amounts :

For wharfage and rent of land on South Bay	\$466 55
For rent of land at South Boston	62 50
For rent of land on Harrison Avenue	156 25
For rent of Building on Dover Street Bridge	79 00
Total,	\$764 30

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures charged to the appropriation for public lands during the quarter have been as follows :

For amount paid salary of Superintendent, one quarter	\$450 00
For amount paid expenses of the Committee of 1867	200 50
For amount paid labor on public lands, and for removing snow from sidewalks in front of vacant lands at the south end and South Boston,	58 75
For amount paid for stationery	7 30
For amount paid expenses of the Committee of 1868	170 55
Total amount,	\$887 10

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. HALL,
Superintendent Public Lands.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE
TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE
RELATING TO
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 30, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to report such alterations to the Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department as are necessary to place said department under the control of a Joint Committee of the City Council, would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH F. PAUL,

Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. The Ordinance in relation to the Fire Department, passed August twentieth, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, and amended November twenty-sixth, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, is hereby further amended by striking out the fifth section, and inserting in place thereof the following :

“SECT. 5. The secretary to the board of engineers shall perform the ordinary duty of clerk to the board, and such other duties as the *Joint Committee of the City Council* or the chief engineer may from time to time direct ; and also such other duties as the board of engineers, by their rules and orders, to be approved by the board of aldermen, may from time to time determine. He shall keep an account of the appropriations made by the City Council for the use of the fire department, and of the expenditures on account of the same, and shall compare his account monthly with the auditor's books, and see that the expenditures of the fire

department do not at any time exceed the amount of the appropriations at their disposal. He shall also keep a separate account of the expenses of each engine, hose-carriage, and hook and ladder carriage, and of the horses, furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and all other incidental expenses, and shall present to the city council, in the annual report of the chief engineer, full and detailed statements thereof."

Also, by striking out the eighth section, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"SECT. 8. The chief engineer shall have the sole command at fires, over all the other engineers, and all officers and members of the fire department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the laws, ordinances and regulations, respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said chief engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus and the horses connected therewith, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city, and used for the purposes of the fire department, and of the companies attached to the said department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the *City Council*, or by the *Joint Committee* of the *City Council* on the fire department. Whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, used by the fire department, require alterations, additions or repairs, the chief engineer, under the direction of the *City Council*, or of the *Joint Committee* on the fire department, shall cause the same to be made. It shall also be the duty of the chief engineer, to receive and transmit to the *City Council* all returns of officers, members, and fire apparatus made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other

communications relating to the affairs of the fire department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member. He shall also critically examine all the bills and accounts against the fire department, and certify, in writing, to the correctness of each item thereof before sending them to the auditor's office for payment. He shall, annually, in the month of January, and oftener if thereto requested, report to the City Council an account, to be prepared by the secretary to the board of engineers as hereinbefore provided, of the condition of the engine-houses, engines, fire apparatus, and other property under his charge; of the income and expenditures of the fire department for the whole of the previous year, specifying particularly the expenditure on each engine, hose carriage, and hook and ladder carriage, and of the horses, furniture, and apparatus connected therewith, as required in section five of this ordinance, together with the names of the officers and members of the various companies; the number and location of the fire alarm stations; the number of fires since his last report, and the causes thereof, and the extent of damage, as near as can be ascertained; the general description of the buildings and property destroyed or injured since his last report, together with the names of the owners or occupants; the amount of insurance, if any; all accidents by fire which may happen within the city, with such other information or suggestions as may in his opinion be of general use; the same to be published as the City Council may direct."

Also, by adding the following section :

"SECT. 60. There shall be appointed, annually, in the month of January, a Joint Committee of the City Council, to be called the Committee on the Fire Department, to consist of three

members of the Board of Aldermen and five members of the Common Council; and said Committee may expend not exceeding five hundred dollars from the annual appropriation of the City Council."

City Document.— No. 48.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE

COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 16, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred an Ordinance to establish the Office of Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds, having carefully considered the subject, would respectfully report, that, in order to meet the requirements of the proviso attached to the appropriation for the Common and Public Grounds, namely: that no part of said appropriation should be expended unless approved by a Joint Committee of the City Council, they have drawn an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee, who shall have the general care and custody of the public grounds. They have also incorporated with the same the Ordinance referred to them, establishing the Office of Superintendent, and have provided for the repeal of the Ordinance passed in 1862, which gave the Board of Aldermen control of this department.

The Committee would, therefore, recommend that the accompanying Ordinance be substituted for the Ordinance referred to them.

For the Committee.

JOSEPH F. PAUL,
Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE COMMON AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. There shall be appointed, annually, in the month of January, a Joint Committee of the City Council, to be called the Committee on the Common and Public Grounds, to consist of three members of the Board of Aldermen and five members of the Common Council.

SECT. 2. The said Committee shall have the care and custody of the Common, Public Garden, public squares, and public fountains of the City, subject to such ordinances as may from time to time be passed by the City Council; but no money shall be expended on the same except for such purposes as shall be ordered by the City Council; and said Committee may expend not exceeding five hundred dollars from the annual appropriation of the City Council.

SECT. 3. On the first Monday of February, annually, or as soon thereafter as may be, there shall be elected, by concurrent vote of both branches of the City Council, a Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds, who shall hold his office for

one year from the first Monday of April, in the year in which he shall be elected, unless sooner removed; and he shall be removable at the pleasure of the City Council; and a vacancy, occasioned by any cause, may be filled at any time for the unexpired term. He shall be a resident citizen of Boston, and shall receive such compensation for his services as the City Council shall, from time to time, determine.

SECT. 4. The Superintendent of the Common and Public Grounds shall, under the direction and control of the City Council, or a joint committee thereof, have the care and superintendence of the Common, Public Garden, and all the public squares and enclosures belonging to the city, and also the trees in the streets of the city. He shall cause all laws and ordinances made for the protection of trees, shrubs and flowers in the Common and other public grounds and streets of the city to be strictly enforced, and shall institute legal proceedings against all trespassers thereon.

SECT. 5. It shall be the duty of any police officer to remove from the Common, Public Garden, or any of the public squares or common lands, any person who is violating any law or ordinance, or is committing any nuisance, or is guilty of disorderly conduct.

SECT. 6. No person shall ride, lead, or drive any horse in or upon the Common, Public Garden, or in, or upon any public square, or any open ground belonging to the city, unless by permission of the Mayor or the said Joint Committee of the City Council, provided, however, that on occasion of military exercise, parade, or review, the introduction of any horses on the Common which may be necessary for the purpose of such exercise, parade, or review, shall not be deemed an infraction of this ordinance.

SECT. 7. No person shall dig or carry away any of the sward, gravel, sand, turf or earth, in or upon any part of the Common, Public Garden, public squares, or common lands,

except by permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, for some public use.

SECT. 8. No person, except by permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, shall climb any of the trees growing, or which shall hereafter be planted, on the Common, Public Garden, public squares, or common lands of the city, or in any street or public place of the city, or tie any horse, or other animal to any of said trees, or post any bills thereon.

SECT. 9. No person, except by permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, shall in any manner carry, or cause to be carried, upon the Common, Public Garden, common lands, or any public square or place of the city, any dead carcass, ordure, filth, dirt, stones, or any offensive matter whatsoever, and no person shall commit any nuisance on the Common, Public Garden, common lands, or any public square or place of the city.

SECT. 10. No person shall shake or otherwise cleanse any carpet on the Common, Public Garden, or on any of the common lands, or in any of the public squares or places, streets, lanes, or alleys of the city.

SECT. 11. No owner or keeper of any hog, horse, or grazing animal, shall suffer the same to go at large, or feed upon the Common, Public Garden, common lands, public squares, streets, lanes, or alleys of the city.

SECT. 12. No person shall, without permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, carry or cause to be carried upon the Common, Public Garden, or public squares of the city, any wheel-barrow, hand-cart, or other vehicle, for the conveyance of burdens.

SECT. 13. No person or persons shall, without the consent of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, engage in games of ball, football, or other athletic sports upon the Public Garden.

SECT. 14. No person shall deliver any sermon, lecture, address, or discourse, on the Common, Public Garden, publi

squares, or common lands of the city, without the permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council.

SECT. 15. No person shall walk or stand upon any of the flower-beds on the Common, Public Garden, or any public square or common lands of the city, or suffer or permit any dog or other animal belonging to him, or in his charge, to stand or walk upon any of said flower-beds.

SECT. 16. No person, without the permission of the said Joint Committee of the City Council, shall throw or place any stone, sand, gravel, tan, earth, filth, rubbish, or any other substance, in or upon any pond on the Common, Public Garden, or any public square or common lands of said city, or upon the ice on any pond aforesaid, or cut or break, or remove the ice therein or therefrom.

SECT. 17. Any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay for each offence a sum not less than one nor more than twenty dollars.

SECT. 18. The ordinance passed January fourth, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, is hereby repealed.

SECT. 19. This ordinance shall take effect on its passage.

City Document.—No. 49.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON PAVING,
ON THE
NOMENCLATURE OF THE STREETS
OF
BOSTON AND ROXBURY.
1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, April 13, 1868.

The Committee on Paving who were directed by an order passed by the Board of Aldermen January 20, 1868, to consider and report of any changes required in the nomenclature of the streets of Boston and Roxbury, after a careful consideration of the subject, respectfully recommend the passage of the following order.

BENJAMIN JAMES, }
JOSEPH F. PAUL, } *Committee.*
SAMUEL C. COBB, }

Ordered: That the changes in the names of the following streets be and they are hereby adopted.

BOSTON STREETS.

Adams Street to be called Bowker Street.

Bartlett Street to be called Belknap Street.

Belmont Street to be called Oliver Street.

Bridge Street to be called North Anderson Street.

Brookline Street, between Washington Street and Albany Street,
to be called East Brookline Street.

Brookline Street, between Washington Street and Warren
Avenue, to be called West Brookline Street.

Canton Street, between Washington Street and Albany Street,
to be called East Canton Street.

Canton Street, between Washington Street and Warren Avenue,
to be called West Canton Street.

Concord Street, between Washington Street and Albany Street,
to be called East Concord Street.

Concord Street, between Washington Street and Tremont Street,
to be called West Concord Street.

Centre Street, to be called Haynes Street.

Dedham Street, between Washington Street and Albany Street,
to be called East Dedham Street.

Dedham Street, between Washington Street and Tremont Street,
to be called West Dedham Street.

Emerson Street, between M and N Streets, to be called Fourth
Street.

Gardner Street to be called Paul Street.

Highland Street to be called Lowland Street.

Munroe Street to be called Richards Street.

Midland Street to be called A Street.

Norfolk Avenue to be called Ordway Place.

Napier Street to be called Barton Street.

Newton Street, between Washington Street and Albany Street,
to be called East Newton Street.

Newton Street, between Washington Street and Columbus Av-
enue, to be called West Newton Street.

Parker Street to be called Rollins Street.

Quincy Street to be called Bowen Street.

Saint James Street to be called Saint James Avenue.

Springfield Street, between Washington Street and Albany
Street, to be called East Springfield Street.

Springfield Street, between Washington Street and Columbus
Avenue, to be called West Springfield Street.

Vernon Street to be called Willard Street.
Vine Street to be called Parkman Street.
Warren Street to be called Warrenton Street.
Warren Place to be called Warrenton Place.
Waverly Street to be called Ivanhoe Street.
Williams Street to be called Matthews Street.

ROXBURY STREETS.

Allston Street to be called Alaska Street.
Allston Place to be called Rockville Place.
Bradford Place to be called Eustis Sreet.
Brooks Street to be called Conant Street.
Beech Street to be called Beech-Glen Avenue.
Canal Street to be called Hilton Street.
Charles Street to be called Ward Street.
Chestnut Street to be called Forest Street.
Clark Street to be called Windsor Street.
Cottage Street to be called Cliff Street.
Cottage Place to be called Howe Court.
Cross Street to be called Day Street.
Davis Street, Ward 13, to be called Albany Street.
Davis Street, Ward 15, to be called Hillside Street.
East Street to be called Hampden Street.
Eaton Street to be called Chadwick Street.
Elm Street to be called Mount Pleasant Avenue.
Edinboro Street to be called Thornton Street.
Eliot Place to be called Malbon Place.
Eustis Street, between Dearborn Street and Dorchester line, to
be called Dudley Street.
High Street to be called Dunlow Street.

Irving Place to be called Houghton Place.

Lincoln Place to be called Grosvenor Place.

Linden Street to be called Wayne Street.

Linwood Street to be called Linwood Square.

Lowell Street to be called Pynchon Street.

Mount Vernon Place to be called Kearsarge Avenue.

Myrtle Street to be called Glenwood Street.

Orange Street, between Washington and Pearl Streets, to be called Elmwood Street.

Otis Street to be called Townsend Street.

Oxford Street to be called Newbern Street.

Oak Street to be called Oakland Street.

Orchard Street, between Dearborn and Adams Streets, to be called Eustis Street.

Proctor Street to be called Eustis Street.

Porter Street to be called Milmont Street.

Park Street, Ward 14, to be called Edgewood Street.

Pearl Street to be called King Street.

Prospect Street to be called Fisher Ayenue.

Sumner Street to be called Palmer Street.

Sudbury Street to be called Weston Street.

School Street to be called Amory Street.

Union Street to be called Taber Street.

Walnut Street to be called Walnut Avenue.

Washington Street, from Tremont Street to Brookline line, to be called Tremont Street.

Webster Street to be called Madison Street.

City Document.—No. 50.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON THE
ALBANY STREET
FREIGHT RAILWAY ACT, ETC.
1868.

In Board of Aldermen, April 13, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON:

The undersigned, being a majority of the persons named as incorporators in the accompanying Act for the Construction of the Albany Street Freight Railway, would respectfully petition your honorable body to accept the same as provided in said Act.

JARVIS WILLIAMS.
ADAMS AYER.

BOSTON, April 4, 1868.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

An Act to incorporate the Albany Street Freight Railway Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. Jarvis Williams, Adams Ayer and Amos B. Merrill, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Albany Street Freight Railway Company, with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws which now are or may hereafter be in force relating to street railway corporations, so far as they may be applicable.

SECT. 2. Said corporation in such manner as may be prescribed and directed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston may construct, maintain and use a street railway, with suitable turnouts, and with such tracks and branch tracks as the Board of Aldermen may, from time to time, permit, the rails for said tracks to be of such pattern as the Board of Aldermen may prescribe, and to be also suitable for railway freight cars in common use: commencing at the city stables on Albany Street

in Boston; thence through Albany and Lehigh streets to a connection with the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and may also continue their tracks on Lehigh and South streets to a connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railway; and said corporation may also extend their tracks from the city stables southward upon Albany Street, to such distance as the Board of Aldermen may, from time to time, permit: but said corporation shall have no power to connect with or run over the tracks of any street railway company, other than the Marginal Freight Railway Company.

SECT. 3. Said railway shall be used by said corporation for the transportation of freight only, and the cars thereon shall be drawn by horse power only, unless the use of other motive power shall be sanctioned by said Board of Aldermen: and said corporation shall have power to fix such tolls for the transportation of freight as they may, from time to time, deem expedient: provided, that such tolls shall only be sufficient to pay the expenses of said corporation and to pay a dividend of five per cent semi-annually upon the capital stock of said corporation.

SECT. 4. Said corporation to carry into effect the purposes of this act may unite with any railway corporation, on such terms as may be mutually agreed, and for this purpose shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the sixty-third chapter of the General Statutes and the laws supplemental thereto, so far as the same may be applicable.

SECT. 5. Said corporation shall keep in repair, to the satisfaction of the superintendent of streets of the City of Boston, all the paving between their rails and three feet outside thereof on each side, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston shall have full power to regulate the time and manner of running cars on said railway.

SECT. 6. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

SECT. 7. This act shall take effect as soon as it shall be accepted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston.

House of Representatives, March 30, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 31, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEORGE O. BRASTOW, *President.*

April 1, 1868. Approved.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,

Boston, April 1, 1868.

A true copy.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, April 13, 1868.

ORDERED: That the act passed by the General Court of Massachusetts of 1868, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Albany Street Freight Railway Company," be and the same is hereby accepted.

ORDERED: That the following rules be prescribed for the construction of the tracks of the Albany Street Freight Railway Company:

1. The rail to be used in the construction of the tracks shall be made of rolled iron, and shall weigh not less than ninety pounds to the lineal yard, and be similar to the pattern deposited in the office of the superintendent of streets for the construction of the tracks of the Marginal Freight Railway Company.

2. The space between the rails and three feet on each side thereof shall be paved with granite or trap-rock blocks, of such size and quality as the superintendent of streets shall direct.

3. The whole work of constructing said tracks shall be done to the satisfaction of the committee on paving and the superintendent of streets, and shall be approved by them.

City Document. — No. 51.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

ORDERS CONCERNING THE

CHURCH STREET DISTRICT.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 23, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed and distributed among the members before the next meeting.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Amendment proposed by Mr. OSBORN, as a substitute for the first, second, and third Orders on the 105th and 106th pages of the "Report and Orders in relation to the Church Street District." — Printed City Doc. No 41, 1868.

ORDERED, That there be elected, by the concurrent vote of the City Council, three commissioners, who shall be authorized to make contracts, subject to the approval of the Joint Special Committee on the Church Street District, for filling all the streets and places on the territory bounded on the east by Pleasant Street, on the southeast and south by Tremont Street and the Boston and Albany Railroad, on the west by Ferdinand Street, on the northwest by the northwesterly line of Columbus Avenue, extended to Church Street, and on the north by the southerly line of the passenger station of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, to the grade of at least eighteen feet above mean low water; and the cellars, back yards, and vacant lots to the grade of at least twelve feet above mean low water; also for raising and underpinning such of the houses and other buildings on said territory as they shall deem necessary to the preservation of the public health,—the expense of doing all said work not to exceed the sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The said Commissioners shall, under the direction of the said Committee, have the general supervision of all the work to be performed by the City on the Church Street District. They shall hold their office until such work is completed, unless sooner removed; and they shall be removable for cause at any time by the City Council. They shall receive such compensation for their services as the City Council may determine.

City Document.—No. 52.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

EAST BOSTON FERRY.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 30, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee on the East Boston Ferry, who were authorized, by an order of the City Council, to grant the use of the landings, slips, drops and buildings, formerly occupied by the People's Ferry Company, to the East Boston Ferry Company, upon such terms and conditions as they might deem for the best interests of the City, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

At a hearing given to the Directors of the East Boston Ferry Company, the counsel for that corporation appeared before the Committee, and stated, that the East Boston Ferry Company, having selected a location under the charter of 1852, had no right to occupy any other location; that the Directors had applied to the present legislature for an extension of their charter, and for authority to occupy other locations approved by the Mayor and Aldermen; that the application was refused, owing to the opposition of the City; and that the East Boston Ferry Company could not, without taking the risk of paying for all damages caused by collisions, run their boats between the landings owned by the City.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the East Boston Ferry Company would not take a lease of the landings, slips, etc., which had been fitted up for them; but the Citizens' Ferry

Company, chartered in 1866, desired to occupy the landings upon the same terms and conditions that the City had proposed for the East Boston Company. As the charter of the Citizens' Company provided that a ferry should be established and opened for public use before the third of May, 1868, the slips and landings must be granted for their use before that time, or it would be necessary for the company to take them under the right of eminent domain.

The only question, therefore, presented to the Committee was, whether or not they would recommend the City Council to grant the use of the slips and landings formerly used by the People's Ferry Company to the Citizens' Ferry Company?

In view of the disastrous results which have heretofore attended the operations of two companies, the Committee have no hesitation in declining to make such a recommendation.

The subject was very fully considered by a committee of the City Council in 1866, and their report is contained in City Document Number 83, of that year. In that report the committee made the following statement:

"After carefully considering all the facts in relation to the previous management of ferries, here and in New York, they came to the conclusion, unanimously, that it was for the best interests of those who furnish ferry facilities, and those who use them, that the management should be under one head. Strongly impressed with this opinion, they sought an interview with the corporators of the new ferry company, and finding them disposed to give due consideration to any proposition coming from the Committee, tending to an harmonious adjustment of the matter, all the efforts of the Committee were used to bring about a consolidation of the two companies. . . .

"The Committee agree unanimously, that both lines of the ferry should be run, as a matter of *convenience* to the public, and as a matter of safety, especially to the people of East Boston,

in case of accident to either ; also that they should both be under one and the same management, as thereby greater safety and convenience, as well as economy will be secured."

The Committee succeeded in effecting a consolidation of the two companies, and recommended to the City Council that the slips and landings of the late People's Ferry Company should be put in complete repair, for the use, upon certain terms and conditions, of the *East Boston Ferry Company*. Their recommendation was adopted, and the landings have been repaired by the Committee on Public Buildings at an expense of over \$50,000.

To prevent any misunderstanding upon the question, the Committee of last year requested the Directors of the East Boston Company to state whether they were prepared to run boats between the landings which were being fitted up by the City. The President of the Company appeared before the Committee, and stated emphatically that they would run boats between those landings as soon as the City would give them a lease.

In February of this year, the following communication was sent into the City Council :

" To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston :

The East Boston Ferry Company hereby *repeat* their offer to run a ferry from the slips of the late People's Ferry Company.

EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY.

By MARK GOOGINS,

President."

For the two years, nearly, which have elapsed since the re-organization of the East Boston Company, not a word has been said about any legal difficulties in the way of running boats to the slips which were being fitted up by the City.

The only restriction in the original charter of the Company, in regard to location is, that the ferry shall not be located north of the north line of Battery wharf. The landings owned by the City are south of that wharf; and, in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the Company, in selecting one location, did not exhaust its right to select another within the limits prescribed by the act. As the Company, however, have obtained a contrary opinion from an able lawyer, there is no objection to a special act of the legislature granting a new location. To this neither the City Government nor the citizens have offered any opposition. What the citizens of East Boston especially oppose is an extension of the charter of the Company at this time. The charter does not expire until 1872, and if the Company furnish such accommodations as the citizens of East Boston require, and as they have a right to demand, there will certainly be no objection, two or three years hence, to an extension.

Respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

NATHANIEL SEAVER,

Chairman.

City Document.— No. 53.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE SUBJECT OF

AMENDING THE ORDINANCE ON HEALTH.

1868.

In Common Council, April 30, 1868.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April 30, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Ordinances, who were instructed to report such alterations in the Ordinance in relation to the Health Department as are necessary to place said Department under the control of a Joint Committee of the City Council, beg leave to submit the following

R E P O R T .

All power and authority relative to the public health is vested, by the fortieth section of the City Charter, in the City Council; and it is provided that the City Council may constitute either branch, or any Committee of their number, whether joint or separate, the Board of Health, for all or for particular purposes.

Since the organization of the City Government in 1822, the Board of Aldermen have constituted the Board of Health, and have exercised all the duties prescribed to such a Board by Statute or by Ordinance. In 1853, the City Council passed an Ordinance establishing the office of Superintendent of Health, and transferred to his department certain duties previously performed by the Paving Department.

It appears from an examination of the estimates, upon which the annual appropriation for the Health Department is based, that duties not properly devolving upon a Board of Health are performed by the Health Department.

The sweeping and cleaning of the streets, the cleaning of cesspools, and the removal of snow and ice from the public

walks, belong, upon a strict construction, to the Board of Aldermen as Surveyors of Highways, — a power conferred upon them by the forty-first section of the City Charter. It has been found more economical to have the department which employed a large number of teams for the collection of house offal, also perform certain other duties, devolving upon the Board of Aldermen, which require the same kind of teams and the same class of laborers. As long as the Board of Health is identical with the Board of Highway Surveyors, there is no objection to such an arrangement, as there can be no conflict of authority; but when it is proposed to transfer the powers of a Board of Health, or the control of the Health Department, to a Joint Committee of the City Council, all those duties not strictly appertaining to a Board of Health, but now performed by the Health Department, must be provided for in some other way. This would involve changes in the organization of some of the departments, which would create additional expense, and tend to produce conflicts of jurisdiction.

The purpose of the proposed change in the control of the Health Department is to meet the requirements of the proviso attached to the appropriation for the Health Department, namely: "that no part of the appropriation shall be expended, unless approved by a Joint Committee of the City Council."

The effect of this proviso is to prevent the Board of Health from making *any* expenditures for the abatement of a nuisance, and the preservation of the public health, unless a Joint Committee of the City Council approve; and, where the expense will exceed two hundred dollars, the approval of the *City Council* must first be obtained.

The Committee are clearly of the opinion, that a Board of Health, to act efficiently, must have entire control of the annual appropriations of the City Council; and they believe that any change in the constitution of the Board would be detrimental to the best interests of the City.

The Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee.

JOSEPH F. PAUL, *Chairman*.

ORDERED, That the proviso attached to the appropriation for the Health Department, namely: "that no portion of said appropriation shall be expended until the same shall be approved by a Joint Committee of the City Council," be, and said proviso is, hereby rescinded.

City Document. — No. 54.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF POLICE,

FOR THE

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
BOSTON, March 31, 1868.

*To His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of the City
of Boston:*

GENTLEMEN, — In accordance with the Police Ordinance, I
herewith present the doings of my department for the quarter
ending on the 31st of March, 1868.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,
Chief of Police.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE.

For the Quarter ending on the 31st of March, 1868.

Arrested	4,157	Lodgers	11,602
Committed	2,852	Males	9,712
Males	3,128	Foreigners	7,974
Foreigners	2,328	Non-residents	9,156
Non-residents	874	Minors	1,978
Minors	1,282		

LOCK-UPS.

Committed	2,188
Males	1,626
Foreigners	1,527

Amount of property taken from prisoners and lodgers while in custody, and restored as per their

receipts	\$11,488 46
Amount property reported stolen	38,007 00
Amount property reported recovered	18,812 19
Amount of fines imposed	7,024 33
Amount of witness' fees earned	2,358 35
Number of days spent in Court	1,836
Aggregate amount of imprisonment	340 $\frac{1}{12}$ years.
Number of despatches sent over police telegraph	1,194
Number of larcenies on stations	448
Number of arrests for the same	331

NATURE OF CRIME.

Adultery	2
Assault and battery	252
Assault with weapons	2
Assault felonious	28
Assault indecent	1
Assault on officers	4
Attempt to commit rape	2
Attempt to steal	2
Attempt to kill	1
Attempt to rescue prisoners	4
Attempt to pick pockets	8
Attempt to rob	1
Attempt to break and enter	3
Attempt to pass worthless bills	2
Bail Bond	8
Bastardy	2
Boarding vessels unlawfully	1
Breaking and entering	46
Cruelty to animals	2
Counterfeiting	3
Common seller	1
Common drunkards	81
Coasting	11
Deserters	27
Disorderly persons	389
Disturbing the peace	224
Drunkenness	1,811
Disturbing public worship	1
Disturbing public school	1
Defrauding insurance	1
Doing business on Lord's day	2

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

7

Embezzlement	1
Escaped convicts	4
Enticing to desert	1
False pretences	2
Fast driving	4
Fornication	4
Forgery	5
Fraud	3
Fugitive from justice	1
Gambling	5
Gaming on the Lord's day	23
House breaking	2
Idle and disorderly	3
Incendiaries	1
Insane	31
Ice on sidewalk	2
Indecent exposure of person	4
Keeping house ill-fame	10
Keeping noisy and disorderly house	3
Keeping dogs without license	3
Keeping dog after notice	1
Larceny simple	287
Larceny felonious	74
Larceny of ride	1
Larceny from buildings	4
Lewdness	2
Lottery dealing	1
Malicious mischief	40
Malicious mayhem	1
Malicious taking of matting	1

Manslaughter	2
Murder	1
Night walking	53
Obtaining goods under false pretences	2
Obtaining money under false pretences	2
Obscene prints	1
Pickpockets	10
Polygamy	2
Passing counterfeit money	1
Peddling without license	5
Robbery	11
Running illicit stills	3
Runaways	7
Rescuing prisoners	1
Receiving stolen goods	23
Shop breaking	8
Shop lifting	2
Stubborn children	16
Suspicious persons	270
Suspicious of larceny	100
Smuggling	1
Setting fires	1
Truants	31
Threatening bodily harm	4
Threatening violence	1
Till tapping	1
Using threatening language	1

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

9

Violation Lord's day	1
Violation City ordinance	41
Violation Sunday law	5
Vagabonds	45
Witnesses	58
Total	<u>4,157</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accidents	130
Arrested on warrants	20
Attempt to commit suicide	2
Boats challenged	874
Buildings found open and secured	530
Cases investigated	248
Defective lamps	8,962
Defective streets	2,281
Defective sidewalks	4,202
Defective water pipes	6
Defective coal covers	6
Defective drains, vaults, and nuisances	99
Defective cesspools	8
Defective cellar doors	7
Defective hydrants	7
Defective gas pipes	3
Defective buildings	1
Defective clocks	2
Defective fire alarms	10
Disturbances suppressed	1,929
Dead bodies recovered	2
Dead bodies provided for	5
Dogs killed	2

Extra duty by officers	641
Fire on stations	3
Fire alarms given	44
Fires extinguished without alarm	24
Fits at stations	6
Foundling	1
Horrors	1
Injured persons provided for	81
Intoxicated persons helped home	493
Lost children restored	88
Library notices	22
Rescued from drowning	7
Street obstructions removed	4,018
Stray teams put up	48
Sidewalks asked for	70
V	
Varioloid reported	2
Water-pipes burst	5
Water running to waste	103
Water-pipes leaky	2
Vessels boarded	263

NATIVITY OF CRIMINALS.	NATIVITY OF LODGERS.
United States 1,193	United States 3,648
British Provinces . . . 64	British Provinces . . . 183
Ireland 2,617	Ireland 6,215
England 111	England 685
France 13	France 98
Germany 76	Germany 402
Africa 14	Africa 34
Italy 7	Italy 9
Portugal 1	Portugal 3
Poland 1	Poland 1
Sweden 3	Sweden 20
Scotland 30	Spain 10
Spain 1	Canada 34
Canada 10	Russia 2
Russia 4	Norway 7
Norway 4	Cuba 1
China 1	Mexico 1
Switzerland 1	Belgium 1
West Indies 1	Switzerland 1
Belgium 2	Scotland 242
Wales 1	Australia 1
Smyrna 2	Wales 4
4,157	11,602

APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation made for the financial year just ended was four hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$473,835.00.)

Balance of appropriation received from the Roxbury Police Department, ten thousand three hundred and fifty-two and $\frac{96}{100}$ dollars (\$10,352.96.)

The expenses of the department have been four hundred and thirty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-four and $\frac{66}{100}$ dollars (\$433,944.66), leaving an unexpended balance of fifty thousand two hundred and forty-three and $\frac{30}{100}$ dollars (\$50,243.30.)

City Document. — No. 55.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT,

MAY 9, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1868-69.

MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, CITY HALL,
May 9, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council :

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, in compliance with the 3d Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1868-69, as shown in the books in his office, May 1, 1868, including the May Draft, being first month's payment of the financial year, exhibiting the original appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances of each unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
Advertising	\$6,000 00	\$27 00	\$5,973 00
Annuities	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Armories	16,000 00	1,025 12	14,974 88
Bells and Clocks	2,225 00	60 75	2,164 25
Boston Harbor	9,300 00	337 54	8,962 46
Bridges	15,000 00	574 51	14,425 49
Cemeteries	11,490 00	1,012 77	10,477 23
City Debt	417,000 00	.....	417,000 00
City Hospital	85,000 00	5,423 90	79,576 10
Common, etc.	44,167 00	747 00	43,420 00
County of Suffolk	240,000 00	5,362 64	234,637 36
Engineer's and Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	1,847 20	23,152 80
Fire Alarms	40,000 00	2,351 29	37,648 71
Fire Department	208,870 00	20,959 74	187,910 26
Grammar School-house, Ward 14	68,000 00	172 75	67,827 25
Harbor Dredging	2,000 00	9 75	1,990 25
Health Department	277,500 00	21,184 05	256,315 95
Interest and Premium	615,000 00	.....	615,000 00
Incidental Expenses	75,000 00	1,186 21	73,813 79
Lamps	326,400 00	23,273 59	303,126 41
Markets	9,000 00	817 44	8,182 56
Militia Bounty	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery	12,000 00	922 98	12,910 91
Add Revenue Received, \$1,833.89 }			
Old Claims	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Overseers of the Poor	58,000 00	.....	58,000 00
Paving, etc.	300,000 00	11,301 92	288,698 08
Police	544,984 00	40,299 75	504,684 25
Public Baths	25,000 00	448 70	24,551 30
Public Buildings	60,000 00	3,242 06	56,757 94
Public Institutions, viz :			
House of Industry	129,000 00	6,002 84	122,997 16
House of Correction	80,000 00	3,351 89	76,648 11
Lunatic Hospital	60,000 00	2,768 19	57,231 81
Quarantine Establishment	8,000 00	125 00	7,875 00
Steamboat "H. Morrison"	14,000 00	418 95	13,581 05
Pauper Expenses	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
General Expenses at City Office	7,000 00	416 66	6,583 34
New Building for Pauper Girls	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
New Workshop House of Correction	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$3,913,636 00	\$155,672 19	\$3,759,797 70

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,913,636 00	\$155,672 19	\$3,759,797 70
Public Lands	12,000 00	286 45	11,713 55
Public Library	50,000 00	3,310 66	46,689 34
Printing and Stationery	30,000 00	40 00	29,960 00
Reserved Fund	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00
Salaries	113,000 00	6,799 70	106,200 30
Schools and School Houses, viz:			
High and Grammar School Instructors	506,350 00	70,427 32	435,922 68
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	90,000 00	6,450 76	83,549 24
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	46,820 00	585 64	46,234 36
Salaries Officers School Committee	17,500 00	2,016 66	15,483 34
Primary School Instructors . . .	260,750 00	49,124 78	211,625 22
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	80,000 00	3,868 82	76,131 18
Primary Schools, School Committee,	11,820 00	317 52	11,502 48
Sealers Weights and Measures . .	6,200 00	350 00	5,850 00
Sewers and Drains	50,000 00	566 22	49,433 78
State Tax	724,000 00	.....	724,000 00
War Expenses	5,000 00	70 00	4,930 00
Water Works	161,000 00	13,958 88	147,041 12
Water Works, Interest and Premium,	564,000 00	.....	564,000 00
Widening Streets	200,000 00	434 00	199,566 00
Total appropriations	\$7,092,076 00	\$314,279 60	\$6,779,630 29
Add Revenue	1,833 89		
	\$7,093,909 89		

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Under this head the appropriations are the balances brought from last financial year.]

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$6,026 78	\$1,762 98	\$4,263 80
Albany Street Grading (loan) . . .	16,500 63	.....	16,500 63
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (revenue)	43,232 15	.....	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	101,619 08	.....	101,619 08
Chestnut Hill Driveway (loan) . . .	39,937 46	.....	39,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans) . . .	83,991 73	11,443 10	72,548 63
Dedham Street Grading (loan) . . .	2,021 89	.....	2,021 89
Devonshire Street (loan)	13,015 00	.....	13,015 00
Dover Street (loans)	819 11	.....	819 11
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appro- priation)	110,129 92	.....	110,129 92
Primary School-house, Charter Street (loan)	27,525 00	.....	27,525 00
Soldiers' Relief (revenue)	102,987 15	366 67	102,620 48
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common (appropriation) . . .	23,673 97	.....	23,673 97
Stoney Brook Sewer (Roxbury appropri- ation)	17,795 67	750 00	17,045 67
Station House Ward 13 (transfer) . . .	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Station House Ward 15 (transfer) . . .	7,850 00	.....	7,850 00
Wells School House (loans)	42,593 96	.....	42,593 96
	\$647,719 50	\$14,322 75	\$633,396 75

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations, Revenue, &c.	Expended.	Unexpended.
General	\$7,093,909 89	\$314,279 60	\$6,779,630 29
Special	647,719 50	14,322 75	633,396 75
	\$7,741,629 39	\$328,602 35	\$7,413,027 04

City Document.—No. 56.

CITY OF BOSTON.



FEDERAL STREET

WIDENED BETWEEN SUMMER AND FIRST STREETS,

BY TAKING LAND FROM

THOS. RICHARDSON AND OTHERS.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Resolved, That the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the city require that Federal Street, between Summer and First streets, should be widened, on the easterly side thereof, and for that purpose it is necessary to take and lay out as a public street or way of the said city, the following parcels of land, viz :

A parcel of land belonging to Thomas Richardson, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring forty-nine and three one-hundredths feet ; southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Solomon Piper, twenty-three and thirty-one one-hundredths feet ; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one and forty-seven one-hundredths feet ; and northwestwardly by the same, forty-one and forty-six one-hundredths feet ; containing five hundred and thirteen square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Solomon Piper, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred twenty-one and eighty-seven one-hundredths feet ; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Alden L. Drake, twenty-two and sixty-one one-hundredths feet ; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred and thirty and

seventeen one-hundredths feet; and northeastwardly by land above described as taken from Thomas Richardson, twenty-three and thirty-one one-hundredths feet; containing four thousand eight hundred and thirty-one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Alden L. Drake, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and eleven and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of John Curtis, twenty-two and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred eighteen and forty-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Solomon Piper, twenty-two and sixty-one one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand six hundred and four and three-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of John Curtis, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred thirty and fifty one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, twenty-five and six-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred twenty-four and twenty one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Alden L. Drake, twenty-two and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet; containing three thousand and twenty-three and four-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred thirty-one and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, twenty-

three and seventy-four one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred thirty-one and five-tenths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of John Curtis, twenty-five and six-tenths feet; containing three thousand one hundred and fourteen and six-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and four feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, twenty-six and forty-two one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred and four feet; and northwardly by the same, and by land above described as taken from the heirs of Ebenezer Francis, twenty-seven and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand seven hundred and seven and one-tenth square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighty-five and forty-six one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jeremiah Fogerty, Guardian, twenty-four feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-three and twenty-eight one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Thomas B. Wales, twenty-six and forty-two one hundredths feet; containing two thousand two hundred and four-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jeremiah Fogerty, Guardian, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring twenty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mary S. T.

Macomber, twenty-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, twenty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the heirs of Prentiss Hobbs, twenty-four feet; containing four hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Mary S. T. Macomber, wife of Wm. Macomber, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jesse Tirrell, twenty-three and eight-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Jeremiah Fogerty, Guardian, twenty-three and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; containing seven hundred and seventeen square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jesse Tirrell, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring seventy feet: southwardly by Shaving Street, twenty-two and eighty-six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, seventy feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Mary S. T. Macomber, twenty-three and eight-tenths feet; containing one thousand six hundred and thirty-three square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Edward Wescott, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixty-three and sixty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, seventeen and forty-six one-hundredths feet; eastwardly by the same, thirty-three one-hundredths of a foot; southwardly again by the same, four feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixty-four feet;

and northwardly by Shaving Street, twenty-two and forty-three one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to James W. Leatherbee, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty-six and thirty-three one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Almon Platts, twenty and seventy-five one hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-six feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Edward Wescott, four feet; eastwardly by the same, thirty-three one-hundredths of a foot; and northwardly again by the same, seventeen and forty-six one-hundredths feet; containing seven hundred and sixty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Almon Platts, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Connelly, twenty and thirty-two one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet: and northwardly by land above described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, twenty and seventy-five one hundredths feet; containing three hundred and seventy square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to John Connelly, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, nineteen and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Almon Platts,

twenty and thirty-two one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and sixty-two square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to James W. Leatherbee, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eighteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from T. Willis Pratt, nineteen and six-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighteen feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from John Connelly, nineteen and ninety-five one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and fifty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to T. Willis Pratt, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring fifty-seven and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Thomas Howe and by the line of Mt. Washington Avenue, twenty and forty-one one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, fifty-seven and five-tenths feet; and northwardly partly by the present line of Federal Street and by land above described as taken from James W. Leatherbee, twenty and six-tenths feet; containing one thousand one hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Thomas Howe, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring eight and eighty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by Mt. Washington Avenue, seventeen and seventy-seven one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from T. Willis Pratt, fifteen and forty-one one-hundredths feet; containing sixty-eight and thirty-four one-hundredths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Gardner Colby, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty and five-tenths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from J. Wiley Edmands, fifteen and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-four and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by Mt. Washington Avenue, sixteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; containing four hundred and eighty-six square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to J. Wiley Edmands, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring ninety-five and forty-eight one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Gardner Colby, eighteen feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Gardner Colby, fifteen and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand five hundred and fifty-four square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Gardner Colby, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring ninety-five and forty-eight one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, twenty and six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, ninety-four and ninety-two one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from J. Wiley Edmands, eighteen feet; containing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight and five-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Boston Fire Brick and

Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred thirty-nine and seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Isaac Adams, nineteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred forty-three and eight one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Gardner Colby, twenty and six one-hundredths feet; containing four thousand six hundred and eighty-six and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Isaac Adams, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and thirteen and sixty-one one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, nineteen and sixth-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred fourteen and twelve one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the Boston Fire Brick and Clay Retort Manufacturing Company, nineteen and sixty-two one-hundredths feet; containing two thousand two hundred and thirty-two and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring one hundred and forty feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Samuel A. Way, twenty and one-tenth feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, one hundred and forty feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Isaac Adams, nineteen and sixth-tenths feet; containing two thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Samuel A. Way, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring thirty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Jeremiah Brown, nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, thirty-five and twenty-five one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Benjamin Hosley and Aaron W. Russell, twenty and one-tenth feet; containing seven hundred and two and nine-tenths square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Jeremiah Brown, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring twenty-two feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from a person or persons unknown, twenty and five one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, twenty-two feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Samuel A. Way, nineteen and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet; containing four hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown being a portion of a common passageway, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixteen feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Charles L. and Haynes H. Wright, twenty and eight one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixteen feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from Jeremiah Brown, twenty and five one-hundredths feet, containing three hundred and twenty-one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Charles L. and Haynes H.

Wright, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring seventy-three and five-tenths feet; southwardly by the Harbor Commissioners' line, twenty-one and seven-tenths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, eighty-one and fifteen one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from a person or persons unknown, twenty and eight one-hundredths feet; containing one thousand five hundred and ninety-four square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Old Colony & Newport Railroad Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring two hundred eighty-three and fifty-seven one-hundredths feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the Fulton Iron Foundry Company, eleven and twelve one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, two hundred seventy-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths feet; and northwardly by the Harbor Commissioners' line, twenty and six-tenths feet; containing four thousand three hundred and eighty-one square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to the Fulton Iron Foundry Company, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Federal Street, there measuring sixty-four and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; westwardly by the present line of Federal Street, sixty-four feet; and northwardly by land above described as taken from the Old Colony & Newport Railroad Company, eleven and twelve one-hundredths feet; containing three hundred and fifty-five and five-tenths square feet, more or less.

And whereas due notice has been given of the intention of

this Board to take the said parcels of land for the purpose aforesaid, as appears by the return hereunto annexed, It is therefore

ORDERED : That the parcels of land before described be, and the same hereby are, taken and laid out as a public street or way of the said city, according to a plan of the said widening, made in four parts, by Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor, and numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, each bearing date January 3, 1867, and deposited in the office of the said City Surveyor.

And this Board doth adjudge that the expense of widening the said Federal Street as aforesaid will amount to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

ORDERED : That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that said sum be appropriated for the widening of Federal Street, between the foot of Summer Street and First Street, in South Boston.

City Document.—No. 57.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,
FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

In Board of Aldermen, May 11, 1868.
Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

BOSTON, May 11, 1868.

To His Honor the Mayor:

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance, I have the honor to submit to the City Council the Annual Report of the Overseers of the Poor, corresponding with the past financial year.

In addition to this report, there is presented a statement of the expenditures of the first four months of the last municipal year, January, February, March and April 1867, which is rendered necessary, as otherwise there would be a period of time not covered in the Annual Reports, on account of the recent change in the Ordinance from the municipal to the financial year.

There is also transmitted a statement from the Treasurer, the Honorable Otis Norcross, of the Trust Funds and other property and money which the Board hold as a Corporation, at the present time.

These several statements will afford to the members of the council an opportunity to understand the condition of this municipal interest.

During the past year, the same system of local administration which was inaugurated by our predecessors has been continued. Judicious relief has been promptly rendered to all who have had legal claims upon the City. The new law of Military Set-

lements has increased the number of applications, and we may reasonably apprehend for the future a large expenditure to meet the necessities of this class of persons.

Pleasant relations and a good understanding have been maintained between the officers of the Board, and the authorities of the Commonwealth who have the charge of the large class of State Paupers. And few embarrassments have attended the adjustment of the conflicting claims of other cities and towns, who are aiding our own settlement poor in their respective localities; or in adjusting those on the other hand, relative to residents of the city whom we are assisting, but who belong elsewhere in the Commonwealth.

The net expenditure from the City appropriation for our own poor, including the temporary home, is only about thirty-five thousand dollars.

The total number of cases assisted in their own homes is 2044; taking the ratio of a former year when an exact result was ascertained, at three and a half persons to each family, we have thus administered to the needs of 7154 individuals.

The amount which has been distributed from the Beneficiary Funds, is five thousand four hundred and ninety dollars, to two hundred and fifty-five persons.

The accumulations of our Trust Funds, having increased to a larger amount than we were authorized by law to hold, an application was made to the Legislature for an increase, which was readily granted, and an act passed whereby the Board are now authorized to hold an additional amount of real and personal property of four hundred thousand dollars.

The Temporary Home on Charles Street has been quietly discharging its appropriate work, affording immediate relief and succor to the suffering, especially to women and children.

When the new building is finished, accommodations will be furnished more in accordance with the benevolent character and reputation of the City.

We look forward to the completion of this edifice with its "Bureau of Charity" with much hope. If the design of its friends is carried out, and our various benevolent organizations make the building their headquarters, as well as ourselves, it will present as complete a system of public and private charitable administration for the poor, as exists in any city in the world.

The annexation of Roxbury has enlarged the sphere of our operations. Our Officers easily cover that territory with their visitations, and relief will be as speedily afforded as comports with a due investigation of each case.

Yours very truly,

F. W. LINCOLN, *fr*

Chairman of the Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston.

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston, the Board of Overseers of the Poor of said city, return the following statement of their receipts and expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1868:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, May 1, 1867	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,243 20
Drafts on City Treasurer	.	.	.	.	.	48,300 00
Cash from cities and towns	.	.	.	.	.	5,617 25
“ “ State for support of sick,	.	.	.	.	\$9,066 73	
“ “ “ for burials,	.	.	.	.	2,194 00	11,260 73
“ for burials from sundry persons	.	.	.	.	.	28 00
“ “ old bills due Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	16 50
“ from State for meals furnished at Temporary Home	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
						<u>\$73,475 68</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for burials	.	.	.	.	\$2,007 99
“ “ cities and towns for relief of Boston poor	.	.	.	.	2,233 99
“ “ expenses City Temporary Home	.	.	.	.	8,663 42
“ “ pensions and grants at office	.	.	.	.	12,371 32
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	.	.	.	.	<u>\$25,276 72</u>

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	\$25,276	72
Amount paid for immediate relief of persons having no settlement	.	.	.	438	15
" " for coal (840½ tons coal, 119¾ feet wood)	.	.	.	7,010	37
" " for groceries	.	.	.	11,151	00
" " salary of Secretary	.	.	.	2,000	00
" " " Book-keeper	.	.	.	1,500	00
" " salaries of Clerks	.	.	.	549	99
" " " Visitors	.	.	.	3,020	00
" " office expenses	.	.	.	665	53
" " transportation	.	.	.	87	81
" " old bills against Roxbury	.	.	.	329	00
Total expenditures	.	.	.	\$52,028	57 —
Amount paid City Treasurer (receipts from cities and towns and the State)	.	.	.	16,425	81
				\$68,454	38
Cash balance, April 30, 1868	.	.	.	5,021	30
				\$73,475	68

Attest,

JOHN PRATT,
Secretary.

April 30, 1868.

OTIS NORCROSS, Treasurer.

Statement of Trust Funds in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor.

	Pemberton, or General Fund.		Boylston Education.		Boylston Relief.		Mason Fund.		Dexter Fund.		Jeffries Fund.		TOTAL.	
U. S. 5-20 Six per cent Treasury Bonds	6	\$1,450 00	2	\$550 00	3	\$300 00	6	\$7,300 00	1	\$100 00			\$9,700 00	
Mass. Five per cent Gold Bonds	2	2,000 00	2	2,000 00									4,000 00	
City of Boston Currency Notes	16	33,400 00	15	40,100 00	8	10,300 00	1	709 80			1	\$1,000 00	85,509 80	
Boston National Bank Stock	57	2,850 00	27	1,350 00									4,200 00	
Columbian " "			60	6,000 00									6,000 00	
Globe " "	19	1,900 00	30	3,000 00	11	1,100 00							6,000 00	
Market " "	60	6,000 00											6,000 00	
Mass. " "	46	11,500 00	9	2,250 00	12	3,000 00			4	1,000 00			17,750 00	
N. England " "	50	5,000 00											5,000 00	
North " "	9	882 00	16	1,608 00									2,490 00	
State " "	60	6,000 00											6,000 00	
Trenton " "	47	4,700 00	13	1,300 00									6,000 00	
Union " "	32	3,200 00			23	2,800 00							6,000 00	
Washington " "	60	6,000 00											6,000 00	
Investment		\$84,882 00		\$58,158 00		\$17,500 00		\$8,009 80		\$1,100 00		\$1,000 00	\$170,649 80	
Cash		453 55		52 35		52 41		66 89		478 84		411 31	1,515 35	
Total		\$85,335 55		\$58,210 35		\$17,552 41		\$8,076 69		\$1,578 84		\$1,411 31	\$172,165 15	

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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Income, Investments and Expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1868.

	Pemberton Fund.		Boylston Educ'n.		Boylston Relief.		Mason.		Dexter.		Jeffries.		TOTAL.
	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Payments.	Receipts.	Paym'ts.	Receipts.	Paym'ts.	Receipts.	Paym'ts.	Receipts.	
Cash on hand, May 1, 1867		\$266 58		\$180 43		\$690 39		\$21 29		\$381 09		\$351 31	\$1,891 09
Interest and Dividends		6,866 97		4,001 92		1,272 02		621 08		108 00		60 00	12,929 99
Investments	\$4,000 00		\$4,000 00		\$1,000 00								\$14,821 08
Expenditures:													\$9,000 00
Pensions	2,680 00				910 00								4,305 73
Board at Farm School			130 00										
Salary of Chaplain							\$575 48		\$10 25				
Coal													
Cash on hand, April 30, 1868 . . .	453 55		52 35		52 41		66 89		478 84		411 31		1,515 35
	\$7,133 55	\$7,133 55	\$4,182 35	\$4,182 35	\$1,962 41	\$1,962 41	\$642 37	\$642 37	\$489 09	\$489 09	\$411 31	\$411 31	\$14,821 08

FIFTY ASSOCIATES CHARITY.

<i>Ledger Balances.</i>		<i>April 30, 1868.</i>	
12 Shares Fifty Associates		Capital	\$26,013 86
Corporation Stock,	\$12,300 00	Relief (Income) . .	1,727 97
4 Notes, City of Boston,	15,000 00		
Cash	441 83		
	<u>\$27,741 83</u>		<u>\$27,741 83</u>

SEARSTAN CHARTER HOUSE.

<i>Ledger Balances.</i>		<i>April 30, 1868.</i>	
3 Notes, City of Boston,	\$3,000 00	Current Expense Fund,	\$1,724 61
Cash	320 17	Capital	29,332 46
Construction and im-		Income	90 00
provements	29,332 46	Permanent Charter House	
		Fund	752 78
		Personal Deposit (David	
		Sears)	752 78
	<u>\$32,652 63</u>		<u>\$32,652 63</u>

FIFTY ASSOCIATES CHARITY.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1868.

Cash, May 1, 1867		\$525 97
Semi-annual Receipts from 50 Assoc. Corp.	\$985 86	
Dividends, 50 Assoc. Corp. Stock	960 00	
Interest on City Notes	870 00	2,815 86
		<u>\$3,341 83</u>
Investment	\$1,000 00	
Pensions paid	1,900 00	2,900 00
		<u>\$441 83</u>
Cash, April 30, 1868		<u><u>\$441 83</u></u>

SEARSTAN CHARTER HOUSE.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1868.

Cash, May 1, 1867		\$276 15
Semi-annual Receipts from 50 Assoc. Corp.	\$985 85	
Rents of houses	968 17	
Interest on City Notes	90 00	2,044 02
		<u>\$2,320 17</u>
Investments		2,000 00
		<u>\$320 17</u>
Cash, April 30, 1868		<u><u>\$320 17</u></u>

255 persons now receive pensions from the Trust Funds.

Number and description of persons aided during the year ending
April 30, 1868.

- 546 settlements in Boston by taxes.
 253 military settlements in Boston.
 11 settlements in Roxbury by taxes.
 18 military settlements in Roxbury.
 828 City cases aided directly from this office.
 71 City cases aided in other cities and towns, and paid for by
 us ; 56 have tax and 15 military settlements.
 899 total City cases. [ed us.
 247 settlements in other cities and towns ; amount of aid refund-
 588 sick State charges ; amount of aid refunded us.
 265 non-settlement cases temporarily aided.
 45 relief cases ; entitled to aid from having served on Boston
 quota. (1865, Mass. Gen'l L. & R., chap. 230, sect. 2.)

2044

Condensed statement showing the net expenditures by the City
for the year ending April 30, 1868.

Total expenditures	\$52,028 57
Deduct amount expended for account of the State and cities and towns (to be refunded)	16,894 57
Actual cost to the City	<u>\$35,134 00</u>

CITY OF BOSTON.

REPORT OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Boston, the Board of Overseers of the Poor of said city, return the following statement of their Receipts and Expenditures for the four months ending April 30, 1867:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1867	\$8,253 94
Drafts on City Treasurer	21,800 00
Cash from cities and towns	4,230 07
“ “ State for relief of sick	2,026 57

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for burials	\$382 87	
“ “ cities and towns for relief of Boston poor	1,455 81	
Amount paid expenses City Temporary Home	1,978 71	
Amount paid pensions and grants at office	4,288 00	
Amount paid immediate relief of per- sons having no settlement	258 50	
Amount paid for coal	5,642 16	
“ “ for groceries	3,860 00	
“ “ salary of Secretary	450 00	
“ “ “ “ book-keeper	375 00	
<i>Amount carried forward</i>	<u>\$18,691 05</u>	<u>\$36,310 58</u>

CITY DOCUMENT.—No. 57.

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	\$18,691 05	\$36,310 58
Amount paid salaries of clerks	.	150 00	
" " " " visitors	.	630 00	
" " office expenses	.	862 51	
" " transportation .	.	61 66	
Total expenditures	.	20,395 22	
Amount paid City Treasurer (receipts from cities and towns and the State),		7,672 16	
		28,067 38	
Cash balance, April 30, 1867,		8,243 20	
		\$36,310 58	\$36,310 58

Attest,

JOHN PRATT, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ACT

IN RELATION TO THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

The Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston, a corporation duly established by law, are hereby authorized to hold personal estate not exceeding the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount authorized by an act passed on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An Act for incorporating the Overseers of the Poor in the Town of Boston"; and the Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston, acting by virtue of the sixth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and three, entitled An Act to incorporate Oliver Wendell and others, together with the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Boston for the time being, by the name and title of "The trustees of John Boylston's charitable donations for the benefit and support of aged poor persons, and of orphans and deserted children," are

further authorized to hold personal estate not exceeding the value of one hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the amount authorized by said last named act.

House of Representatives, May 4, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, May 7, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEO. O. BRASTOW, *President.*

May 8, 1868.

Approved.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

Secretary's Department, Boston, May 8, 1868,

A true copy.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

City Document.—No. 58.

CITY OF BOSTON.



P E T I T I O N

OF THE

BAY STATE IRON CO., AND OTHER PARTIES,

FOR THE

WIDENING OF FEDERAL STREET.

In Board of Aldermen, May 11, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston :

The undersigned, tax payers in Boston, believing that a necessity exists for widening *Federal Street, between Summer Street and First Street*, owing to the increased business transactions between South Boston and the City proper, as well as the increased transportation of freight to the Boston & Albany, Old Colony & Newport, and Hartford & Erie Railroads, and that the widening of said street, twenty feet *or more*, can be accomplished at very much less expense, at the present time, than at a later period—respectfully petition that *immediate* action be taken to accomplish this desirable object.

Boston, April 29th, 1868.

Bay State Iron Co., per John	Saml. Downer, Pt. Downer's
H. Reed, Treas.	Kerosene Oil Co.
T. K. Lothrop.	Albert A. Cobb.
South Boston Iron Co. Wm.	Stanfield, Wentworth & Co.
P. Hunt, Treas.	Allen, Lane & Co.
Boston Fire Brick and Clay	F. Skinner & Co.
Retort Manfg. Co., per R. G.	Converse, Taylor & Co.
F. Candage, Treas.	J. C. Converse, Blagden & Co.
G. W. & F. Smith.	Hewitt & Co.
Adams Sugar Refinery.	J. H. Millett.
E. & F. King & Co.	J. B. Winn & Co.
The Boston & Albany R. R.	William Tidd & Co.
Co., by C. W. Chapin, Pres.	Sweetser, Skilton & Dole.

Bush, Clark & Co.	A. P. Nash & Co.
Mullen, Phillips & Co.	F. Holton & Co.
Chase, Merritt & Blanchard.	Richardson & Knight.
Ward & Spalding.	Mansfield & Pierce.
A. C. Blanchard.	M. C. Warren & Co.
Higbee & Foster.	Johonnot & Saunders.
Wm. H. Vialle.	Wm. Hall.
A. Kimball.	Baymun & Vinal.
Mallard & Butler.	G. M. P. Darling.
James L. Gorham & Co.	William Parkman.
E. P. Phillips & Co.	A. J. Wilkinson.
John O. Atwoods.	W. S. Boyce & Sons.
W. P. Willes.	H. A. Hall.
Richards & Bryant.	Adams, Lowe & Newton.
Brooks & Mecuen.	Manning, Howland & Luce.
A. P. Conant & Co.	George Blackburn & Co.
Stowe, Bills & Co.	Chas. C. Priest & Co.
C. A. Kennedy.	Sanborn, Pratt & Co.
Hartshorne & Co.	Chas. Leeds.
John Hill & Co.	John McInnes.
J. P. Baker.	Clark, Adams & Clark.
Frank M. Potter.	Daniel Staniford.
James H. Wheeler & Co.	C. C. Stevens.
Emerson & Barrett.	C. B. Porter.
R. W. Emerson & Co.	A. L. White & Co.
A. M. Bigelow & Co.	E. H. Goss.
M. M. Sanders & Co.	Robert Dwyer.
E. & A. H. Batchelder & Co.	Low, Hersey & Cary.
Edward E. Pope.	Harding, Grey & Dewey.
Crain Kirdmeister Seaverns.	Eben B. Phillips & Co.
Wales, Tucker & Co.	John Osborn & Son.
W. & J. Wallace.	Kelren, Towle & Co.
T. Raddin.	James O. Safford & Co.
James B. Field.	Varney, Haskell & Co.
Edward P. Thayer.	S. R. Spaulding & Sons.
Nelson Emmons.	Horace Billings & Son.

Dewson, Williams & Co.
Geo. H. Leonard.
Timothy Remick.
Fry & Chase.
Nathl. Harris.
Samuel A. Walker.
James Edmond & Co.
Herman Strater.
Theodore Strater.
Stumcke & Goodwin.
Burditt & Williams.
John B. Taft.
S. G. Bowdlear.
Plumer & Co.
Wm. A. Bowdlear.
Thos. Green.
Maynard & Sons.
T. D. Heathfield.
Hicks & Hathaway.
Woodward, Brown & Co.
E. Gilman & Son.
Russell, Dean & Co.
Lord, Stone & Denny.
R. S. Young.
Christopher Tracy.
C. H. Cummings & Co.
Nazra Parker & Co.
Bond & Davenport.
P. Crowell & Sons.
Joseph Greeley.
Robinson & Dodge.
Hills & Bro.
Kemble & Hastings.
Humphrey, Fisk & Co.
Cornelius Dorr.
B. S. Hammond.

O. Hinman.
Davis & Crosby.
Tate, Stone & Dodge.
J. S. Williams.
Ayer & Farwell.
Furber & Pullen.
Sprague, Soule & Co.
Wright & Whitcomb.
Dyer & Caldwell.
J. B. Lamper.
W. R. Boynton.
Draper, Baker & Co.
Hudson & French.
Newton & Beal.
Edward P. Cheney.
F. O. White.
Dillingham & Co.
Briggs & Co.
James Boyd & Sons.
Pierce & Buchanan.
David Ellis & Co.
Johnson & Freeman.
Albert Ballard.
Ben Johnson.
E. Harvey.
S. Hiscock & Son.
J. F. Hilton.
Dyer & Davies.
E. M. Stacy.
E. S. Stacy.
Alfred Whitney.
Geo. H. Russell.
Swan & Newton.
L. Kimball.
Daniel A. Paige.
North, Merriam & Co.

D. M. Oliver & Co.

Levi Flint.

H. Bond & Co.

H. Locke.

G. H. Simonds.

E. Holden, Jr.

Kimball & Bennett.

Gass & Chapin.

J. V. Fletcher.

Eleazer Bullard.

Lorenzo Locke.

A. S. Haley.

Chamberlin, Sturgis & Co.

Furber, Conant & Co.

Jacob Fottler.

Seaverns & Co.

Farnum & Co.

G. C. Nichols.

S. C. Tryon & Co.

Pratt & Fitch.

Willis & Butterfield.

J. B. Brown.

Wm. H. Homes.

Boynton & Sanger.

Ira W. Hill.

G. H. Philbrook.

S. Niles.

Bailey & Martin.

J. H. Learned.

Brimbecom & Co.

Hilton Bros. & Co.

James Bartlett.

Read & Jones.

Charles O. Fox.

A. R. Coolidge.

Joel E. Foster.

G. M. McDevitt.

Charles E. Rich.

Gay & Knowles.

Simmons, Amsden & Co.

Furber, Conant & Co.

Boynton, Swallow & Co.

City Document.— No. 59.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

ON THE SUBJECT OF

VENTILATING THE CITY HALL.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON

In Common Council, May 21, 1868.

The Committee on Public Buildings, who were requested to ascertain in what way, and at what cost, the City Hall can be properly ventilated, having carefully considered the subject, beg leave to make the following

REPORT :

In order to obtain the fullest and most accurate information upon the subject, the Committee invited a number of leading experts in heating and ventilating, to present their views upon the best method of providing a more efficient system of ventilation for some of the principal apartments in the City Hall. In response to their invitation, communications were received from Messrs. J. J. Walworth, Thomas Boyd, B. F. Campbell, B. W. Dunklee & Co., and McKay and Aldus. The communications, with accompanying specifications and estimates, are appended hereto. A hearing was tendered to each of the persons making the propositions, and a full opportunity was afforded for such oral explanations as they might desire to make.

It will be seen by reference to the communications, that widely different views are entertained in relation to the ventilation of buildings, by gentlemen who have given the subject much consideration, practically and theoretically. Three of the number are of the opinion that a proper supply of fresh air can be obtained only by the aid of a fan blower propelled by steam power, the vitiated air being expelled by the same power through ventilators properly located in the walls and ceilings of the

offices, halls and corridors to be ventilated. One of the experts is of the opinion that a proper system of ventilation can be secured most satisfactorily by the aid of hot air furnaces, located in the attic or roof of the building and connected with all the ventilating flues, thereby rarefying the atmosphere to such an extent as to draw upwards, from the top and bottom of each apartment, hall or corridor, in which ventilating flues are located all the vitiated air, at such velocity as to ensure, at all times, a healthy and temperate atmosphere. Another expert states, that successful ventilation can be obtained by the introduction of pipes into the two principal apartments, to be carried up to the highest point of the roof and dome of the building, and there connected with ejecting ventilators, the present heating apparatus being sufficient to secure a proper circulation.

After a careful consideration of the foregoing propositions, the Committee are unanimously of the opinion, that it would be inexpedient to adopt either of them. They are confident that a satisfactory system of ventilation can be secured by a simple change in the ceiling and skylights over the staircase hall, and the introduction of proper ejecting ventilators outside the roof. The ventilation of all the apartments opening directly into the staircase hall can be greatly improved by the introduction of openings in the walls, provided a proper supply of pure heated air is admitted into the hall, and the various apartments, to drive the vitiated air into the open staircase hall. It is supposed, that when the ceiling and skylights are remodelled and ejecting ventilators introduced, the staircase hall will act as a powerful chimney in drawing off the vitiated air. It would be part of the plan to introduce into every ventilating flue, or aperture, the means for rarefying the air, either by gas jets or steam pipes passing into or through them.

The Committee have caused a sectional drawing of the staircase hall to be prepared, illustrating the changes they would propose in the ceiling and skylights, and also the location and

arrangement of the contemplated openings into the hall from the principal apartments surrounding it.

If the City Council are prepared to appropriate the amount of money required for the application of steam power to an elaborate and extensive apparatus, similar to that used in the City Hospital, the State House, and some other public buildings recently erected, undoubtedly the present ventilation would be improved.

The Committee are, however, clearly of the opinion, that the changes proposed by them in the ceiling of the staircase hall, and the skylights above it, and the other changes to produce a circulation of air, will secure to the various apartments an efficient ventilation without the aid of steam power, and, of course, at much less expense.

It is noticeable that all the gentlemen, whose communications are appended hereto, have recognized the fact, that the present ventilation can be greatly improved by the use of the staircase hall.

Most, if not all, of the alterations recommended by the Committee would be included in any plan for the improvement of the ventilation; and, at least, the ventilation of the staircase hall will be secured, and that of the apartments improved, by their adoption.

If the City Council should adopt the plan proposed, and it should be found, upon trial, inadequate to accomplish the desired result, then resort can be had to steam power in the basement or furnaces in the attic.

The Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to make such repairs and alterations in the halls, offices, corridors and skylights of the City Hall as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of improving the ventilation, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, to be transferred, for that purpose, from the reserved fund to the appropriation for Public Buildings.

APPENDIX.

PROPOSITIONS FROM J. J. WALWORTH, ESQ.

FRANCIS RICHARDS, ESQ.,

Chairman Committee on Public Buildings:—

DEAR SIR:— In compliance with the request of your Committee, that I would make some suggestions regarding the best means of improving the ventilation of the City Hall, I beg to submit the following:

I would say, at the outset, that, in order to produce anything like a satisfactory result, I deem it essential that *mechanical power* should be resorted to.

Ventilation, so called, predicated on the natural drafts through ordinary inlet and outlet flues is, at best, capricious and unreliable. By the help of wind-cowls and the rarefaction of air in ventilating flues, a feeble and fitful current may be produced; but the wind power is intermittent, and only exerts its functions when it is least needed; the greatest want of ventilation being when the air is stagnant and motionless.

During the cold season, when a considerable quantity of heat is required for *warming*, a modicum of fresh air may be supplied through the power gained by rarefaction in the flues. But this resource, which at best is but feeble, entirely fails when no heat is required.

Mechanical power may be applied in several ways. Modern experience has shown, however, that the most effective, and at the same time the most economical method, is by means of the

Steam Engine and Fan. A heated shaft or chimney is sometimes used; and a jet of steam injected into the axis of a ventilating flue can be made very effective in exhausting air from contributing flues. But both these methods are expensive. A given amount of fuel, applied through the intervention of a steam engine and fan, will produce four or five times greater effect than can be realized by either of the above named methods.

These are objectionable, also, upon another ground. The action upon the room is, to *exhaust* the air, thus *drawing in* fresh air through the inlet flues, while by the use of the Fan, the air is *forced* in through the inlet flues, thus *driving it out* through the ventilating flues. The first is designated as the *vacuum*, and the second as the *plenum* system. The advantage of the latter is, that the atmosphere being kept under a slight pressure, the tendency of currents through the cracks of doors and windows is always *outward*, while by the vacuum plan the tendency of currents is everywhere *inward*, causing disagreeable and dangerous drafts of cold air from all cracks of windows, etc.

I would then recommend that a Fan, of sufficient capacity to propel into the building at least twenty-five thousand cubic feet of air per minute, be placed in the sub-basement, with a steam engine of five or six horse-power to turn it, and an independent boiler to furnish steam for the engine, and also to furnish heat in cold weather, for the large additional influx of air which will be required for ventilation.

There appears to be already in the building a very ample amount of heating apparatus, considered with reference to existing arrangements for ventilation. Besides the radiators, placed in most of the rooms, there are in the basement a number of nests of radiators, enclosed in boxes or chambers, at the lower extremities of flues, which lead to some of the principal apartments. These, so far as they go, may be made available for warming the air to be injected by the Fan into the several apartments with which they are connected. But some additional

radiators, or steam heated surfaces, will be needed to warm the large additional quantity of air proposed to be introduced; and in all these chambers the radiators should be divided into sections, with valves to each, so that a smaller or larger portion or the whole of the heating surface in each chamber, as the case may require, can be used at any given time.

The object of this is to provide additional facility for a constant and full supply of air for ventilation, without necessarily overheating the rooms in mild weather.

Owing to the high speed of current imparted by the Fan, these flues may become the carriers of a much larger quantity of air than has heretofore passed through them; yet it will be necessary to construct a few additional flues in order to furnish a more ample supply, particularly to the Mayor and Aldermen's rooms, and to the Common Council Chamber.

These flues may, I think, be constructed without much expense, and without disfiguring the rooms. The fan and engine may be placed in the sub-basement, near the westerly wall of the same. A supply of fresh air may be obtained in part from the several cold-air ducts now in use. But as they will be insufficient to supply the quantity required, a further supply may be obtained by sinking a vertical shaft in the passage way, west of the building, carrying it under the basement story, into the sub-basement.

This shaft, which should have an internal sectional area of not less than sixteen feet, should have its external opening some four or six feet above the pavement, so as to avoid any possible contamination of the influent air from exhalations or dust that might be found close to the ground.

It is to be understood that the *Fan* here alluded to is a very different machine from the ordinary "*blower*," such as is used for blowing smelting furnaces, blacksmiths' forges, etc.

It is a machine constructed expressly for *ventilating purposes*, intended to move *large quantities* of air at a moderate speed. It

is therefore necessarily of large diameter,—in this case, say eight or ten feet,—and of a very different construction from that of “*blowers*” before mentioned.

I have thus far confined my remarks to the means of introducing *fresh air*. I now come to the question of expelling the foul air.

In the first place, all ventilating or outlet flues now in use will be made available to the extent of their capacity. No dependence, however, will be placed upon what is called the “*draft*” of these flues. Under the pressure of the fan, the air in the building will seek every avenue of escape, whether through flues or other outlets; but the main reliance for the exit of foul air will be through openings in the skylights over the grand staircase.

In the centre of the horizontal sash of each of these skylights, a movable section of glazed sash may be placed, hung, and made adjustable by the use of cords and pulleys so as to regulate the egress of air.

These openings, five in number, should be equal to three or four square feet each. Through the external sash carry a trunk or tube, either of wood or metal, which shall terminate externally in some kind of hood,—say an Emerson ventilating top,—which will not only protect the opening from exposure to the weather, but when the wind blows will facilitate the discharge of air. By this means it will be seen that the large central hall may be always kept clear of foul air, and at the same time act as a grand ventiduct for all the rest of the building.

In addition to the ventilating flues now relied upon for the Mayor and Aldermen’s room, I would recommend making two large apertures through the walls, as near the ceiling as practicable, into the central hall, and also two smaller ones close to the floor, for the exit of foul air. These apertures to be covered with a suitable ornamented trellis.

As far as practicable, it would be well to have apertures, with regulating valves or blinds over the doors of rooms not otherwise ventilated, opening into the central hall.

While it is impracticable to secure *good* ventilation by an exclusively downward system, yet there are certain impurities, such as carbonic acid, the product of respiration, and of the combustion of illuminating gas, which, owing to their greater specific gravity, naturally tend towards the floor, and are more readily got rid of at that point than at a higher level, inasmuch as they *run out*, so to speak, like water, if opportunity is afforded.

Another advantage of these lower exit flues is, that in cold weather, when the process of warming is going on, they allow the colder air, which lies near the floor, to escape, making way for warmer air, which must necessarily supply its place. As touching the mere matter of securing pure air for respiration, however, "bottom ventilation" is usually overrated, especially by those not conversant with the subject, who are mainly impressed with the fact that one of the ever-present impurities in unventilated rooms is *carbonic acid*, and that this gas being heavier than atmospheric air, can only be got rid of by *bottom* flues.

In the first place, although this gas *is* heavier than atmospheric air, it does not necessarily fall to the floor, but, in obedience to the law of diffusion of gases, is nearly equally diffused through the room. Moreover, should any excessive amount accumulate near the floor, it could not be very deleterious to health, *so long as its gravity kept it there*, inasmuch as the level of inspiration to the human lungs is seldom nearer to the floor than about three feet.

A similar arrangement to that described for the Mayor and Aldermen's room may be made in the Common Council chamber. But in this chamber, the very important addition may be made of *exit flues, immediately over the chandeliers*. This does not seem

to be practicable in the Mayor and Aldermen's room, owing to the want of any adequate space, between the ceiling of this room and the floor of the Common Council chamber, through which an exit flue may be carried; but it is believed that the large apertures in the walls near the ceiling of this hall, opening into the great central hall, will answer a tolerably good purpose.

The combustion of the large quantity of gas required for illumination during the evening sittings in these halls is undoubtedly one of the chief sources of contamination of the air.

There is supposed to be evolved from the combustion of every cubic foot of carburetted hydrogen gas, one cubic foot of carbonic acid, sufficient to render one hundred cubic feet of atmospheric air unfit for respiration! At the lowest estimate, each burner probably consumes three feet of gas per hour. If this be multiplied by the number of burners used, some idea will be derived of the magnitude of this source of deterioration. In addition to this, there is the depressing effect of the heat from so many burners. Hence, the importance of the best possible provision for conveying away, with the utmost directness, the products of gas-combustion; and obviously *by ascending* flues, having their lower orifices *above* the level of the gas burners.

The only difficulty that presents itself in this case is that of so managing the ingress and egress of air, as to secure a perfect distribution both of warmth and of fresh air through the two principal halls, *without offensive drafts or currents*. This, always one of the most difficult problems in ventilation, is rendered particularly so here, on account of the necessity of having nearly all the flues in each of the halls, both inlet and outlet, *on one side of the same*. Were a choice of expedients at command, we should prefer to have the inlet and exit flues on *opposite* sides of the rooms, and while the former should enter near the floor, the latter should be open *both* at the ceiling and the floor.

While it would be presumptuous to expect to silence all complaints, (a thing that has never yet been done in the most elaborate ventilating works in the world,) nevertheless I think that a very good degree of success may be attained.

There should be, in the large heating chambers, provision made for moistening the air by the evaporation of water, in order to restore the heated air to that hygrometric condition most conducive to health and comfort.

The expense of making these improvements, it would, at this stage, be somewhat difficult to estimate. I can only say that, in my judgment, the cost of fan, engine, and boiler, steam pipes, and all other iron work and machinery, set up complete, would not exceed four thousand dollars. This, of course, does not include excavations and mason work for the fresh air ducts, nor any mason's or carpenter's work in the construction of new air-flues, or the alterations in the skylights, etc.

I trust I may be pardoned if the foregoing remarks shall seem somewhat crude, or wanting in a sufficient elaboration of details, as other pressing occupations have precluded my giving as much attention to the subject as I would otherwise have done.

Should these suggestions however, meet with your favorable consideration, I will, if desired, at a future time undertake to make a more thorough study and exposition of the whole matter.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

J. J. WALWORTH.

Boston, April 20th, 1868.

PROPOSITIONS FROM THOMAS BOYD, ESQ.

BOSTON, April 20, 1868.

FRANCIS RICHARDS, ESQ.,

Chairman Committee on Public Buildings:—

SIR:—In compliance with your invitation, I present you herewith my views of the best method to improve the ventilation of the City Hall, accompanied by plans, showing the manner in which I propose to carry them out, with estimate of the cost.

I am of opinion that the heating apparatus now in the building is ample, and can, if found necessary, be enlarged and improved, so as to answer the requirements of ventilation. An abundant supply of pure, fresh air, at the proper temperature, is an indispensable aid for enabling us to secure good ventilation.

I have given the subject careful consideration, and find sufficient *cause existing* for the impure atmosphere complained of. In addition to the usual exhalations from the lungs and pores of those in the room, the atmosphere is *further* vitiated by the large number of gas burners in each of the principal rooms in the building.

In the Mayor and Aldermen's room there are sixty, and in the Council Chamber one hundred and forty-four gas burners.

It is proved by analysis that each gas burner will produce in one hour one foot of carbonic acid, which will render one hundred cubic feet of atmospheric air unfit for respiration. Consequently, sixty burners will vitiate 6,000 cubic feet of air in the same length of time.

The Mayor and Aldermen's room contains 55,433 cubic feet, and the Council Chamber, 75,675 cubic feet, including galleries; it is therefore easy to calculate how soon all this air will be rendered unfit to pass into the lungs.

Substantially, all this vitiated air is retained in the rooms, unless relief is obtained by opening a window (a very objectionable method, as all are aware that it creates currents of cold air on more or less of the occupants of the room, the effects produced by which are well understood). All the relief obtained in that way is from such amount of fresh air as can press through the opening into a room already filled with foul air; but very little vitiated air escapes in that way.

This being the state of your atmosphere now, you will readily perceive that the *cause* itself suggests the remedy; and it is evident that this *must* be by providing means to draw off the vitiated air as fast as it is engendered, and while it is heated, light and buoyant.

To accomplish this, I propose to place two pipes, each twenty inches diameter, in the two front corners of the Mayor and Aldermen's room; these conducts will draw off the smoke and other impurities as fast as thrown off from the gas burners, and, at the same time, all other foul air and gases that naturally ascend from below and mix with them.

These pipes will have sufficient capacity, aided by the ventilators on top, to draw off and change all the air from that room in from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the difference in temperature between the internal and external air; the change will be constant and almost imperceptible.

They are placed at the farthest extremity of the room from where the pure fresh air is admitted, so that the wholesome air will traverse the entire distance across the room and be used by the inmates before it reaches a point that will bring it within the influence of the ventilating apparatus.

The pipes are carried up as near perpendicular as the construction of the building will admit, and, with a solar ventilator on top of each, will insure a constant upward draft. If at any time it proves to be too strong, or when it may be desirable to retain a portion of the heat longer, a valve is placed near the

throat of each pipe to control the draft in volume and velocity, and regulate the temperature to any degree most desirable.

In the Council Chamber, I have had to vary the arrangement of the pipes to conform with its construction and surroundings; in that room I propose to place one 36-inch pipe in the centre of the ceiling, to draw off the smoke, etc., from the four chandeliers that hang round it. I also propose to avail myself of the use of the two brick flues now in that chamber, one on each side, and, to increase this power and usefulness, continue them up to the same height of the others on top of the dome by means of metal pipes as shown on the plans. The result in this chamber will be about the same just described for the room below. The arrangement for all the different pipes, flues and ventilators, the position they occupy, and the manner of continuing the pipes up to the top of the dome, will be better understood by referring to the accompanying plans.

As was to be expected, we shall have the same complication of difficulties to contend with that are usually encountered in procuring ventilation after the building is erected and finished; but I believe, with the plans herewith submitted, all difficulties can be overcome with but slight alterations; none, I think, that will mar the beauty or impair the strength of the edifice.

I can see no reason to doubt our being able to secure all that is necessary to thoroughly ventilate and carry out, to your entire satisfaction, what we propose to undertake.

To carry out and complete the foregoing described work, according to the plans herewith submitted, it will require two lines of metal pipes, twenty inches diameter each, to lead from the Mayor and Aldermen's room to the top of the dome. One line of pipe, thirty-six inches diameter, from the Council Chamber to the same height and level. Also two lines of pipes, each eighteen inches diameter, from the top of the two brick flues, mentioned above, to the top of the dome, bringing all the above

pipes up to the same height and level on top. Also one 36-inch and four 21-inch solar ventilators — *five in all*, as shown on the plans.

The above described pipes will be made either of the best quality stout XX tin or galvanized iron, at the option of your committee. The ventilators will be made of the best galvanized iron. The whole to be made and put up in place in the best manner, all joints and connections of pipes and ventilators to be soldered or otherwise made tight and strong.

Openings must be made in all the walls, floorings and ceilings to admit the pipes and carry them through the different stories and apartments necessary to connect said rooms with the ventilators on top of the dome.

To do all mason's, carpenter's and iron work, and find all materials, to finish and complete the same, in the best manner, will cost \$5,500.

To ventilate the main halls and stairway and the rooms immediately connected therewith, I would beg leave to suggest and recommend placing one 24-inch solar ventilator on each skylight over the Well room, to cost \$1,000.

Should this specification, and the accompanying plans and estimate, meet your approbation, I shall be ready to enter into contract to carry out in good faith every part of said work, and give satisfactory security to the city for its entire success and results.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS BOYD.

SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS FROM McKAY & ALDUS.

Description and Explanation of Design for Warming and Ventilating City Hall, Boston, as proposed by McKAY & ALDUS.

In the accompanying design, it is proposed to ventilate the building by means of Blowers A. A. The fresh air will be admitted through the openings B. B, in the rear of the building, the centre of these openings to be about seven feet above ground, to receive the air as fresh and pure as possible. The air will then be blown by means of the blowers through the Pipe C, as indicated by the blue arrow points. The pipe enters into a large chamber or box X, in which is placed the steam coil or heating apparatus of sufficient heating surface to heat the air to 70° or more if necessary. From this chamber the air will be conducted through the vertical Pipes D, to which the Branch Pipes H will be attached, running below the floors.

Openings are cut in these pipes to admit the warm air into the rooms, as indicated by the red arrow points.

It will be seen from the plan, that this arrangement will only heat the front part and part of the sides of the building; for the rear and remaining sides of the building, hot air will be conducted from the Chamber X by means of the Pipe F, which conducts the warm air to the vertical Pipe G, and from thence through the branch pipes into the rooms as indicated by the red arrow points.

The foul air will be drawn out by the Branch Pipes E, as indicated by the black arrow points, and conducted to the vertical ventilating Shafts K; from thence up and out of the building. The tops of these shafts are provided with Griffith's patent ventilators.

In the rear part of the building the air is drawn out by means

of the Branch Pipes L, leading into the ventilating Shafts M, and then out through the top of the building.

We would invite attention to the principle of admitting and drawing out the air of the rooms. It will be noticed that the air is admitted through the floor, also drawn out by pipes below the floor; it will also be noticed that the warm air Pipes H and G are situated near the staircase hall. This hall will always be about the same temperature as the rooms, and consequently the wall between the staircase hall and rooms will not have a cooling effect on the warm air as it ascends upwards, and therefore will allow it to pass up freely.

The outside air being colder than the air in the rooms, will give the outside walls a cooling effect, and create a downward current of air in the rooms near the windows and outside walls. Now it will be noticed that the ventilating branch pipes below the floors are just in the right position to catch this current, and carry it off out of the building.

By this arrangement great objects are certainly gained. In the first place, it ventilates the rooms thoroughly; secondly, it will keep the room very nearly of an equal temperature throughout; thirdly, it will not give any person in the room cold feet while they are warm about the head and shoulders.

In the Mayor's, Aldermen's and Common Council rooms, where there are a great many gas lights, an opening will also be placed in the ceiling to draw off the over-heated and bad air created by the gas lights.

All the vertical ventilating shafts, and all the vertical warm air pipes, are to be made of cast iron, and ornamented to keep in harmony with other designs of the building.

Very little cutting is necessary in the building to put up the warming and ventilating pipes according to this design, and it will certainly not mar the appearance of the building. We would also recommend that the present boilers should be moved out and some good tubular boilers of the ordinary construction

put in. They will take but very little more room than the old ones, and give more heat, with about the same amount of coal as used at present.

In the staircase hall, warm air will be admitted through the bottom and drawn out by the skylights. These lights are to be raised, and provided with three Griffith's patent ventilators.

We are confident that those boilers could be removed, and others put in their place that would heat the building and do all the work required to drive the engines for blowers at a saving of twenty-five per cent in fuel. We will refer you to the iron clad monitors "Monadnock" and "Agamenticus," that we ventilated for the U. S. Government. They are the best ventilated vessels in the world, and are the only two vessels that are now of any service to the Government; one went to California, and is still there; the other is at the Navy Yard. We used four engines and eight blowers. The cost of this work to the Government was over \$100,000 for each vessel. You could stand in the engine room with more comfort than on deck; the air was pure. We are confident that this method of ventilating cannot be improved.

DIMENSIONS.

Inlets B.	The Inlets in the rear of building to be four in number, each to have an area of twenty-four square feet.
Blowers and Engine.	Blowers are to be two in number and ten feet in diameter. To each will be attached a small horizontal engine of suitable size to make from seventy-five to one hundred revolutions.
Pipe C.	To have an area of thirty square feet.
Heating apparatus.	To have an area of 2,000 square feet of heating surface.
Boilers.	To have a capacity six hundred cubic feet.

To be three in number ; two of these to have ten feet area each, and one nine square feet area.

Vertical
warm-air
pipes.

To be four in number ; two of these in staircase hall, and two in rear of building. Total area of these to be thirty-four square feet, each shaft to be provided with Griffith ventilators three feet diameter each.

Vertical
ventilating
shafts.

The warm air branch pipes below the floors to have an area each of one and three-quarters square feet near the vertical pipe, and gradually decreasing one and three-eighths square feet.

Warm-air
branch
pipes
H and G.

To be two square feet area, near the ventilating shafts, and gradually decreasing to one and three-quarters square feet.

Ventilating
branch
pipes
E and L.

McKAY & ALDUS.

East Boston, May 1, 1868.

EAST BOSTON, May 2d, 1868.

FRANCIS RICHARDS, ESQ.,

Dear Sir : I have made a full Plan and Specifications of the ventilating, and a rough estimate, and think it will cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. It would be almost impossible to ascertain the exact cost, as we cannot determine the cost of cutting the holes through the building, granite and iron.

Yours with much respect,

N. McKAY, of M. & A.

SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES FROM B. F.
CAMPBELL, ESQ.

Boston, April 9, 1868.

FRANCIS RICHARDS, ESQ.,

Chairman Committee on Public Buildings:—

DEAR SIR,— Herewith I hand specification and estimate for work and material to ventilate the City Hall. If a more definite explanation is necessary before your committee, I will meet it at any time by one day notice.

If this arrangement is fully carried out, I do not hesitate to say, the City Hall will be better warmed and ventilated than any other large building in this or any other city I am acquainted with.

Very truly yours,

B. F. CAMPBELL.

Proposition to ventilate new City Hall, Boston.

First. To line with *tin plates* all cold air boxes of wood and all wood casings to steam radiators connecting with Aldermen's room and Council Chamber.

Second. *To ventilate the Aldermen's room.*

Make opening over arches, on side next to staircase hall. Also, openings in walls, over hot air registers, inserting ventilating shafts to be carried up to, and across *under* gallery of Council Chamber, against partition of stairway, and connect with two galvanized iron ventilators on the roof.

Third. *To ventilate Council Chamber.*

Apply over side galleries two galvanized iron ventilators to roof, with ventilators on ceilings, similar to those over main staircase hall. Also, from *one or more* openings to be made in ceiling, over chandeliers, take ventilating pipes of tin or iron

through telegraph room and dome, to connect with galvanized iron ventilator on roof of dome.

Fourth. *To ventilate staircase hall.*

Prepare portions of each skylight so that they may be raised at pleasure; put upon *each end* of *each* skylight galvanized iron ventilators (ten in all) of suitable capacity, to correspond with ceiling lights.

Fifth. *To ventilate the various Committee Rooms.*

Cut openings over doors of each room to be ventilated, through walls into main Hall; place ventilating Registers on the inside, to be operated by cord fixtures, and register gratings on outside to make finish.

I would also recommend that the *radiators* now used for heating Aldermen's room and Council Chamber, be separated, so that a portion of them may be used at *all times*, for the purpose of warming the air in the air ducts, keeping up a constant circulation. I also recommend that small fires be kept burning in all rooms supplied with open fire-places.

I would recommend in addition to the above, that a large air receiving chamber be built of brick in the back sub-cellar, connected with the outer air by six brick air ducts, *two* from front of building, *two* from rear, and *one* from each end, for supply of fresh air.

Connect the air receiving chambers with the chambers containing *steam radiators* used for heating Aldermen's room and Council Chamber, by galvanized iron air ducts to each. Also, to hot air chambers in boiler room.

Also, ventilate sub-cellar by bringing cold air from back side of building to sub-cellar in wooden duct. To create circulation, cut openings into spaces surrounding smoke flues to steam boilers.

The fan blower will be in addition to what is mentioned above, so arranged that air, hot or cold, will be passed into the

hall in such quantities as will insure perfect circulation throughout the building.

It will cost, to furnish for ventilation of City Hall:—

2 ventilators with bases and water rims for Council Chamber.

2 ventilators with bases and water rims for Aldermen's room.

10 ventilators with elbows, braces, flanges, etc. for skylights over main hall.

1 ventilator, with base and water rim, to go on dome, for ventilating over chandelier.

20-inch galvanized iron vent. pipe through telegraph room and dome to roof of dome.

10-inch tin vent. pipe from four openings in ceilings to connect with large vent. pipe from Aldermen's room.

40 large ventilating registers over doors.

40 gratings on outside.

2 five feet ceiling ventilators, bolts etc. Tin plates for trimming cold air boxes, and radiating boxes and labor; putting up ventilating pipes, galvanized iron air ducts from brick air chamber to chambers containing radiators for heating Aldermen's room and Council Chamber. \$2,550 00

Horizontal engine cylinder, 10 by 16 with heater complete, connected to boiler. \$1,325 00

Fan blower, complete, Sturtevant's patent, 600 00

Knowles' Patent Steam pump, No. 3, connected, complete, 250 00

Carpenter work, 2,000 00

Mason work, 2,000 00

Pipes, valves, gauges, and fittings. 845 00

Bolts, bases, and fixtures, 190 00

Four (4) upright tubular boilers' 4½ feet diameter by 8½ feet long, with one hundred and twenty 2-inch tubes in each, with jacket for smoke and radiating surface. Each boiler \$810. 3,240 00

Amount carried forward, \$12,990 00

Amount brought forward, \$12,990 00

The cast of horizontal boilers, with masonry and radiating surface equal to the upright, will cost much more and will use much more fuel. I will explain to you personally, and to the committee, why I prefer this kind (upright) to the horizontal boiler for this place.

Labor re-arranging radiators for Aldermen's room and Council Chamber, and hot air chambers in boiler room,

475 00

\$12,975 00

My services for superintending, whatever the committee may please to pay when the work is completed.

B. F. CAMPBELL.

SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES FROM B. W. DUNK-
LEE & CO.

BOSTON, April 15, 1868.

TO FRANCIS RICHARDS, ESQ., and others, Committee: —

Gentlemen:— A desirable plan to effectually ventilate the City Hall, would be to place any approved kind of vacuum ventilator, or series of ventilators, upon the roof or top of the building, secured as is usual. Directly under each ventilator, there should be a small room or chamber, in which should be placed a medium size hot air furnace, well secured, and the room made fire-proof; these rooms should be connected with the rooms to be ventilated, by proper sized ventiducts. One set of these ventiducts, of sufficient size, should lead from the top, or near the top, of each room to be ventilated, to enable the air to be changed in the rooms often enough to secure a healthy condition. Another set of ventiducts should be connected with the floor, or near the floor, of each room to be ventilated, and leading to the said ventilating chamber for the purpose of not only taking off the heavier and cooler gases from the floor, but diffuse the warm air more evenly to the floor of the apartments, always keeping these lower ducts open; but the upper ventiducts are to be regulated by valve openings, according to the necessity of the change of air to keep up perfect ventilation. To supply these ducts with warm air, it will be necessary to have a corresponding amount of fresh air from out-of-doors to pass over a heated surface, through hot air registers into the rooms to be ventilated. The expansion of air by heat will be sufficient to keep the plenum power in excess of the vacuum power, thus the room will always be a reservoir of fresh air. The reason for recommending the furnace or stove as a vacuum power, is because by this means an equilibrium of power may

be secured during the entire year, with the least expense. Steam coils may be used during cold weather, if preferred, by running the pipes through the ventiducts to coils in the vacuum chamber.

The water closets and cellar rooms should be ventilated into hot flues, the ventiducts from water closets leading from under the seat. The hygrometric condition of the atmosphere is a matter of as much importance (to ensure a perfect condition of air), as the temperature, as every degree of expansion by heat calls for an additional supply of moisture to sustain its equilibrium. To supply this deficiency, we propose to set a series of evaporating vessels, supplied with water regulated by ball-cock, to be placed on the upper part of the present cellar heating apparatus, which supplies the plenum power for the building, so as to charge the atmosphere with from forty to sixty-five per cent of humidity, with the air at seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

For the details see plan as drawn to accompany this communication.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

B. W. DUNKLEE & CO.

April 1868.

Rough Draft of proposed Method of Ventilating New City Hall, Boston, under the foregoing general statement.

For the Common Council chamber there should be an independent top ventilator, of sufficient capacity to take off the air from the ventiducts leading to the floor of the chamber, which ventiducts are to be supplied with four 16×24 register ventilators, and one ceiling ventilator, four feet in diameter.

For the Mayor and Aldermen's room, an independent top ventilator, of sufficient size to receive the air from ventiducts from the floor of the room, from four 14×22 register ventilators;

also, four ceiling ventilators, two feet in diameter, to be placed in the alcoves of each corner of the room.

The central staircase hall of the building may be ventilated by two, or more, ventiducts leading from the floor of the basement to supply two 3-feet top ventilators, all of which will be connected with heated or vacuum power chambers near the roof of the building.

The top ventilation of the staircase hall will be best arranged by building a clear story, the size of one of those skylights, so as to create a draft without obstructing the light.

The other rooms of the building, as at present arranged, will be properly ventilated with the present ventiducts and registers, if the ventiducts are let into a heated chamber supplied with proper ventilators near the roof.

Summer ventilation will consist of the same series of ventilators and ventiducts, by simply using the vacuum power.

BOSTON, April 18, 1868.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON VENTILATING CITY HALL:—

Gentlemen:—The cost of furnishing and completing a thorough system of ventilation, will be Seven Thousand (\$7,000) Dollars, including the masonry and carpentry, and other re-finishing of walls and ceilings of rooms and halls.

Most respectfully yours,

B. W. DUNKLEE & CO.

City Document.—No. 60.

CITY OF BOSTON.



COMMUNICATION

OF THE

EAST BOSTON FERRY COMPANY.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 14, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The East Boston Ferry Company beg leave to call the attention of the City Council to what they deem serious misstatements in the Report of the Ferry Committee. — City Document No. 52.

These misstatements are so directly at variance with facts within the personal knowledge of the Chairman of the Committee, that, though his name is printed at the end of the report, the Company are confident that he cannot have fully considered it.

The report states that the Counsel of the Company said to the Committee, that the recent application of the Company to the Legislature for an extension of their location and charter was refused, owing to the opposition of the City.

No such statement was made, and if made, it would not have been true. The application was not opposed by the City; on the contrary, the Chairman of the Ferry Committee stated to the Committee of the Legislature that the Board of Aldermen had referred the subject to the Ferry Committee, and that he appeared on behalf of that Committee, and did not oppose the petition, although individually objecting to it.

The City Solicitor was present at many of the hearings, and indorsed on the proposed Act the words, "I see no objection to this Act"; and the Chairman of the Harbor Committee of the Common Council (Mr. Train), also a member of the House of

Representatives, advocated the bill in debate, and stated with emphasis that the opposition to it came from East Boston, and was contrary to the policy of the City Government and the wishes and interests of the City of Boston.

What the counsel of the Company did say was, that the bill was defeated by opposition and influence from East Boston.

The letter of the President of the Company, in February last, is printed on page five, repeating the offer of the Company to run a ferry from the People's Ferry Slips; and the report adds, "for the two years, nearly, which have elapsed since the reorganization of the East Boston (Ferry) Company not a word has been said about any legal difficulties in the way of running boats to the slips which were being fitted up by the city."

In answer, the Company say that this legal difficulty was clearly stated in Judge Thomas' printed argument in 1866 (before what was called the consolidation of the two Companies, which was really putting two distinct companies under the same officers). His words are, "The result is, that the East Boston Ferry Company cannot run but one ferry, and that the one already established. A grant to them of the use of the landings of the People's Ferry would be wholly nugatory." And the City Solicitor stated to the Committee, in answer to an enquiry from the counsel of the Ferry Company, that, though he differed from Judge Thomas, he should not advise a client to take the risk of running into those slips against so respectable an opinion.

Beside this, in 1867 the Ferry Company applied to the Legislature on this very ground for an enlargement of location and extension of charter. They were heard by a committee; the City Government were represented at the hearings, and the "legal difficulty" was stated and fully considered at that time. It was also fully stated by the Ferry Company to the Ferry Committee at two meetings of conference held early in 1867. Instead of the Ferry Company never having said a word about

their legal difficulty, they have stated it early and constantly; and both in 1867 and 1868 tried to run on it by Legislative aid.

All of their representations to the City were made with the knowledge that they were addressing a body to whom that difficulty was familiar, and the letter of the President of the Company, which the Committee print, was written at the time their petition was pending before the Legislature, and when the City Government was as well acquainted with their position as public proceedings could make them. In point of fact, the Ferry Company and, as they believe, the City did not anticipate any considerable opposition to so reasonable a request, and if the legal difficulty was less frequently alluded to, it was because both parties knew it and expected it to be overcome.

In the expectation of an extension of location and charter, the company expended a very large sum for additional boats to run a new ferry. They endeavored to carry out the policy of the City as it has been repeatedly stated to them, viz: to have a good ferry running from two locations. The persons who assumed to represent East Boston were acting as directly, and far more effectually, against the City than they were against the Company, and it would be unfortunate if any oversight in a document issued in the name of the City should confuse or conceal the facts of the case.

EAST BOSTON FERRY CO.,

By ALBERT BOWKER, *President.*

Boston, May 14, 1868.

City Document.—No. 61.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON THE

SOUTH BOSTON FREIGHT R.R. CO.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE SOUTH BOSTON FREIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. John H. Reed, Thornton K. Lothrop, J. Avery Richards, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the South Boston Freight Railway Company, with all the privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force relating to street railway corporations, so far as they may be applicable.

SECT. 2. Said corporation, in such manner as may be prescribed and directed by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, may construct, maintain and use a street railway, with suitable turnouts and with such tracks and branch tracks as the Board of Aldermen may from time to time permit: the rails of said tracks to be of such pattern as the Board of Aldermen may prescribe, and to be also suitable for railway freight cars, in common use, commencing on the easterly end of First Street, in South Boston, thence through First Street to I Street, thence through I Street to Second Street, thence through Second Street to Dorchester Street, thence across Dorchester Street to First Street, thence through First Street to Federal Street, thence across Federal Street, Foundry Street and the square between said street and avenue to land of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad Company, there to connect with the tracks of said

railroad in such manner and on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and with the right to connect with the tracks of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company, in such manner and on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; also, commencing at the junction of First and Granite streets, thence through Granite Street to Mount Washington Avenue, thence through Mount Washington Avenue to Federal Street, and thence on Federal Street to East Street, there to connect with the tracks of the Marginal Freight Railroad Company.

SECT. 3. Said corporation may for the authorized purposes of this act, enter upon and use the tracks of the Broadway and Metropolitan Railroad Companies in Federal Street between said Mount Washington Avenue and East Street, and may so strengthen and improve said tracks, as to make them suitable for the transportation of freight, and if the corporations cannot agree upon the manner and conditions of such entry and use, or the compensation to be paid therefor, the same shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-ninth section of chapter two hundred and twenty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four; but said corporation shall have no power to connect with or run over the tracks of any street railway, other than the Marginal Freight Railway Company, and the Broadway and Metropolitan Railway Companies as authorized in this section.

SECT. 4. Said railway shall be used by said corporation for the transportation of freight only, and the cars thereon shall be drawn by horse power only, unless the use of other motive power shall be sanctioned by said board of Aldermen, and said corporation shall have power to fix such tolls for the transportation of freight as they may from time to time deem expedient; provided, that such tolls shall only be sufficient to pay the expenses of said corporation, and to pay a dividend of five per cent, semi-annually upon the capital stock of said corporation.

SOUTH BOSTON FREIGHT RAILROAD COMPANY. 5

SECT. 5. Said corporation to carry into effect the purposes of this act, may unite with any railway corporation, on such terms as may be mutually agreed, and for this purpose shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions set forth in the sixty-third chapter of the General Statutes and the laws supplemental thereto, so far as the same may be applicable.

SECT. 6. Said corporation shall keep in repair, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Boston, all the paving between their rails and three feet outside thereof, on each side; and the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston shall have full power to regulate the time and manner of running cars on said railway.

SECT. 7. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars.

SECT. 8. This act shall take effect as soon as it shall be accepted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston.

House of Representatives, April 28, 1868.

Passed to be enacted,

HARVEY JEWELL.

Speaker.

In Senate, April 30, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEO. O. BRASTOW,

President.

May 1, 1868.

Approved,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

Secretary's Department, Boston, May 7, 1868.

A true copy.

Attest,

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

*To the Honorable the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of the
City of Boston :*

The undersigned, the persons named in the accompanying
“Act to incorporate the South Boston Freight Railway Com-
pany,” respectfully ask that the said Act may be accepted by
your Board, in accordance with the provisions of section eight
of same.

JOHN. H. REED.

THORNTON K. LOTHROP.

J. AVERY RICHARDS.

Boston, May 8, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

ORDERED: That the act passed by the General Court of Massachusetts of 1868, entitled "An Act to incorporate the South Boston Freight Railway Company," be, and the same is hereby accepted.

ORDERED: That the following rules be prescribed for the construction of the tracks of the South Boston Freight Railway Company.

1. The rail to be used in the construction of the tracks shall be made of rolled iron, and shall weigh not less than ninety pounds to the lineal yard, and be similar to the pattern deposited in the office of the Superintendent of Streets for the construction of the tracks of the Marginal Freight Railway Company.

2. The space between the rails and three feet on each side thereof, shall be paved with granite or trap-rock blocks, of such size and quality as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct.

3. The whole work of constructing said tracks shall be done to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

City Document.—No. 62.

CITY OF BOSTON.



COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS

RESPECTING THE

"BOARD OF HEALTH," &c.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Honorable Board of Health, and City Council of Boston:

GENTLEMEN: The Consulting Physicians having been heretofore repeatedly invited by the City Government to communicate with them upon any subjects concerning the health of the city, whenever they should deem it proper to do so; believing that such an occasion has now arisen, respectfully submit to the Board of Health and City Council, for consideration, their views respecting a modification of the sanitary system of the city.

The members of the Medical Board think it due to themselves to say that during a long and continuous service they have at all times readily received, taken into careful consideration, and promptly rendered to the Board of Health their best counsel upon any and all subjects which have been submitted to them. They cannot, however, but regret that the opinions given, and the recommendations offered, have not always produced such an influence as they think their importance justly deserved.

They proceed now to present the special object of this communication, as the present seems to be an appropriate time for the action of the Government upon a most important subject.

The term for which the Consulting Physicians were chosen having expired on the first day of April, and they holding office only until a new Board shall be elected, they can, without infringing upon the rights of others, or appearing to refuse to perform duties devolving upon them by having accepted office for a definite period, with great propriety present and urge upon the City Government such changes in sanitary measures as are deemed important for the health and happiness of the citizens.

Another consideration which urges action at this time, is found in the fact of the greatly increased and increasing extent of territory within the city bounds.

One of the most important measures which the Consulting Physicians have heretofore felt it their duty strongly and distinctly to urge upon the City Government, is that of the construction and adoption of a new and more complete Code of Health than that now in operation, which shall be adapted, not only to the present need of the city, but to its greatly increasing requirements,—a code which will cover and provide for the health and security of the people, without a constant and repeated necessity of legislating for particular and special occasions as they arrive.

The adoption of such a code necessarily implies the reorganization of the Board of Health itself, or the election of Health Commissioners under the now ample laws of the Legislature.

The Consulting Physicians, after examining still further this whole matter, as it affects the interests of medical science, the general improvement of the city, and the health and happiness of the masses of the people, deem it of great importance that this change should now be made. They, accordingly, recommend that this shall be done by the adoption of the "Sanitary Code," which was originally prepared by a member of their Board for the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which received its full sanction, and recommendation for general adoption, and which appears to have been the foundation of that elaborate "Code of Health" which has been for two years in successful operation in the Empire State; and partly in other places. You are respectfully referred to the reprint in 1865, of the "Sanitary Code for Cities," for a more full account of what should constitute such a Board of Health, and a statement in detail of its various duties.

To present here the reasons for the appointment of such a Board of Health, would make this communication too prolix. Many of them may be found in the Sanitary Code above referred

to, where it will be seen that they arise from the great amount and varied character of the duties to be performed; requiring on the part of the functionaries, equally varied, general and special attainments. But this can be much more freely and fully discussed orally, in a conference, than can be conveniently done in a written communication. For such a conference, if thought advisable, the Consulting Physicians hold themselves in readiness.

It will be noticed that the great feature in the composition of the "Board of Health" as recommended by the Convention is the prominence given to intelligent and scientific *Physicians*; and in the opinion of this Board most justly given to a class whose life-long study is the nature, prevention and removal of *disease*. On this point much can be more appropriately said than written.

In conclusion, the gentlemen composing this Board beg leave to say that they are ready severally and collectively to tender to the Honorable Board of Health and the City Council, by whom they were elected, the resignation of their offices as Consulting Physicians whenever the pleasure and convenience of the City Government shall make it desirable. This they cheerfully do to remove any embarrassment which might exist from their official position, to the free adoption of the change in the sanitary system of the city now proposed.

Respectfully presented by

JOHN JEFFRIES,
HENRY G. CLARK,
WINSLOW LEWIS,
D. HUMPHREYS STORER,
CHARLES E. BUCKINGHAM,

Consulting Physicians of the City.

Boston, May 16, 1868.



City Document. — No. 63.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S REPORT

ON

LEASES BY THE CITY.

MAY 1, 1868.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
CITY HALL, May 16, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, I have the honor of submitting the annexed statement of the leases of the property owned by the City of Boston, as they existed May 1, 1868.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

SCHEDULE OF LEASES AND RENTS OF THE CITY PROPERTY
ON THE 1ST OF MAY, 1868.

With the names of the Lessees, the annual rates, and the times when the leases expire, as required by the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O., page 200.

Property.	Leases.	Annual Rates.	Expiration of lease.
Lot of land corner of Washington and Water streets, }	A. K. P. Joy.	\$1,000	Sept. 1, 1871
Two houses on Richmond Street. }	Tenants at will.	840	
Two houses on Hamilton Street. }	do.	776	
Houses on Bridge Street.	Ezra Forristall.	400	April 1, 1870
Market Houses. }	As per schedule of the Supt., hereto annexed. }	82,951	
Under jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Buildings. }	As per schedule of Supt. Public Buildings hereto annexed. }	32,493	
Public Lands.	As per schedule of Supt. hereto annexed. }	3,325	
	Total,	\$121,785	

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

MARKET RENTS.

MAY 1, 1868.

Statement of Rents, and the names of the Lessees of Stalls and Cellars in the Market House under Quincy Hall, on the first day of May, 1868; all of which expire June 30, 1870.

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
1	1	\$25 50	Benjamin Johnson.
		108 50	F. W. Delano.
2	2	25 50	H. W. B. Frost.
		105 00	Watts & Willis.
		70 00	Hilton Bros.
3	3	25 50	C. S. Drury.
4		25 50	L. M. Dyer.
		104 50	A. M. Aldrich.
5	4	25 50	J. F. Hilton.
		100 00	Edwin Read.
6 & 8	5	51 00	E. S. Stacy.
		50 00	Aldrich & Tinkham.
		25 50	E. D. Dyer.
7	6	51 00	Sewall Hiscock.
9 & 11		51 00	D. A. Dunbar.
10 & 12		51 00	M. Williams.
13 & 15	7	51 00	W. Melvin.
14 & 16		38 50	Jeremiah Russell & Co.
17 & 19		28 50	Swan & Newton.
18	8	57 00	Russell & Kimball.
20-22		28 50	Daniel A. Paige.
21		55 00	Samuel Tilton.
	10	100 00	James Egerton.
23-25		65 50	John P. Squire.
24		28 50	Seth F. Burt.
26	11	38 50	Oliver & Woodbridge.
27-29		65 50	Chas. H. North.
28		38 50	Flint & Richards.
30	12	28 50	George Bemis.
31		28 50	John A. Rollins.
32		57 00	W. B. Hovey.
33-35	6	57 00	Nathan Robbins.
Carried forward,		\$1,661 00	

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,661 00	
34-36.....		57 00	Hiland Lockwood.
37-39.....	7	87 50	Kimball & Squire.
38-40.....	7	82 00	Harrison Bird.
41-43.....	8	81 00	J. G. Sanderson.
42-44.....	8	75 00	Horatio Locke.
45.....		24 00	Otis Simonds.
46.....	8	56 50	Marshall Simonds.
47.....	9	63 50	G. H. Simonds.
48.....		38 50	H. L. Lawrence.
49-51.....	9	82 00	Ebenezer Holden.
50-52.....	10	74 00	S. S. Learnard.
53-55.....		38 50	C. & O. Rice.
54.....		28 50	Kimball & Bennett.
56.....		28 50	John Pearson.
57-59.....	11	97 00	Frank M. Crosby.
58.....		28 50	David Simonds.
60.....		28 50	Wm. Crosby.
61-63.....	11	73 00	Gass, Doe & Chapin.
62-64.....	11	80 00	I. S. Gross.
65-67.....	11	72 00	Sanders & Hartwell.
66-68.....	11½	80 00	J. V. Fletcher.
69-71.....	12	79 00	Taylor & Prindle.
	12	34 00	Hodsdon & Bennett.
70-72.....	12	75 00	Avery F. Howe.
73.....			Closet.
74-76..		57 00	R. P. Benton.
	13	30 00	Bourne & Hatch.
	13	50 00	Winsor Gleason.
75.....		28 50	Isaac A. Nay.
77.....		28 50	D. C. Webber.
	14	50 00	C. E. Morrison.
78-80.....	14	71 00	J. B. Severance.
79-81.....	15	99 50	Cephas C. Chamberlin.
82.....	14	69 00	Aaron Aldrich.
83-85.....	15	88 50	Charles P. Chapin.
84-86.....	15	81 50	Furber & Conant.
87.....	16	35 50	Charles Gowen.
88-90.....	16	79 00	Sands, Furber & Evans.
89.....	16	74 50	Hall & Chessman.
91.....	16	34 50	C. C. Long.
92.....		28 50	S. & H. E. Moody.
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$4,030 00	

LEASES.

7

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rents.	Occupants.
<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$4,030 00	
93-95.....	17	100 00	Winn & Ricker.
94-96.....	17	89 00	Simmons & Amsden.
97-99.....	18	101 00	Ira Hiland.
98-100.....	18	73 00	Sevearns & Son.
101.....		38 50	Isaac Locke.
102.....	18	54 50	Stacy Hall.
103.....	20	53 50	David Hill.
105.....		28 50	Roger S. McIntosh.
104-106.....	19	97 50	J. H. & G. S. Curtis.
107-109.....	19	100 00	James F. Hill.
108-110.....	20	78 50	Henry Farnum.
111-112.....		37 50	John A. Peabody.
113-115.....	22	33 00	Thos. Walker.
114-116, 118-120 & ½ of 122.....		59 00	Hawes & Foster.
	22	19 50	Shattuck & Jones.
117-119.....	22	33 00	Thos. Walker, Jr.
121-123.....	22	33 00	Gay & Knowles.
125-127, 129-131 .	22	66 00	Holbrook & Newcomb.
124-126-128, 130- 132 & ½ of 122..	22	90 50	George Shattuck.
		\$5,215 50	Per month.

\$5,215.50 per month is \$62,586.00 per annum for the Stalls and Cellars under Quincy Hall, on the first day of May, 1868.

OUT-DOOR PERMANENT STANDS.

Statement of the Rents of Out-Door Permanent Stands within the limits of the Market, with the Names of the Occupants on the first day of May, 1868.

No. of Stand.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
1.....	\$10 00	J. G. Hunt.
2.....	6 25	Peter Higgins.
3.....	25 00	J. Y. Baker.
4... ..	25 00	J. Y. Baker & Co.
5.....	25 00	R. W. Bowles.
6.....	25 00	James Egerton.
7.....	25 00	Cheney & Hunt.
8.....	25 00	Gideon Hallett.

\$166 25 per month is equal to \$1,995.00 per annum.

Statement of the Rents and the names of the Lessees of Stalls and Cellars in the Market House under Faneuil Hall, on the first day of May, 1868.

No. of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
1.....		\$36 00	John W. Gordon.
	5	30 00	Geo. F. Gordon.
2.....	2	48 00	J. W. Merriam.
3.....	10	88 50	Goodall & Peirce.
4.....		27 00	I. W. Hill.
5.....	2	40 00	Jerry Hosmer, Jr.
6.....		27 00	Arthur Treat.
7.....	3	59 50	Patch & Maxwell.
8, 25.....		53 00	Bailey & Martin.
9.....		29 50	Osro A. Scovill.
	3	30 00	A. W. Osborn.
10.....		27 00	Boynton & Sanger.
11.....		43 00	Pratt & Fitch.
12.....		28 00	W. H. Homes.
14.....		28 00	Willis & Butterfield.
15.....		45 00	S. C. Tryon & Co.
16.....	6	37 50	N. Brimbecom.
17.....	5	69 50	Nichols & Hinckley.
18.....	6	36 50	J. H. Bickford.
19.....		27 00	Paul & Dole.
20.....	7	52 00	Geo. Niles.
21.....		28 00	I. E. Noyes.
23.....		26 00	Zenas B. Bird.
24. . .	8	73 00	Morse & Hartwell.
26.	8	39 00	Jos. A. Treat.
27.....		40 00	Pratt & Carleton.
28.....	9	51 00	Marshall & Locke.
31.....	9	59 00	Sullivan Niles.
32.....	9	56 50	Newcomb & Krogman.
33		30 00	Brown & Marsh.
34.....		35 00	H. A. Blossom.
	1	60 00	Decatur & Stevens.
	4	50 00	D. W. & J. Q. Lowell.
	6	48 00	Charles Lawrence.
	7	40 00	Andrew J. Harrington.

\$1,497 50 per month is equal to \$17,970.00 per annum for the Stalls and Cellars under Faneuil Hall.

RECAPITULATION.

Stalls and cellars under Quincy Hall	.	.	.	\$62,586 00
“ “ “ Faneuil Hall	.	.	.	17,970 00
Outside stands	.	.	.	1,995 00
Public Scales	.	.	.	400 00
Total	.	.	.	<u>\$82,951 00</u>

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FANEUIL HALL MARKET,
BOSTON, May 8, 1868.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor*,

DEAR SIR: The foregoing is a correct list of all the leases that come under the jurisdiction of this department.

CHARLES B. RICE,
Superintendent Faneuil Hall Market.

LEASES.

PROPERTY.	LESSEES.	An. rent.	Total rent.	Expirat'n of leases.
Old State House.....	Leased for 10 years, from July 1st, 1866, to N. A. Thompson & Co., N. Amer. Ins. Co., & Chas. A. Smith, collectively.		\$21,000	July 1, 1867
Quincy Hall	Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association.	\$500	4,500	Oct. 1, 1868
Bridge Estate.....	S. D. Bates, part not occu. by Engine Co.	600		Apr. 1, 1869
	David Block, store on Court St.....		1,100	Apr. 1, 1869
Eastern Railroad Wharf and Dock.....	Directors of Public Institutions.....		3,000	Jan. 1, 1871
Stable on Allston St.....	Joseph F. Frye.....		350	No lease.
Stable on People's Ferry Wharf	John S. Weeks, 3 years from Apr. 1, '67.		600	Apr. 1, 1870
Room in house 26 Charles St.....	C. L. Gates		182	No lease.
Dwelling house on Dudley St., "Boston Highlands"	Mrs. Harriet Taber, one half, 2 years from June 19, 1867	500		June 19, 1869
	Isaac H. Meserve, one half, 2 years from Sept. 1, 1867.....	500	1,000	Sept. 1, 1869
Dwelling house on Shawmut Av., "Bos- ton Highlands"	Robert Bell		72	No lease.
Dwelling house on Washington St., "Bos- ton Highlands"	Jonas Pierce		250	No lease.
Dwelling House on Highland St., "Boston Highlands"	Smith & Cotton.....		175	No lease.
Tenement in Hook & Ladder House No. 3	James B. Prescott		120	No lease.
Tenement in Hose House No. 6	Jacob Sherman		144	No lease.
			\$32,493	

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BOSTON, May 14, 1868.

ALFRED T. TURNER, Esq., *City Auditor*.

DEAR SIR, — The foregoing is a correct list of all the Leases that come under the jurisdiction of this depart-
ment.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. C. TUCKER, *Superintendent of Public Buildings*

PUBLIC LANDS.

Lands as leased by the Committee on Public Lands, May 1st, 1868.

Lots.	Street.	Lessee.	Rent.	Length of Lease.
Part of Wharf.	Albany.	Morton & Chesley.	\$1,000 00	5 years from July 1st, 1866.
Lots.	Wareham.	Edward McAwley & Son.	500 00	5 years from Oct. 2d, 1866.
"	Dedham.	Currie & Co.	300 00	At will.
"	Plympton.	R. Gill & Co.	300 00	"
"	First S. Boston.	E. H. Morris.	50 00	"
"	Town Slip, at the foot			
	Belcher's Lane.	W. D. Bickford.	50 00	"
Houses and Shops corner of Harrison Avenue and Dover Street, — sundry			\$2,200 00	
Tenants at Will				750 00
Land on Harrison Avenue, — sundry Tenants at Will				375 00
Total				\$3,325 00

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS, MAY 1ST, 1868.

ALFRED T. TURNER, ESQ., *City Auditor*:

DEAR SIR,—The foregoing is a correct list of all the Leases that come under the jurisdiction of this department.

R. W. HALL, *Superintendent of Public Lands*.

City Document.— No. 64.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CONDITION AND ORGANIZATION

OF THE

SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, Jan. 13, 1868.

Ordered, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President to inquire into the present condition and organization of the Schools of the Southern District, formerly Roxbury, and report to this Board the best plan of bringing them gradually into harmony with the Public School system of this city.

Passed, and the President appointed the following named gentlemen as the Committee, viz: Messrs. Henry A. Drake, Moody Merrill, Ezra Palmer, Benj. H. Greene, and William H. Larnard, Jr.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN,
Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, March 10, 1868.

Ordered, That the respective Committees of the Washington, Dearborn, and Comins Schools be authorized to appoint a sub-master for each of those schools.

Ordered, That the salaries of the teachers of the Public Schools in that part of the city formerly known as Roxbury shall, on and after the first day of May, be the same as are paid to teachers of the corresponding grades in the rest of the city.

Referred to the Special Committee appointed under the order of January 13th, upon matters pertaining to the Public Schools in Roxbury.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN,
Secretary.

In School Committee, April 14, 1868.

The President appointed John F. Jarvis upon the Special Committee upon matters pertaining to the Public Schools in Roxbury, to fill a vacancy in said Committee caused by the resignation of Henry A. Drake, as a member of the Board.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN,
Secretary.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, May 12, 1868.

The Committee of Five, appointed, January 13th, to inquire into the present condition and organization of the schools of the Southern District (formerly Roxbury), and report to this Board the best plan of bringing them gradually into harmony with the public school system of the city, respectfully

REPORT.

That, on and since April 27th, the public schools of the Southern District of every grade have been visited and their condition and organization ascertained.

We will premise generally that while the organization of the corresponding grades of schools of both districts are rather remarkably alike, and while their conditions are not far apart, there was found an almost total diversity in text-books. Kerl's Grammar was the only text-book common to both districts.

The first visit of your Committee was to the High School, situated in Kenilworth Street. This school is attended by both sexes, has a fine building recently erected, and is under the control of Mr. Samuel M. Weston, who has three female assistants. This school has a three years' course, while those who choose can continue their studies another year, with especial reference to the profession of teaching, under the title of Ex-Seniors. The whole number of pupils including the Ex-Seniors is one hundred and sixty-four, of whom forty-seven are boys. The course of study is somewhat similar to that of our Normal School and could easily be made the same, if the boys could be provided for elsewhere, for instance, at the English High School

in Bedford Street. If the boys were so disposed of, and if the Girls' High and Normal School, instead of its present noisy, straitened, inconvenient, unwholesome quarters in Mason Street, had a suitably capacious and convenient structure somewhere south of Dover Street, these two girls' High Schools should be united, occupying a common building and enjoying the same instruction. As such an arrangement is now out of the question, your Committee recommend that, from the commencement of the next school year, until otherwise provided for, the school in the Southern District known as the Roxbury High School, be continued under its present organization, and that the present course of study be also continued until otherwise ordered.

Your Committee have also visited the Grammar Schools of the Southern District. They are five in number. The first visited was the Washington School, located near the City Hall on Washington Street. Leveret M. Chase is the Principal. This is a school for boys, having seven classes in the main building, and two colonies, one of which occupies a part of a Gun House and the other is accommodated in Franklin Place. The whole number of pupils is four hundred and seventy. The main building is of brick, three stories high, and was erected in 1840. It is a poor structure, and has had to be strengthened in order to be secure. It cannot be warmed in winter. Some of the rooms are very small. It has no clothes-room or hall. This school requires a new building, which your Committee believes should be sufficiently large to accommodate also the girls of the Dudley School; for, when a suitable school-house is provided, the Washington and Dudley Schools should be united, forming one mixed school.

The second Grammar School visited was the Dudley School. It is situated on Bartlett Street, in close proximity to the Washington School, just described. It is a school for girls, numbering three hundred and ninety in all. The idiosyncrasy of this school consists in its being under the charge of a female Princi-

pal, Miss Sarah J. Baker, who is energetic, well-informed and capable, and who, with seven female assistants, keeps a very good school. The school-house is of brick, three stories high, recently thoroughly repaired, cleanly and neat, but lacking roominess.

Your Committee recommend that from the commencement of the next school year, the Dudley School be continued, until otherwise ordered, under its present organization.

The third Grammar school visited was the Dearborn School, which is located in Dearborn Place, under the guidance of Mr. William H. Long, who, with one master's assistant, and fourteen assistant teachers, educates and governs eight hundred girls and boys in a very satisfactory manner. The school-house is of brick, three stories high. It was erected in 1851, and to it important additions have been made. It has fifteen rooms, no clothes-rooms, and no hall; but, when the new school-house in Dale Street is completed, a hall can easily be constructed in the attic of the Dearborn.

The fourth Grammar School visited was the Comins School. It is a mixed school, situated on Washington Street, corner of Gove Avenue. Its Principal is Mr. Daniel W. Jones. There are twelve classes in the main building, and two colonies. The whole number of pupils is eight hundred and four. The school-house is the last Grammar School-house erected by Roxbury. It is a fair building, containing twelve rooms, some of which are small, into which double desks are introduced to gain room.

The fifth and last Grammar School visited was the Francis Street School, which is a small school, situated in Francis Street, consisting of fifty-two pupils, under the charge of one teacher, in one room. In this room every class of a Grammar School is represented. It appears to be a school for the accommodation of all the grammar scholars of a small neighborhood, a mile distant from the nearest Grammar School. Its teacher, Mrs. S. F. Norton, has the title of Principal. She is an able teacher

and the school appeared well. Your Committee advise that, at the commencement of the next school year, this school be considered a colony of the Comins School, and be placed in charge of a female teacher, who shall rank as Master's Head-Assistant, and receive the compensation of that grade of teachers.

Your Committee also visited the site of the new Grammar School-House to be erected in Dale Street. The foundation was nearly completed. The locality is excellent, being towards the extreme southerly boundary of the city. The contractor is of the opinion that the school-house will be ready for occupancy during the fall. When the new school is established, the existing Grammar Schools will be relieved, and their colonies provided for.

The Primary Schools were also visited and found to be fifty-two in number, and occupying structures erected solely for school purposes. About half of these schools were in excellent brick buildings, varying in capacity from eight to two rooms each. The remainder occupied wooden structures containing from four to two rooms each. A few of these latter buildings were quite unsuitable. Stoves are general, with one exception. Desks are wanting in more than half the rooms. The schools are graded, but without uniformity, the prevailing plan being into three classes. Is not a change to the plan of six classes advisable?

Your Committee, in its visits to the schools of the Southern District, have been highly pleased with the intelligence, mental activity, and worth of the entire corps of teachers of the District, with very few exceptions; and we have no doubt that the intelligence of the teachers, advised by their District Committees, will rapidly bring their schools into harmony with the public school system of the city. This will be aided much by attending the various teachers' meetings and by a frequent study of our Rules and Regulations. Whether or not this accord can be hastened by the use of the same text-books is in our opinion a

question for the Committee on Text-Books to consider and advise upon. In accordance with this view, an appropriate order is appended.

The following order was referred to your Committee:

Ordered, That the salaries of the teachers of the Public Schools in that part of the city formerly known as Roxbury, shall, on and after May 1st, 1868, be the same as are paid to the corresponding grades of teachers in the rest of the city.

Your Committee favor the order and will submit it, slightly qualified, for adoption. *

Also another order was referred to us, as follows:

Ordered, That the respective committees of the Washington, Dearborn and Comins Schools be authorized to appoint a sub-master for each of those schools.

This order is approved by your Committee, who will report an order favoring the proposition.

Your Committee submits for action the accompanying orders.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

EZRA PALMER, *Chairman*.

In School Committee, May 12, 1868.

Ordered, That from the commencement of the next school year, until otherwise provided for, the school in the Southern District known as the Roxbury High School be continued under its present organization, and that the present course of study be also continued until otherwise ordered. And further, that the salary of the assistant teacher of the third division of this school be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, provided

that the third division continues organized as at the present time, and under the charge of the present incumbent.

Ordered, That, from the commencement of the next school year, the Dudley School be continued, until otherwise ordered, under its present organization. And further, that the salary of the Female Principal of this school be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum from and after May 1, 1868.

Ordered, That the Francis Street School, at the commencement of the next school year, be considered as a colony of the Comins School, and be placed in charge of a Female Teacher, who shall rank as Master's Head-Assistant and receive the compensation of that grade of teachers.

Ordered, That the subject of Text-Books in use in the Southern District be referred to the Committee on Text-Books, for its examination in the month of May, and subsequent recommendation to this Board, as provided for in Section 6, Chapter IV. of the Rules and Regulations.

Ordered, That the salaries of the Teachers of the Public Schools in that part of the city formerly known as Roxbury shall, from and after May 1, 1868, be the same as are paid to the corresponding grades of teachers in the rest of the city, with the exception of the salaries of the Female Principal of the Dudley School, of the Assistant Teacher of the third division of the High School, and of the Female Teacher in charge of the Francis Street School, elsewhere established; and also with the exception of the salaries of the teachers of Music, Drawing, French and Elocution.

Ordered, That on and after September 1, 1868, the respective Committees of the Washington, Dearborn and Comins Schools be authorized to appoint a sub-master for each of those schools.

Ordered, That the masters of the Grammar Schools of the Southern District perform the duties of Principal both in the

Grammar and Primary Schools of their respective districts, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9, Chapter IX. of the School Regulations.

Ordered, That the title of Principal as now recognized in the schools of the Southern District be changed so as to correspond with that of teachers of like grade in the city generally, except in the case of the Dudley School where the present title will be retained.

Ordered, That in the organization of the Washington School, no action be taken with reference to the appointment of an usher.

Read and accepted, and the Orders adopted.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN,

Secretary.

ANNUAL

REPORT BY THE CITY REGISTRAR

OF THE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

IN THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 25, 1868.

Laid on the table, and five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

REPORT.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL:—

THE undersigned begs leave to submit his annual detailed Report of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the City of Boston.

By the annexed tables, it will be seen that the number of births in Boston, during the year 1867, was 5,893,—2,971 males, and 2,922 females,—an increase of 350, compared with the number recorded in 1866. This is a gratifying increase, although not altogether a satisfactory one, there having been only one birth in each 34.78 of the population, estimating the latter at 205,000. In 1851, the births were in the ratio of one in twenty-six of the population, and since that year the birth-rate has been diminishing, until it has reached its present low state, with plain indications of falling still lower.

I. BIRTHS IN BOSTON, 1867. NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

Both parents born in the United States	1,421
“ “ England	78
“ “ Ireland	2,450
“ “ Scotland	18
“ “ British American Provinces	164
“ “ Germany	210
“ Unmixed foreign *	121
“ Mixed foreign †	576
Father born in United States, mother foreign	335
“ foreign, mother United States	426
“ United States, mother unknown	2
“ unknown, mother United States	29
“ foreign, mother unknown	1
“ unknown, mother foreign	36
Both unknown	26
Total	5,893

* Both parents from the same country.

† The parents in each instance from the same country.

It will be seen by the above that the number of children born in 1867, whose parents were both native born, was 1,421, — 24.11 per cent of the whole number of births. In 1866, the percentage was 24.89, and in 1865, 24.75. On the other hand, in those cases where both parents were foreign born, the number of births was 3,617, or 61.37 per cent of the whole number. When it is remembered that the population of Boston is very evenly divided between the foreign and the native born, the facts tabulated above bear an unpleasant aspect, and show that if there be anything reprehensible in the undesirable result witnessed, it unmistakably belongs to the native population.

The number of foreign born fathers (including half of those recorded as unknown) was 4,090, — 69.40 per cent of all the fathers. The number of foreign born mothers was 4,002, — 67.91 per cent of all the mothers. This statement shows that the children born of foreign parents are in the proportion of more than two to one compared with the children of native parents. A like result appears in regard to the mothers.

The number of instances in which both parents were natives of Ireland, was 2,450, — 41.57 per cent of all the births, and 67.73 per cent of all the children of foreign born parents.

The births in each quarter are shown in the following table:—

January—March	1,408	July—September	1,553
April—June	1,324	October—December	1,608

The births in the last quarter amounted to 1,608, the largest number recorded in any one quarter; and the smallest in the second, 1,324, — 22.47 per cent of all the births.

The births in each Ward, together with the percentage of the same to the whole number, will be seen in the following table:—

WARDS.	Births.	Per cent.	WARDS.	Births.	Per cent.
1	673	11.42	7	1,076	18.26
2	946	16.05	8	262	4.45
3	410	7.11	9	322	5.46
4	183	3.11	10	362	6.11
5	582	9.88	11	311	5.28
6	276	4.69	12	481	8.17

There was an increase of thirty-nine births in Ward 1, compared with the preceding year; two hundred and twenty-three in Ward 2; twenty-seven in Ward 6; thirty-six in Ward 7; one in Ward 9; one hundred and nine in Ward 10; and eighteen in Ward 11. There was a decrease of forty-one in Ward 3; forty-six in Ward 4; nine in Ward 5; three in Ward 8; and four in Ward 12. The number of births in Ward 7 (1,076) make 18.26 per cent of all the births; those in Ward 2 (nine hundred and forty-six), 16.05 per cent. The births in Wards 7, 2, and 1 make nearly forty-six per cent, while those in Wards 4, 8, and 6 make only 12.25 per cent. The population in the last named three wards make 19.59 per cent of that of the whole city, while that of Wards 7, 2, and 1 embrace only 35.45 per cent. The above facts will be more clearly seen by the following statement:—

WARDS.	Per cent of Births.	Per cent of Population.
7, 2, 1.	46.00	35.45
4, 8, 6.	12.25	19.59

There were seventy-three births of colored children, — thirty-six males, and thirty-seven females, — an increase of three over the number reported in 1866.

II. TWIN BIRTHS, 1867.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.	Both	Both	Male
	Male.	Female.	and Female.
Both United States	4	2	3
“ Ireland	6	4	4
“ Germany		3	
“ Italy			1
“ British American Provinces		2	
Father United States, mother Ireland			1
“ “ “ Nova Scotia		1	
“ England, “ Ireland	1	1	
“ Ireland, “ United States			1
“ “ “ England	1		
“ “ “ New Brunswick	1		
“ Germany, “ Ireland			1
“ France, “ “			1
“ Newfoundland, “ “		1	
“ Nova Scotia, “ United States			1
“ “ “ Ireland	1		1
“ Unknown, “ United States	1		
	15	14	14

TRIPLETS, 1867.	Male.	Female.
Both parents born in Ireland	2	1

The number of twin births was forty-three,—an increase of two compared with the preceding year. In nine instances only were both of the parents native born; and in five, one parent, in each instance, was born here. In the other twenty-nine instances, one or both parents were foreign born. In fourteen cases, both parents were born in Ireland; and in eight, one parent in each instance was of the same nativity. In fifteen of the cases, both children were males; in fourteen, both were female; and in fourteen, the sexes were equally divided.

There was one case of triplets, two of which were males, the other a female. The parents of these were born in Ireland.

III. STILL-BIRTHS, 1867.

MONTH.	Male.	Female.	Unkn'wn.
January	20	16	
February	20	15	
March	18	14	
April	22	9	
May	10	10	3
June	23	13	
July	23	13	1
August	29	14	
September	20	12	1
October	17	18	
November	15	12	1
December	24	15	
	241	161	6

The number of still-births was four hundred and eight,—an increase of eleven compared with the preceding year. The sexes were two hundred and forty-one males; one hundred and sixty-one females; and six unknown. The ratio of these cases was one to each 14.44 of those children born alive. The parentage was,—foreign, two hundred and sixty-one; native, one hundred and four; unknown, forty-three.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages recorded during the year was 2,897,—an increase of fifty-two compared with the preceding year. The number of marriages in each quarter is seen in the following:—

January—March	.666	July—September	.679
April—June	.726	October—December	.826

There was an increase of marriages in the first quarter, compared with that of the preceding year, of sixty-six; a decrease of twenty-eight in the second; a decrease of thirty-three in the third; and an increase of thirty-eight in the fourth.

IV. BIRTHPLACES OF THE COUPLES MARRIED.

BIRTHPLACES OF GROOMS.	BIRTHPLACES OF BRIDES.									
	Boston.	Mass.	Other States.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	British Am. Provinces.	Germany.	Other Foreign places.	Unknown.
Boston	144	65	70	6	26	3	24	1	..	..
Other places in the State . .	89	161	110	6	23	..	29	..	..	1
Other States	116	118	332	20	29	5	53	..	3	1
England and Wales	17	9	14	17	27	2	14	1	2	..
Ireland	61	12	25	17	671	4	29	..	..	..
Scotland	3	2	2	1	8	5	3	..	..	..
British American Provinces	30	16	23	5	37	..	114	..	..	..
Germany and North Europe	15	10	7	4	23	..	10	103	4	..
Other Foreign Places	9	1	6	5	15	1	6	8	60	1
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Totals	484	394	589	81	859	20	282	113	69	6

It will be seen by the above table that the number of native born grooms was 1,435,—an increase of thirty compared with the preceding year, making 49.53 per cent (nearly one-half) of all the grooms, but bearing about the same proportion to the whole number of grooms as was shown in 1866. Of this number, (1,435,) 1,205 married native born brides, showing that only 41.59 per cent of the marriages was of unmixed native parentage.

The number of native grooms who married foreign brides was two hundred and thirty—forty-three less than the number recorded in 1866.

The number of native born brides was 1,467—over fifty per cent of all the brides.

The number of Boston born grooms was only three hundred and thirty-nine—less than twelve per cent of all the grooms. The number of brides born in Boston was four hundred and eighty-four—16.70 per cent of all the brides.

V. MARRIAGES. AGES AT TIME OF MARRIAGE.

AGES OF GROOMS.	AGES OF BRIDES.								
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	Unknown.	Per cent of Grooms.
Under 21	22	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	1.49
21 to 25	257	524	82	18	...	...	...	1	30.44
25 to 30	109	486	309	56	5	...	...	1	33.34
30 to 40	32	213	248	192	17	1	...	...	24.26
40 to 50	1	21	39	104	40	2	...	...	7.14
50 to 60	1	3	6	32	23	5	...	...	2.41
60 to 70	...	...	...	5	9	7	1	...	.76
70 to 80	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.06
Over 80	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.03
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.03
Totals	422	1,265	687	407	95	16	2	3	2,897
Per cent of Brides . . .	14.56	43.66	23.71	14.04	3.28	.55	.06	.10	99.96

The number of minor grooms was forty-three—nine less than the number married in the preceding year. Of these, three were eighteen years of age; thirteen were nineteen; and twenty-seven were twenty. Eight of the whole number married minor brides; one couple were of the ages of eighteen and sixteen

respectively, the youngest couple married. Eighty-two of the grooms under twenty-five years of age were united to brides who were between twenty-five and thirty; and eighteen of the same age married those between thirty and forty. There were five grooms between twenty-five and thirty, and seventeen between thirty and forty, who married brides between forty and fifty; and another of the same age was united to a bride who had left her fiftieth year some distance behind her. There were thirty-two grooms between thirty and forty who married brides under twenty years of age; another between forty and fifty married a bride of the same age; twenty-one married those between twenty and twenty-five; and thirty-five others were united to brides who had not reached their thirtieth year. One groom of the mature age of fifty-one married a bride of eighteen years. Another groom, exactly fourscore years old, took unto himself one who was exactly half of that age. Another of seventy-two married one of sixty-seven; and still another, of sixty-nine, married one of forty-five.

Of the grooms, nine hundred and twenty-five (31.92 per cent of all the grooms) were under twenty-five years of age, and 1,669 (57.61 per cent) were between twenty-five and forty. The brides under twenty-five years of age number 1,687—58.23 per cent of all the brides.

There were sixty-eight colored couples married,—six less than were recorded during the preceding year; and nineteen instances in which the grooms were colored and the brides white, an increase of five of this class compared with 1866. One couple were Indians, and two couples were deaf and dumb.

Estimating the white population to be 202,300, and the colored at 2,700, the ratio of marriages of each race to their respective populations will be seen in the following:

White. — Marriages, 2,810, — one in 72.00.

Colored. — Marriages, eighty-seven, — one in 31.00.

The following shows the ratio of births :

White. — Births, 5,820, — one in 34.75.

Colored. — Births, seventy-three, — one in 37.00.

The ratio of deaths is seen in the following :

White. — Deaths, 4,313, — one in 46.90.

Colored. — Deaths, one hundred and eight, — one in 25.00.

It will be seen by the above, that among the whites there was one marriage to each seventy-two of the white population ; while the marriages among the colored population were in the ratio of one marriage to thirty-one. Among the whites, there was one birth in 34.75 ; among the blacks, one in thirty-seven. And lastly, among the former, the deaths were in the ratio of one to 46.90, while among the latter, there was one death to each twenty-five of the colored population.

The above stated facts correspond substantially with the result seen each year, and show most conclusively that the colored population increases in no other way (if increase it does) than by immigration ; and that, if not added to in this way, would rapidly disappear from the city.

VI. NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED.

GROOMS.	BRIDES.					
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Unknown.	Totals.
First Marriage	2,205	218	3	.....	.....	2,426
Second "	269	156	7	1	.....	433
Third "	22	7	3	.....	.....	32
Fourth "	1	2	1	.....	.....	4
Fifth " . . . . .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	2,497	384	14	1	1	2,897

RESIDENCES.		Grooms.	Brides.
In Boston		2,265	2,440
Other places in the State		457	332
Out of the State		175	125
Totals		2,897	2,897

The foregoing table shows that four grooms were married for the fourth time; three others chose for their first wives those who had been twice widowed. One of the grooms chose for his fourth wife a lady who entered wedlock for the first time; two others, who had been widowed the same number of times, married widows; and another, one who had been twice bereaved. One groom, who had been bereaved no less than four times, sought consolation for the fifth time by a union with a bride who had been married but once before.

The following table gives the occupations of 1,630 of the grooms, 56.26 per cent of the whole number. It will be noticed that more than half of the grooms were laborers, clerks, mariners, traders, carpenters, machinists, teamsters, and shoemakers.

Laborers	430	Machinists	103	Blacksmiths	59
Clerks	260	Teamsters	93	Lawyers	21
Mariners	204	Shoemakers	86	Physicians	14
Traders	150	Painters	77	Clergymen	9
Carpenters	143	Merchants	61		

DEATHS.

There were 4, 421 deaths in Boston during the year, — an increase of only forty-two compared with the preceding year. The sexes were, 2,262 males, 2,159 females. Estimating the population to be 205,000 (and it cannot vary much from that number), it will appear that there was one death to each 46.36 of the entire population. This ratio is not an unfavorable one when compared with the record of the preceding year. The number of deaths in Philadelphia during the same year was 12,660, which was in the ratio of one death in 47.39 of the estimated population (600,000) of that city.

The number and percentage of deaths in each quarter will be seen in the following:

QUARTER.	Deaths.	Per cent.
First Quarter	1,071	24.22
Second "	950	21.48
Third "	1,191	26.94
Fourth "	1,209	27.34
	4,421	99.98

The largest number of deaths in any one quarter occurred in the fourth. There were four more deaths in December than in August, doubtless owing to the large mortality from scarlatina during that month, there having occurred in that period no less

than eighty-six deaths from that malady. In the preceding year, there were one hundred and forty-three more deaths in August than in December.

VII. DEATHS.

BIRTHPLACES.	Males.	Females.	BIRTHPLACES.	Males.	Females.
Boston	1,156	1,048	England and Wales	42	35
Other places in the State . . .	237	223	Ireland	444	474
Maine	85	90	Scotland	14	7
New Hampshire	43	60	British American Provinces .	165	79
Vermont	10	11	Germany and North'n Europe	54	17
Rhode Island	8	10	Other foreign places	27	17
Connecticut	3	9	Unknown	19	12
Other States	51	71			
Total, United States . . .	1,593	1,522	Total, foreign and unknown	665	641

Of those who died during the past year, 3,130—including half of those recorded as “unknown”—were born in the United States. This number, of course, includes the children of foreign parents, and makes 70.80 per cent of all who died. Those who were born in Ireland number nine hundred and eighteen,—20.76 per cent of the whole number; and sixty-six per cent of those who were foreign born. There was a decrease of more than five per cent in the mortality among the foreign born compared with the preceding year.

VIII. DEATHS. PARENTAGE.

PARENTAGE.	1867.		1866.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.	Deaths.	Per ct.
Boston	235	5.31	216	4.93
Other places in the State	445	10.06	451	10.30
Maine	212	4.79	229	5.22
New Hampshire	135	3.05	139	3.17
Vermont	46	1.04	37	.84
Rhode Island	19	.43	17	.38
Connecticut	18	.41	23	.52
Other States	135	3.05	98	2.23
England and Wales	163	3.68	166	3.79
Ireland	2,178	49.26	2,137	48.80
Scotland	52	1.17	60	1.37
British American Provinces	205	4.63	144	3.28
Germany and Northern Europe	188	4.25	180	4.11
Other foreign places	134	3.03	106	2.42
Unknown	256	5.79	376	8.58
Totals	4,421	99.95	4,379	99.94

By the above table, it will be seen, that 1,373 of those who died last year (including, of course, adults, and half of those recorded as "unknown") were of native parentage, — being only 31.05 per cent of the whole number. The preceding year, the percentage was 31.92. The following comparison will be found interesting:

PARENTAGE.	Births. Per cent.	Deaths. Per cent.	Excess of deaths.
Foreign parentage (unmixed)	61.37	68.95	7.58
Native “ “ 	24.11	31.05	6.94

The above shows, that while the births of children of unmixed foreign parentage make 61.37 per cent of all the births, the deaths of children of the same origin make 68.95 per cent of the entire mortality. On the other hand, it will be seen, that while the births of children of unmixed native parentage make only 24.11 per cent of the entire increase, the mortality of the same class makes 31.05 per cent of all the deaths. Those of Irish parentage number 2,178, — 49.26 per cent of all who died.

IX. DEATHS IN EACH MONTH. SEX AND AGES.

Months.	Under 1.		1 to 5.		5 to 10.		10 to 15.		15 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.		50 to 60.		60 to 70.		70 to 80.		80 to 90.		Over 90.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	46	30	27	38	6	11	1	8	7	4	29	25	17	15	17	18	13	7	12	13	14	15	..	9	..	..	189	193
February	35	34	45	33	8	10	4	..	7	5	25	18	18	15	15	11	13	6	11	10	5	7	7	7	..	..	193	156
March	44	29	29	25	9	9	1	6	6	10	18	26	15	23	10	16	18	10	3	8	6	13	3	3	..	..	162	178
April	40	18	29	25	10	9	2	3	9	5	33	19	15	12	15	7	16	13	8	11	5	11	3	3	1	1	186	137
May	38	35	31	23	6	12	5	4	5	7	27	20	15	25	11	11	20	13	14	7	7	7	2	4	..	1	181	169
June	29	18	24	17	9	8	5	5	3	8	22	24	14	13	12	15	11	9	7	11	5	2	..	6	..	..	141	136
July	54	53	29	33	9	9	3	2	4	8	13	26	10	10	24	12	14	13	10	8	9	5	3	4	..	..	182	183
August	79	79	40	46	18	4	6	3	4	4	12	23	18	13	17	9	15	8	8	12	11	11	4	7	..	1	232	220
September	63	56	30	35	9	3	4	5	8	7	18	17	13	10	17	17	9	16	9	8	5	5	4	4	1	1	190	184
October	39	23	27	35	8	11	3	1	3	7	19	23	14	23	20	18	14	14	11	10	8	9	1	3	1	1	163	178
November	48	39	50	41	10	13	5	6	4	8	25	28	19	12	11	16	18	8	9	13	4	11	6	2	..	1	209	198
December	46	39	71	51	17	17	8	6	2	5	25	16	11	24	15	14	12	16	8	20	8	8	3	11	3	..	229	227
	561	453	432	402	119	116	47	49	62	78	266	265	179	195	184	164	173	133	110	131	87	104	36	63	6	6	2,262	2,159

By the above, it will be seen that the number of children who died under five years of age was 1,848, — 41.80 per cent of all who died. In the preceding year, the percentage was 38.77. Of this number, the children of foreign parents make 1,344, — 72.72 per cent.

There were seventy-five children who died on the day of their birth; of these, fifty-two were of foreign parentage. The number of children under one year was 1,014; of these, seven hundred and thirty-two (or 72.19 per cent) were children of foreign parentage.

The number of children dying over one, and under five, was eight hundred and thirty-four (18.86 per cent), of which six hundred and eighty (81.53 per cent) were children of foreign born parents.

There were ninety deaths of children between ten and fifteen, fifty-six of whom were of foreign parentage.

There were one hundred and forty who died between fifteen and twenty, only *five* of whom were of native parentage, — indeed, only those five were born in this country.

There were five hundred and thirty-one deaths between the ages of twenty and thirty; of these, one hundred and sixty-five were born in Ireland; thirty-four in the British Provinces; thirteen in England; twelve in Germany; four in Scotland; and ten in other foreign places.

There were three hundred and seventy-four deaths between the ages of thirty and forty; of this number, two hundred and thirty-four were foreign born, — one hundred and sixty-two being natives of Ireland.

Between the ages of forty and fifty, there were three hundred and forty-eight deaths, of which number two hundred and thirty-six were of foreign birth,—one hundred and seventy-seven having been born in Ireland.

Of the three hundred and six who died between the ages of fifty and sixty, one hundred and thirty-eight were born in Ireland, and twenty-two in other foreign places.

The number who died between sixty and seventy was two hundred and forty-one, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were natives of Ireland, and twenty-one of other foreign places.

There were one hundred and ninety-one deaths between the ages of seventy and eighty; of these, eighty-five were born in foreign countries, — sixty-nine in Ireland.

There were one hundred and eleven deaths of persons over eighty years of age (forty-two males, and sixty-nine females), sixty-two of whom were native born. Those born in Ireland number forty.

One male and one female were each one hundred years old; and there was one (a colored man) reported as one hundred and five years old.

The percentage of deaths at certain periods of life will be seen by the following:

Ages	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	Over 50.
Per cent	5.31	2.17	3.16	12.01	8.45	7.87	19.20

Of the males who died, seven hundred and three were married (two hundred and thirty-four natives, and three hundred and sixty-nine foreign born); and ninety, widowers, — forty-one native, and forty-nine foreign born. Of the females, five hundred and three were married (two hundred and twenty-three of whom were native born); three hundred and thirty-two were widows, one hundred and sixty-three of whom were born here.

The number of colored decedents was one hundred and eight, fifty-eight males, and fifty females.

The number of interments in the city proper was one hundred and eighty-eight (including sixty-one bodies which were brought from other places); eighty-nine at South Boston, and ninety-four at East Boston. During the year, one hundred and sixty-two bodies were disinterred, and removed from the city.

X. CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accidents	8	..	7	2	6	..	5	3	6	2	6	1	9	..	13	3	5	2	5	3	9	..	6	4	85	20			
Abscess	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	9	9			
Anemia	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	15			
Apoplexy	2	3	5	3	5	1	..	3	1	4	3	2	5	3	4	..	4	1	3	2	2	3	2	5	36	30			
Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1			
Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1			
Bowels, Inflammation of	..	3	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	20		
“ Disease of	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	8			
Bladder, Disease of	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	11	1			
Brain, Inflammation of	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	1	19	10			
“ Disease of	8	12	14	6	8	8	8	8	14	11	7	10	3	6	7	9	9	8	5	8	13	5	6	10	102	101			
Bronchitis	4	5	7	9	6	8	4	6	4	6	7	3	1	3	1	3	6	4	6	7	4	10	6	14	56	78			
Burns and Scalds	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	11	8			
Cancer	7	6	1	2	3	3	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	8	1	5	2	4	3	8	1	4	1	6	27	55			
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
“ Morbus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	8			
“ Infantum	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	26	24	54	55	24	28	8	4	1	1	..	..	116	115			
Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1			

Consumption	32	35	34	31	27	42	39	27	32	29	29	31	22	29	21	25	31	32	32	41	36	39	32	38	367	399
Convulsions	7	5	10	5	7	9	6	6	5	7	1	4	3	4	3	7	5	8	4	1	9	8	7	9	67	73
Croup	2	9	6	4	3	..	1	4	3	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	4	1	5	2	6	7	7	6	42	36
Cyanosis	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	10	6
Debility	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	3	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	3	18	24
Diabetes	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	3	3	5	7	12	9	7	9	3	5	2	4	2	..	41	39
Diphtheria	2	2	..	3	2	2	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	..	3	2	2	1	5	4	4	4	20	27
Dyspepsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dropsy	5	3	1	2	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	2	4	..	5	2	2	3	4	5	2	2	4	5	39	30
Drowned	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	4	..	5	1	3	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	25	4
Dysentery	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	2	2	..	8	3	13	13	8	11	4	3	1	2	2	1	43	37
Epilepsy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	1
Erysipelas	4	3	1	1	..	..	2	1	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	2	3	4	1	24	14
Exposure	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
Fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..
“ Intermittent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
“ Remittent	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3
“ Scarlet	9	12	7	4	7	4	8	5	14	11	8	9	12	9	10	8	6	7	14	14	20	22	47	39	162	144
“ Typhoid	5	2	5	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	1	4	1	4	5	4	4	3	1	5	5	4	8	1	46	42
“ Typhus	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Gastritis	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	10	12

X. CAUSES OF DEATH.—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

[illegible]

X. CAUSES OF DEATH.—CONCLUDED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUG.		SEPT.		OCT.		NOV.		DEC.		TOTALS.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Spleen, Disease of.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Suicide.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	3
Sunstroke.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Syphilis.	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	12	4
Stomach, Disease of.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stricture of Intestines.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Teething.	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	12	9
Tetanus.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	2
Thrush.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
Tumor.	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	4	12	4
Ulcers.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
Uterus, Disease of.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Unknown.	3	2	4	3	6	..	2	..	4	5	1	5	1	5	1	4	4	7	3	5	2	2	2	6	39	33
Wounds.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	189	193	193	156	162	178	186	137	181	169	141	136	182	183	232	220	190	184	168	178	200	198	229	227	2562	2159

Accidents. — The number of deaths thus caused was one hundred and five,— eighty-five males, and twenty females,— making 2.37 per cent of the whole mortality. The number reported during the preceding year was one hundred and seventy-six,— making four per cent of all the deaths of that year.

Apoplexy — Was the reported cause of sixty-six deaths,— thirty-six males, and thirty females,— an increase of eleven compared with the preceding year.

Bowels, Disease of. — The number of deaths thus recorded was forty-seven,— nineteen males, and twenty-eight females,— an increase of six. Thirty-six were reported as inflammation of bowels, and eleven simply as disease of bowels.

Brain, Disease of. — There were two hundred and thirty-two deaths thus designated,— one hundred and twenty one males, one hundred and eleven females (5.24 per cent of all the deaths), — a decrease of nineteen compared with the preceding year. There were twenty-nine deaths reported as from “inflammation,” the majority of the remainder as “meningitis.”

Bronchitis. — The number of deaths from this cause was one hundred and thirty-four,— fifty-six males, and seventy-eight females,— an increase of fourteen compared with 1866. The deaths from this disease in each of the last five years are seen below :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
110	122	96	116	134

Burns and Scalds. — There were nineteen deaths from these causes,— eleven males, and eight females. Heretofore, these deaths have been classed with those from accidents.

Cancer. — The deaths thus reported amounted to eighty-two,— twenty-seven males, and fifty-five females. The location of

the disease, in each instance, was: stomach, thirteen; breast, eleven; liver, eight; bowels, five; uterus, three; face, three; neck, two; shoulder, rectum, brain, hip, jaw, back, one each. There were thirty-one instances in which the location was not given. The number of deaths from this cause in each of the last five years will be seen below:

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
52	50	57	78	82

Cholera.—There was but one death from this disease reported, —that of a man in Gardner place, South Boston, on the 18th of August last.

Cholera Morbus.—The number of deaths reported from this disease was only fifteen—seven males, and eight females. In the preceding year, there were forty-eight.

Cholera Infantum.—There were two hundred and thirty-one deaths from this cause reported,—one hundred and sixteen males, and one hundred and fifteen females (5.22 per cent of all the deaths),—a decrease of thirty-five compared with the preceding year. The deaths in each of the last five years are given below:

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
342	268	261	266	231

Consumption.—The deaths from this disease number seven hundred and sixty-six,—three hundred and sixty-seven males, and three hundred and ninety-nine females,—a decrease of eighty compared with the preceding year,—making 17.32 per cent of the whole mortality. In Philadelphia, the number of deaths from this disease was 1,947,—making a percentage of

15.38 in a mortality of 12,660. The percentage in that city in the preceding year was 12.65.

The mortality from consumption in each quarter is seen in the following:

QUARTER.	Deaths.	Per cent.	QUARTER.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1st quarter. January—March . .	201	26.24	3d quarter. July—September .	160	20.89
2d “ April—June	187	24.41	4th “ Oct.—December .	218	28.46

In the preceding year, the percentage of deaths from this cause in the several quarters was: first quarter, 26.35; second quarter, 26.35; third quarter, 22.57; fourth quarter, 24.70.

The following table shows the birthplaces of those who died from consumption:

BIRTHPLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Born in the United States	156	176	332
“ Ireland	146	165	311
“ England and Wales	10	6	16
“ British American Provinces	15	28	43
“ Scotland	3	1	4
“ Germany and North of Europe	15	2	17
“ Other foreign places	8	4	12
Children of foreign parents	14	17	31
	367	399	766

Of the above, three hundred and thirty-two (43.33 per cent of the whole number) were born in the United States. Of the remainder (four hundred and thirty-four), three hundred and eleven were born in Ireland, making 71.65 per cent of those who were foreign born.

The mortality in the several wards and hospitals is exhibited in the following table:

Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.	Deaths.
1	60	7 . . .	96	City Hospital	12
2	113	8 . . .	35	Massachusetts General Hospital . .	12
3	86	9 . . .	34	Deer Island	12
4	31	10 . . .	28	Carney Hospital	6
5	73	11 . . .	38	Other Hospitals	23
6	46	12 . . .	61		
			701		65

It will be seen that there were four hundred and eighty-nine deaths from consumption in Wards 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, and 1, — making 63.84 per cent of all the deaths from this cause.

The following table shows the number of deaths during certain divisional periods of life:

Ages . .	Under 1 yr.	1 to 5.	5 to 15	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	Over 50.
Deaths .	14	22	21	66	251	153	107	132
Per cent.	1.82	2.87	2.74	8.61	32.77	20.00	13.96	17.23

It will be noticed that 32.77 per cent of the deaths occurred between the ages of twenty and thirty, and only 16.06 per cent under twenty years. There were five hundred and thirty-one persons who died between the ages of twenty and thirty, two hundred and fifty-one of whom died of this disease,—47.26 per cent of the entire number.

The occupations of the males who died from consumption are seen in the following:

Laborers 78	Gas Fitters 2	Paper Hanger 1
Clerks 29	Masons 2	Glazier 1
Tailors 17	Hackmen 2	Policeman 1
Carpenters 13	Trunk Makers 2	Silversmith 1
Mariners 12	Marble Polishers 2	Weaver 1
Shoemakers 11	Barbers 2	Engineer 1
Traders 10	Artists 2	Block Maker 1
Merchants 8	Bookbinder 1	Diver 1
Soldiers 8	Polisher 1	Pedler 1
Painters 7	Porter 1	Paper Maker 1
Teamsters 5	Founder 1	Currier 1
Plumbers 5	Cloth Folder 1	Physician 1
Machinists 4	Piano Maker 1	Last Maker 1
Waiters 4	Engraver 1	Confectioner 1
Boarding-house Keepers . 4	Ship Carpenter 1	Glass Blower 1
Brass Finishers 3	Tinsmith 1	Varnisher 1
Cigar Makers 3	Pilot 1	Agent 1
Blacksmiths 2	Ship Agent 1	Jeweller 1
Bar-tenders 2	Watchmaker 1	Farmer 1
Lawyers 2	Constable 1	Plasterer 1
Gentlemen 2	Printer 1	Scissor Grinder 1
Music Teachers 2	Slater 1	Nailmaker 1
Hostlers 2	Upholsterer 1	Not Given 73
Photographers 2	Paper Cutter 1	
Cabinet Makers 2	Stone Cutter 1	
Coppersmiths 2	Coffin Maker 1	
		367

No less than one hundred and twenty-four of the males who died from consumption were laborers, clerks, and tailors,—making 33.78 per cent of the whole number.

The following gives the number of deaths from this disease during each of the last five years :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
795	859	813	846	766

Convulsions. — The number of deaths thus designated was one hundred and forty,— sixty-seven males, and seventy-three females,— an increase of twenty-five compared with the preceding year.

Croup. — There were seventy-eight deaths from croup,— forty-two males, and thirty-six females — nine less than were recorded in 1866. The deaths during each of the last five years were as follows :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
145	169	83	87	78

Diarrhœa and Dysentery. — There were one hundred and sixty deaths from these causes (eighty from each),— eighty-four males, and seventy-six females,— making 3.62 per cent of the whole mortality. The deaths during each of the last five years were :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
198	244	284	211	160

Diphtheria. — Caused the death of forty-seven persons, — twenty males, and twenty-seven females. During each of the last five years, the deaths from this cause were :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
198	118	51	52	47

Dropsy. — There were sixty-nine deaths thus reported, — thirty-nine males, and thirty females.

Fevers. — There were eighty-eight deaths reported from "Typhoid," and three from "Typhus," — forty-nine males, and forty-two females,— two more than were reported from the same causes in the preceding year. In addition to these, there were

six deaths reported as "remittent," one as "intermittent," and five simply as "fever."

Heart, Disease of. — There were one hundred and thirty-nine deaths reported from this cause, — seventy males, and sixty-nine females, — two more than were recorded in 1866. The reported cause of death in many of these cases is wholly conjectural.

Hydrocephalus. — The number of deaths from this cause was one hundred and thirty-three, — seventy-six males, and fifty-seven females, — an increase of two compared with the preceding year, and making three per cent of the whole mortality. The deaths during each of the preceding five years were :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
181	174	136	131	133

Infantile Discases. — There were fifty-one deaths thus reported, — twenty-nine males, and twenty-two females, — twenty-six less than were thus recorded in 1866. Most of these were children in the first days of infancy. Some of them were undoubtedly prematurely born.

Kidneys, Disease of. — There were forty-nine deaths from this cause, — thirty-five males, and fourteen females, — an increase of seven compared with the preceding year.

Liver, Disease of. — There were thirty-two deaths from disease of this organ, — eighteen males, and fourteen females, — two less than were recorded in 1866.

Lungs, Disease of. — The number of deaths from causes thus designated was fifty-nine, — twenty-four males, and thirty-five females, — forty less than were recorded in 1866.

Marasmus. — There were eighty-five deaths thus reported, — fifty males, and thirty-five females, — a decrease of forty compared with the preceding year.

Meningitis, Cerebro-sp. — There were seven deaths from this cause, — three males, and four females. This disease has appeared at various places, and at different times, proving exceedingly virulent. Some years since, it prevailed to a considerable extent in Pennsylvania, where it was designated as “Spotted Fever.”

Old Age. — There were eighty-two deaths thus reported, — twenty-eight being males, and fifty-four females, — a decrease of nine from the preceding year.

Paralysis. — The number of deaths from this cause was fifty-one, — twenty-three males, and twenty-eight females, — one less than the number of the year before.

Premature Birth. — The number of deaths from this cause was eighty-one, — forty-nine males, and thirty-two females, — an increase of ten compared with the preceding year, and making 1.83 per cent of the whole mortality.

Puerperal Diseases. — There were fifty-two deaths from diseases connected with childbirth, — an increase of eight.

Pneumonia. — There were two hundred and twenty-seven deaths from this cause, — one hundred and nineteen males, and one hundred and eight females, — a decrease of five from the number recorded in 1866. The deaths from this cause make 5.13 per cent of the entire mortality. The deaths from Pneumonia during each of the last five years are given below :

1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
261	292	253	282	227

Scarlatina. — There were three hundred and six deaths from this malady, — one hundred and sixty-two males, and one hundred and forty-four females, — an increase of one hundred and

two over the number recorded in the preceding year. This disease has been very fatal during the year, particularly in the months of November and December, forty-four dying in the former, and eighty-six in the latter month. Only in three years, in the last seventeen, has the disease proved as fatal as in the past year, viz : in 1857, 1856, and 1849. It may be interesting to know to what extent this dangerous malady has prevailed during each of the last eighteen years, with the exception of 1860, of which year no report was made :

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1849	317	1855	74	1862	236
1850	69	1856	362	1863	130
1851	50	1857	403	1864	225
1852	269	1858	139	1865	50
1853	229	1859	142	1866	60
1854	65	1861	155	1867	306

The whole number of deaths in 1849 was 5,079. It should be stated, that the cholera prevailed during that year, carrying off six hundred and eleven victims. The deaths from scarlatina made 6.28 per cent of the mortality of that year. In 1856, the deaths from this disease made 8.51 per cent. In 1857, 10.18 per cent, the highest recorded during the period embraced in the table. In the last year, the percentage was 6.92, varying little from that of 1849.

Small-pox.—The number of deaths from this disease was one hundred and forty-four,—eighty-seven males, and fifty-seven females,—an increase of fifty-one compared with 1866. There was but one death during the last four months of the year, viz : in September. The deaths during each of the last eighteen years (with the exception of 1860) are seen in the following table :

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1849	21	1855	186	1862	13
1850	192	1856	78	1863	11
1851	63	1857	2	1864	113
1852	12	1858	3	1865	115
1853	6	1859	156	1866	51
1854	118	1861	7	1867	144

Unknown Diseases.—There were seventy-five deaths reported from causes unknown,—thirty-nine males, and thirty-six females. In the preceding year, the number reported was seventy-three.

XI. DEATHS.—WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Wards.	Deaths	Per cent.	Wards.	Deaths	Per cent.	Public Institutions.	Deaths	Per cent.
1 . . .	445	10.07	7 . . .	674	15.25	City Hospital	148	8.23
2 . . .	689	15.59	8 . . .	210	4.75	Mass. Hospital	92	
3 . . .	356	8.05	9 . . .	169	3.82	Deer Island	62	
4 . . .	202	4.57	10 . . .	179	4.05	Lunatic Asylum	20	
5 . . .	354	8.00	11 . . .	203	4.60	Carney Hospital	14	
6 . . .	224	5.06	12 . . .	352	7.96	Other Hospitals	28	8.23
				4,057	91.77		364	

It will be seen by the above, that fifty-seven per cent of all the deaths, or more than one-half, occurred in Wards 2, 7, 1, 3, and 5; and that only nine hundred and eighty-five (or 22.28 per cent of the whole number) occurred in Wards 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The deaths in the several hospitals number three hundred and sixty-four, — 8.23 per cent of all the deaths.

XII. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

MONTHS.	Births.	Marriages.	Intentions.	Deaths.
January	463	278	273	382
February	459	220	222	349
March	486	168	155	340
April	388	191	255	323
May	485	271	306	350
June	451	264	267	277
July	492	236	264	365
August	537	201	223	452
September	524	242	292	374
October	545	288	318	346
November	525	336	347	407
December	538	202	278	456
Totals	5,893	2,897	3,200	4,421

The following table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths that occurred in each of the last eighteen years:

Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Years.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1850	5,279	2,467	3,667	1859	5,895	2,481	3,738
1851	5,338	2,863	3,855	1860	5,885	2,522	4,390
1852	5,308	2,877	3,736	1861	5,789	2,166	3,965
1853	5,596	2,855	4,284	1862	5,258	2,094	4,120
1854	5,688	3,128	4,441	1863	5,255	2,322	4,699
1855	5,816	2,855	4,080	1864	4,992	2,736	5,111
1856	5,922	2,536	4,253	1865	5,275	2,727	4,541
1857	5,881	2,385	3,958	1866	5,543	2,845	4,379
1858	5,597	2,155	3,840	1867	5,893	2,897	4,421
Total in 18 years					100,210	46,911	75,478

It will be seen, that during the period of eighteen years, the births exceeded the deaths by 24,732, — an average of 1,374 births each year. It will also be noticed, that the deaths in 1864 exceeded the births of that year by one hundred and nineteen. The greatest number of births in any one year was in 1859, when they amounted to 5,895, exceeding the deaths by 2,157. The average number of births each year was 5,567; of marriages, 2,606; of deaths, 4,193.

GENERAL REMARKS.

BIRTHS. — It is well known to those who are interested in vital statistics, that the birth-rate in this State, as well as in the United States, has been diminishing for some years past. Several reasons have been assigned for this undesirable fact; but so far from any concern having been awakened thereby, they seem scarcely to have arrested attention. It is doubtful, however, if the cause were certainly known and acknowledged that a cure would be wrought; for the subject is, primarily, a moral one, and requires a moral renovation. Customs, habits, and associations are always powerful, and are never overcome without persistent, and almost superhuman efforts. There are but few who will ever make the attempt, and fewer still who will have a disposition to do even that. Laws and ordinances, intended to counteract these evils, have not been wanting; but the disease still remains uncured, and threatens still more serious consequences. Not the least interesting fact connected with this subject is, that the diminishing birth-rate affects principally the native population; and, as this result does not vary essentially from year to year, the malady seems, therefore, not only chronic, but points unmistakably in the direction where it is seated.

Undoubtedly, many avoid assuming the marriage relation from what they regard prudential motives. This, of course, furnishes one reason for the diminished birth-rate, and may or may not be

entirely justifiable. On the other hand, it is equally certain that the natural increase is not so great as that which should proceed from those who already sustain the marriage relation. But the remedy for this is a problem of no easy solution. The subject is one of vast importance, and its bearing upon the vital interests of the community can scarcely be over-estimated.

RETURNS OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES. — The law requires that clergymen and others shall make returns of the marriages solemnized by them, on or before the tenth of the month ensuing. While most clergymen readily comply with this requirement, a few systematically disregard it, not only to the annoyance of those who record the certificates (whose labors are increased by such neglect), but, in some instances, to the injury of the parties married. The fulfilment of this simple duty can in no way prove an additional burden to those solemnizing marriages by being attended to at the time, instead of being deferred, or disregarded altogether. Especially is this delinquency serious when it occurs at the end of the year. At the commencement of each year (in the month of February), copies of all the records for the preceding year have to be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom they are used in making up the State "Registration Report" for that year. If these returns, therefore, do not contain all the marriages for that period, the Report is defective to that extent, and render the deductions therefrom erroneous.

NICKNAMES. — One of the crying evils of the day, as well as one of the most ridiculous, is the custom of adopting some nonsensical appellative in lieu of a proper given name, and insisting on its being recognized on every and all occasions. These names may not be very objectionable in ordinary familiar intercourse with friends, but in a formal proceeding, like that of marriage, such designations are entirely out of place. If parties may be

credited, none are now named Ellen, Catharine, Elizabeth, Caroline, and Louisa; but in their stead we have Nelly, Kate, Lizzie, Carrie, and last, the most silly of all, Lulu. In vain is the impropriety of being married under any other name than the correct one dwelt upon; in vain is it stated, that though it may not be improper to use these familiar appellatives, it is not advisable that they should be entered on a public record, and thus incur the risk of some future embarrassment, affecting, it may be, some owner's title to real estate or to a pension.

PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES. — Some physicians, in filling out certificates of the cause of death, evidently do so without reflecting upon the importance such documents may have in certain contingencies; others, there is reason to believe, act in a captious and perverse spirit; and others still, with a desire to ridicule the whole subject of registration. One physician filled his certificate thus: "Very uncertain whether fried ham, scarlet fever, or Bologna sausage." Another says: "Cholera, or something else,"—charmingly definite, and eminently satisfactory. Another says: "Died suddenly." Quite a number, with the succinctness of the preceding, and certainly without any exuberance of words, say, "Fits." What ought to be thought of those making such returns as above specified? If the causes of death were unknown in these cases, why not so express it, without attempting to cast ridicule upon the subject, which the law-makers have certainly considered of so much importance as to make it one of frequent legislation? There are but few, however, who are betrayed into this unbecoming course; although many may regard the exaction of the statute as a tax on their time and convenience, they nevertheless readily comply with the requirement, and fill out the certificates with regularity and promptitude. There are others who feel so solicitous, that, after making one return, they desire to make another in accordance with what a subsequent autopsy has demonstrated to be the cause of death.

Some physicians employ terms in filling their certificates which do not express the nature of the cause of death. For instance, in stating that death was caused by an "over dose of laudanum," no one knows from that whether it was a case of suicide, homicide, or accident. The statements that death was "from fracture of skull," "pistol shot," "stabbed," etc. etc., are all liable to the same objection. It will be obvious to all, that in cases of life insurance, the omission to state the character of these violent deaths might be of great importance, and might result in serious loss. Again: a man is struck down in the street; the cause of death is given,—"Fracture of skull." Another hangs himself; the return says,— "Congestion of brain," or "Apoplexy." Such instances are known to have occurred; and no labor that a recording officer has to perform is more arduous and trying than that of endeavoring to induce physicians to specify the nature of the cause of death.

AVERAGE AGES.—No attempts have been made for several years to give the average ages of those dying in Boston. It having been found that a very large proportion of those who died left none behind who could determine their ages with any sort of accuracy, the practice was discontinued, as all deductions therefrom were of no value.

Respectfully submitted.

N. A. APOLLONIO.

CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 1, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.



TREMONT STREET.

RESOLVE AND ORDER

FOR

WIDENING AND CHANGING THE GRADE BETWEEN THE
NORTHERLY BOUNDARY LINE OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE
AND THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD BRIDGE.

LAND TAKEN FROM THE

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN MASSACHUSETTS
AND OTHERS.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 2, 1868.

Resolved, That the safety and convenience of the inhabitants of the City require that Tremont Street should be widened to a width of about sixty feet between the northerly boundary line of the Masonic Temple and the Boston and Albany Railroad Bridge, as shown on plans of said street numbered one to five inclusive, and that the grade of the said street should be changed according to profiles of said street marked "Profile A" and "Profile B," said plans and profiles being made by Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor, each bearing date October 28, 1867, and deposited in the office of the said City Surveyor; and for that purpose it is necessary to take and lay out as a public street or way of the said city, the following parcels of land, viz :

A parcel of land belonging to the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring, on two lines, thirty-one and $\frac{64}{100}$ feet and forty-four and $\frac{39}{100}$ feet; north-eastwardly by the same, being a curved line of fourteen feet radius, twenty-two feet; southwardly by the present line of Boylston Street, twenty-two and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; and westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, ninety and $\frac{62}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Charles Francis Adams, bounded as follows, viz : eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring one hundred seven and $\frac{33}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described

as taken from the heirs of John P. Whitwell, eleven and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, one hundred five and $\frac{3.5}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by Boylston Street, fifteen and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of John P. Whitwell, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Eliza G. Townsend, nine and $\frac{8.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Charles Francis Adams, eleven and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and twenty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Eliza G. Townsend, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty-six and $\frac{4.4}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from James M. Barnard and Hannah M. Parsons, eight and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, thirty-six and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of John P. Whitwell, nine and $\frac{8.9}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to James M. Barnard and Hannah M. Parsons, wife of Thomas W. Parsons, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-two and $\frac{3.3}{100}$ feet; southwardly by LaGrange Street, eight and $\frac{1.9}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{6.3}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Eliza G. Townsend, eight and $\frac{8.3}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and ninety-one square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Frances B. Harrington, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Simon K. Hewins, five and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and northwardly by land recently taken from Thomas B. Williams, five and $\frac{67}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and fourteen square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Simon K. Hewins, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Simmons, four and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Frances B. Harrington, five and $\frac{22}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and one square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to John Simmons, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Henry A. Ward, four and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Simon K. Hewins, four and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; containing ninety-one square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Henry A. Ward, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Lucinda E. Phillips, three and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of

Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from John Simmons, four and $\frac{23}{100}$ feet; containing eighty-one square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Lucinda E. Phillips, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty and $\frac{43}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Hinman Meredith, three and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{37}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Henry A. Ward, three and $\frac{72}{100}$ feet; containing seventy square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Hinman Meredith, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty and $\frac{66}{100}$ feet; southwardly by Eliot Street, two and $\frac{57}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{71}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Lucinda E. Phillips, three and $\frac{13}{100}$ feet; containing fifty-nine square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Charles H. Bacon, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring fifty-six and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the City of Boston, one and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; westwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, fifty-six and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by Eliot Street, two and $\frac{59}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and eight square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston, bounded as follows, viz: eastwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring ninety-eight and $\frac{92}{100}$ feet;

southwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, $\frac{6}{100}$ of a foot; westwardly by the same, ninety-eight and $\frac{87}{100}$ feet; and northwardly by land before described as taken from Charles H. Bacon, one and $\frac{28}{100}$ feet; containing sixty-six square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to John H. Dix, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring ninety-two and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, one and $\frac{78}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-four feet; southwardly by the same, eleven and $\frac{60}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the same, five feet; northwardly by the same, eleven and $\frac{44}{100}$ feet; and eastwardly by the same, forty-three and $\frac{14}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also, a parcel of land belonging to Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty-one and $\frac{27}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from John H. Dix, and by the present line of Tremont Street, thirteen and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-one and $\frac{32}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by Van Rensselaer Place, fifteen and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and eighty-two square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the said Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring fifty-eight and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; northwardly by Van Rensselaer Place, sixteen and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, fifty-eight feet, and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Francis Bundy

eighteen and $\frac{7.2}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and thirteen square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Francis Bundy, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring nineteen and $\frac{8.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, eighteen and $\frac{7.2}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, nineteen and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Samuel Jepson, nineteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Jepson, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Francis Bundy, nineteen and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, thirty and $\frac{5.0}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Annie F., and Harriet Louisa Odin, twenty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and ninety-five square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Annie F. and Harriet Louisa Odin, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty-one and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Samuel Jepson, twenty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet, and southwardly by Eliot Street, twenty and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and forty square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Patten, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet;

northwardly by Eliot Street twenty-one and $\frac{6.2}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, thirty and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Leukhardt, twenty-two and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred and fifty-seven square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to John Leukhardt, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Jonathan Patten, twenty-two and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-two feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Luther Parker, twenty-two and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet, containing four hundred and ninety-two square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Luther Parker, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring fifty and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from John Leukhardt, twenty-two and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, fifty-one feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Sarah A. Hammond, twenty-three and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand one hundred and ninety square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Sarah A. Hammond, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-three and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Luther Parker, twenty-three and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-three feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from a person or persons unknown (Kuhn Place, so called), twenty-four

and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and fifty-five square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown (being a portion of Kuhn Place, so called), bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring seven and $\frac{5.7}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Sarah A. Hammond, twenty-four and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street seven and $\frac{3.7}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Eunice M. Gridley and Eliza A. Gridley, twenty-four and $\frac{5.2}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and seventy-nine square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Eunice M. Gridley and Eliza A. Gridley, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from a person or persons unknown (Kuhn Place, so called), twenty-four and $\frac{5.2}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{4.4}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Franklin Smith, twenty-five and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and forty-seven square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Franklin Smith, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty-nine and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Eunice M. Gridley and Eliza A. Gridley, twenty-five and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, thirty-nine and $\frac{7.8}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by Seaver Place, twenty-six and $\frac{2.6}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and sixteen square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Mortimer C. Ferris,

bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty feet; northwardly by Seaver Place, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mary Ann Bartlett, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing five hundred and twelve square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Mary Ann Bartlett, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-two and $\frac{6}{10}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Mortimer C. Ferris, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{6}{10}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from William A. Wingate, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing five hundred and seventy-eight square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to William A. Wingate, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-three and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Mary Ann Bartlett, twenty-five and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-three and $\frac{2}{10}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from John Templeton, twenty-five and $\frac{4}{10}$ feet; containing five hundred ninety-four and $\frac{2}{10}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to John Templeton, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty and $\frac{3}{10}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from William A. Wingate, twenty-five and $\frac{4}{10}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty and $\frac{6}{10}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Henry Carter and Mary B.

Fay, twenty-five and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand thirty-two and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ square feet more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Henry Carter and Mary B. Fay, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty-one and $\frac{2.3}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from John Templeton, twenty-five and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-one and $\frac{2.3}{100}$ feet, and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, twenty-five and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand and forty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Charles W. Galloupe and Sereno D. Nickerson, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty-eight and $\frac{6.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Henry Carter and Mary B. Fay, and by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-five and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, thirty-eight and $\frac{3.4}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by the land formerly taken from the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the city of Boston, twenty-six and $\frac{1.5}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred ninety-nine and $\frac{6.1}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Ruel Baker, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring fifteen and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land formerly taken from the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston, twenty-seven and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, six and $\frac{3.7}{100}$ feet; and southeastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mary Frost, and by the present

line of Tremont Street, thirty-one and $\frac{5.5}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and seventy-six square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Mary Frost, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty-four and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ feet; north-westwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Ruel Baker, twenty-two and $\frac{8.9}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-seven and $\frac{9.6}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mrs. M. E. R. Jones, twenty-one and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred eighty-six and $\frac{9.0}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Mrs. M. E. R. Jones, wife of Daniel Jones, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring eighteen and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Mary Frost, twenty-one and $\frac{9.5}{100}$ feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty and $\frac{9.7}{100}$ feet; and southwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Luther Swan, twenty-two feet; containing four hundred thirty-five and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Luther Swan, bounded as follows, viz: westwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-seven and $\frac{4.5}{100}$ feet; northwardly by land before described as taken from Mrs. M. E. R. Jones, twenty-two feet; eastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty and $\frac{2.2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Samuel M. Phillips and Lemuel A. Cooledge, twenty-one and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred fifty-eight and $\frac{7}{10}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Lemuel A. Cooledge, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line

of widening of Tremont Street, being a curved line, there measuring ten and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Luther Swan, six and $\frac{7}{10}$ feet; and southeastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Samuel M. Phillips, eight and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; containing twenty-six square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Samuel M. Phillips, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring sixty-six and $\frac{1.0}{100}$ feet; northwestwardly again by land before described as taken from Lemuel A. Cooledge, eight and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Luther Swan, fourteen and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, seventy-five and $\frac{4.5}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by Warrenton Street, fifteen and $\frac{7.5}{100}$ feet; containing one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to a person or persons unknown, being a portion of Warrenton Place (so called), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring about thirty feet; northeastwardly by Warrenton Street, about nine feet; and southeastwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Elizabeth Randall and Mary V. Randall, twenty-eight and $\frac{4.0}{100}$ feet; containing one hundred and twenty-nine square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Elizabeth Randall, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by land before described as taken from a person or persons unknown (Warrenton Place, so called), there measuring fifteen and $\frac{3.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by Warrenton Street, seven and $\frac{4.5}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, fifteen and $\frac{8.0}{100}$

feet; and southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Mary V. Randall, eleven and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; containing one hundred forty-five and $\frac{9}{10}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Mary V. Randall, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring thirty and $\frac{15}{100}$ feet; northwestwardly again by land before described as taken from Warrenton Place (so called), thirteen and $\frac{10}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the heirs of Elizabeth Randall, eleven and $\frac{5}{10}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-five and $\frac{42}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Nancy Harlow and the heirs of Joshua Harlow, fifteen and $\frac{2}{10}$ feet; containing six hundred seventeen and $\frac{6}{10}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Nancy Harlow and the heirs of Joshua Harlow, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty-two and $\frac{40}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from Mary V. Randall, and by the present line of Tremont Street, sixteen feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty-two and $\frac{18}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the heirs of Edmund R. Griffith, fifteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; containing six hundred twenty-seven and $\frac{5}{10}$ square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the heirs of Edmund R. Griffith, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, being a curved line, there measuring forty-four and $\frac{3}{10}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from Nancy Harlow and the heirs of Joshua Harlow, fifteen and $\frac{90}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the

present line of Tremont Street, three and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from Warren W. Page, five and $\frac{4.6}{100}$ feet; and southeastwardly by the same thirty-eight and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; containing two hundred and thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to Warren W. Page, bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-three and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northwestwardly again by land before described as taken from the heirs of Edmund R. Griffith, thirty-eight and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by the same, five and $\frac{4.6}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, being an irregular line, sixty-five and $\frac{8.2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by Pleasant Street, fourteen and $\frac{5}{100}$ feet; containing eight hundred and thirty square feet, more or less.

Also a parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Francis C. Lowell), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring forty-one and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by Pleasant Street, sixteen feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street forty-two and $\frac{4.5}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, eighteen and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; containing seven hundred and sixteen square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to the heirs of William C. Martin), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-two and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, eighteen and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-two and $\frac{8.7}{100}$ feet; and

southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, nineteen and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; containing four hundred and twenty-four square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the city of Boston (formerly belonging to Charles H. Bacon), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-seven and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, nineteen and $\frac{25}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-eight and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, nineteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing five hundred and thirty-eight square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Moses Chase), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring fifty-two and $\frac{70}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, nineteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, fifty-two and $\frac{88}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by Jefferson Street, eighteen and $\frac{20}{100}$ feet; containing nine hundred and eighty square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to the heirs of Edward Prescott), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; northeastwardly by Jefferson Street, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Charles H. Bacon), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{40}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Charles H. Bacon), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Stephen B. Cram), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{9}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{80}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Lucy Van Derlip), bounded as follows,

viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Mary E. Brown), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Robert H. Eddy), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{8}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{80}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Emily Holmes), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street,

twenty-one and $\frac{4}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{40}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to the heirs of Mary C. Cummings), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{20}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Mary F. Darling), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{60}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Charles K. Darling), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{6}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{60}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Ellen C. Shattuck), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred and ten square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Newman S. Wax), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{7.0}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by Church Street, ten feet; containing two hundred and seventeen square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Francis C. Lowell), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring eighty-six and $\frac{13.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by Church Street, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, eighty-six and $\frac{12.0}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing eight hundred sixty-one and $\frac{2.5}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Mary V. Randall), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet;

northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{20}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to David Cobb), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{20}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to John Blackie), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{2}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{20}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Francis Standish), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly

by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{10}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Charles A. Bodge), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one and $\frac{1}{100}$ feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{10}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to John D. Dunbar), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-one and $\frac{3}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-one feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, ten feet; containing two hundred ten and $\frac{15}{100}$ square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston (formerly belonging to Francis C. Lowell), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, being a curved line, there measuring forty and $\frac{50}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, ten feet; southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, forty feet; and southwestwardly by other land hereinafter described as taken from the said City, three and $\frac{80}{100}$ feet; containing three hundred and fifteen square feet, more or less.

Also another parcel of land belonging to the City of Boston, (formerly belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad Corporation), bounded as follows, viz: northwestwardly by the proposed line of widening of Tremont Street, there measuring twenty-nine and $\frac{2.0}{100}$ feet; northeastwardly by land before described as taken from the said City, three and $\frac{8.0}{100}$ feet; and southeastwardly by the present line of Tremont Street, twenty-eight and $\frac{6.0}{100}$ feet; containing thirty-seven square feet, more or less.

And whereas due notice has been given of the intention of this Board to take the said parcels of land for the purpose aforesaid, as appears by the return hereunto annexed,—It is therefore hereby

ORDERED: That the parcels of land before described be, and the same hereby are, taken and laid out as a public street or way of the said city, according to the aforesaid plans of the said widening, and that the portions of the said street be graded according to the said profiles of the grade thereof.

And this Board doth adjudge that the expense of widening and changing the grade of the said Tremont Street as aforesaid, will amount to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be, and he hereby is, authorized to borrow under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the same to be appropriated for the widening of Tremont Street, between the northerly boundary line of the Masonic Temple and the Boston and Albany Railroad Bridge, and for damages caused by the change of grade of said street.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON STREETS

ON THE

RESOLVE AND ORDERS

FOR THE

WIDENING OF FEDERAL STREET.

1868.

In Common Council, May 28, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 28, 1868.

THE Committee on Streets of the Common Council, to whom were referred the resolve and orders for the widening of Federal Street, by taking land from Thomas Richardson and others, and also the petition of the Bay State Iron Company, and many corporations and individuals, in favor of said widening, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

R E P O R T .

The expense of widening Federal Street, from the foot of Summer Street to the northerly end of the bridge, and from the southerly end of the bridge to First Street, is estimated at \$250,000. This sum is based upon estimates made last year, and does not include the cost of paving. It is not proposed to widen the bridge, to correspond with the widening of the street, at this time, as it is in good condition, and delay will tend to diminish, rather than increase, the cost.

The present width of the street is fifty feet, and the proposed widening is twenty feet. The distance between the points named is about twenty-five hundred feet. No estimates have been made of the amount of assessments under the betterment law; but it would be safe to allow \$40,000 on that account.

This subject was before the City Council last year. The resolve and orders for the widening passed the Board of Aldermen by a unanimous vote; and the Committee on Streets of this

CITY DOCUMENT.—No. 67.

branch, to whom they were referred, reported unanimously in favor of the project; but their report was presented so late in the year—near the middle of December,—that the whole matter was referred to this Government.

In their report to the Council last year, the Committee said:

“An examination of the map of Boston and vicinity shows that Federal Street forms one of the principal thoroughfares running from the business portion of the city into the country, and that it is next in importance to Washington Street. It is occupied by double tracks for horse cars; and nearly all the heavy teams, and three-fourths of the light teams and foot-travelers, pass through it to and from the City proper and South Boston, Dorchester and Quincy. Owing to its narrowness, collisions are frequent, travel is impeded, and the transportation of merchandise often seriously delayed.

“The schemes for the utilization of the South Boston Flats, which the State and several of the largest railroad corporations are preparing to carry out, will greatly increase the importance of this thoroughfare, and the value of the property abutting thereon. Even with the additional accommodations to travel afforded by the Eastern Avenue, the widening of Federal street will then be an absolute necessity, and the expense will be much enhanced.

“But independently of any other improvement in this section of the city, the Committee believe that the public necessity and convenience require that the street should be widened at this time. They believe that none of the numerous enterprises under consideration by the government,—many of them involving much larger expenditures,—are calculated to benefit the business interests of the city so greatly as this.”

The petition, asking “that immediate action be taken to accomplish this desirable object,” contains the names of corporations and business firms which represent property of the value of several million dollars.

Believing that the benefit which will accrue to the business interests of the city from this improvement, will compensate for the present cost of the widening, the Committee would report, that, in their opinion, the resolve and orders ought to pass.

BENJ. F. STEVENS,
W. R. BRYDEN,
MICHAEL CARNEY,
JAS. J. FLYNN,
AUGUSTUS PARKER,

Committee.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS'
FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON AND THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,
STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR
1867-68.

MAY 1, 1867, TO APRIL 30, 1868.
(BOTH INCLUDED.)

CITY DOCUMENT, No. 68.



BOSTON:
ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.
1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 11, 1868.

ORDERED: That the Annual Report of the Auditor of Accounts, for the financial year 1867-68, be submitted in print, and that four thousand copies thereof be printed; that twenty-five hundred copies be retained in the custody of the Auditor at City Hall for distribution, and that the remainder be placed in the several Police Station Houses also for distribution; and further, that public advertisement be made of the fact, in the newspapers, that said reports have been placed in the Auditor's Office, City Hall, and in the several Police Station Houses for distribution, where the citizens may obtain them on application.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, May 14, 1868.

Concurred.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *President.*

Approved May 16, 1868.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, *Mayor.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS,
City Hall, June 1, 1868.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:

Gentlemen: — As required by the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts has the honor of presenting to the City Council the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year 1867-68, which commenced May 1, 1867, and terminated April 30, 1868, both inclusive; comprising a statement, in detail, under appropriate heads, of the financial operations of the year, and other matters of interest connected therewith.

Since the Auditor of Accounts' last annual report, the adjoining City of Roxbury has been annexed to the City of Boston, the City of Roxbury ceasing to be a corporate body on the 6th of January, 1868, and the expenditures, since that time, of the financial year 1867-68, embrace those of the united cities.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, of last year, passed an act, dated June 1, 1867, "to unite the cities of Boston and Roxbury," in which provision was made that said act should not take full effect unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters of the two cities, and that meetings for that purpose should be held simultaneously on the second Monday of September, of that year. The meetings were held on that day in the manner prescribed by the act, and it was accepted by the following vote, viz:

Boston, whole number of ballots, 5,692.		
“	for accepting said act,	4,633
“	“ rejecting “ “	1,059
Roxbury, whole number of ballots, 2,424.		
“	for accepting said act,	1,832
“	“ rejecting “ “	592

On the 12th of September, in compliance with the requirements of said act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth issued his certificate that said act had been duly accepted by the cities of Boston and Roxbury, and that it would go into effect on the first Monday of January, 1868.

The City of Roxbury, which consisted of five wards, was divided into three wards, with the same representation in all branches of our City Government as is enjoyed by the other wards, and the citizens of those wards, in December last, participated with those of Boston in the choice of the Municipal Officers for the government of the united cities for 1868. The number of members of the Board of Aldermen remains the same, twelve, and they are chosen on a general ticket. The act provides, that all the public property of the said City of Roxbury shall be vested in the City of Boston; that all the interest which the City of Roxbury had in the public property of the County of Norfolk be released to said county; that jurisdiction of the Courts of Suffolk County be extended over the territory annexed; that the Roxbury Police Court be retained and be known hereafter as “the Municipal Court for the Southern District of the City of Boston.”

By the annexation of Roxbury, Boston adds 2,100 acres to its area, making a total of 5,370 acres, and an additional population of 30,000, making the aggregate population of the City of Boston, at the present date, of at least 230,000, ranking the fourth city, in population, in the United States. The valuation of the two cities, in May 1867, was as follows:

Boston.	Real estate,	\$250,587,700	
"	Personal estate,	194,358,400	Total, \$444,946,100
Roxbury.	Real estate,	\$18,265,400	
"	Personal estate,	8,286,300	Total, \$26,551,700
	Total valuation,		<u>\$471,497,800</u>

The debt of Roxbury, assumed by the City of Boston, amounted to \$991,456.

The newly added territory of Roxbury has been named by the City Council "Boston Highlands."

THE AFFAIRS OF THE YEAR.

The transactions of the financial department of the government, for the year 1867-68, embrace those of the consolidated cities since the 6th of January, 1868.

The payments, for the financial year 1867-68, of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, drawn for by the Mayor through the office of the Auditor of Accounts, were as follows, viz :

On account of the City of Boston,	\$6,030,005 31
On account of the County of Suffolk,	71,541 02

Total payments through Auditor's Office,	\$6,101,546 33
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To which add the following sums paid by the Treasurer which did not pass through the Auditor's office, viz :

Interest and premium on City and Water Debt,	\$1,277,278 13
State Tax,	1,694,150 00
Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,	
being amount paid for City of Boston 6 per cent	
bonds issued to them,	950,500 00
County of Suffolk, on requisitions of the Judges of	
the several Courts, as provided by State Laws,	
and expenses of Coroners' inquests,	161,704 63

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$10,185,179 09</u>
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,185,179 09
Militia Bounty,	46,069 50
Goodnow (City Hospital) Fund,	4,000 00
Norcross School Fund, donation of Hon. Otis Norcross,	500 00
Old claims, audited and allowed in previous years,	262 03
Total payments as per Auditor's accounts,	<u>\$10,236,010 62</u>

The total payments, by the City Treasurer's accounts, during the year, were as follows, viz :

On account of the City of Boston,	\$10,001,121 22
On account of the County of Suffolk,	233,245 65
Total,	<u>\$10,234,366 87</u>
Add Auditor of Accounts' drafts not paid,	1,643 75
Total as above,	<u>\$10,236,010 62</u>

The Treasurer's accounts, which will be found accompanying this report, show that the balance of cash in the Treasury, May 1, 1867, was, \$4,280,767 10

The payments were as follows, viz :

On City of Boston	
account,	\$10,001,121 22
On County of Suffolk	
account,	233,245 65
	<u>\$10,234,366 87</u>

The receipts during the year were as follows, viz :

On City of Boston	
account,	\$9,840,044 82
On County of Suffolk	
account,	179,152 94
	<u>\$10,019,197 76</u>
	\$215,169 11
Balance of cash in Treasury April 30, 1868,	<u>\$4,065,597 99</u>

This cash balance of \$4,065,597.99 as stated on page 8, is applicable to the payment of the following items, viz :

Balances of unexpended loans and income obtained in 1867-68, which have been carried forward to 1868-69,	\$649,553 39
City Debt due and drawn for by the Auditor of Accounts, but not paid by the Treasurer,	1,500 00
City Hospital, Nichols Trust Fund,	530 50
City Hospital, Goodnow Trust Fund,	633 25
Balance to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the city,	3,413,380 85
Total, as given above,	<u><u>\$4,065,597 99</u></u>

The actual balance of cash to the credit of the " Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt," which forms part of the Sinking Fund for its redemption, was, April 30, 1868, \$3,548,624.69, from which the Treasurer borrowed and advanced, under authority of loans of the City Council not negotiated, \$135,243.74. The " Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt " during the year invested \$950,500 of the Sinking Fund in City of Boston six per cent Currency Bonds. Total amount of the Sinking Fund April 30, 1867, \$3,998,744.62; same date, 1868, \$4,762,299.59; increase since April 30, 1867, \$763,554.97.

The amount of the City Debt, which became due and was paid off during the year was \$886,700; also \$150, Roxbury Debt; in addition to which the " Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt," purchased and cancelled, in anticipation of its becoming due, \$57,500 City Debt, and \$3,000 Water Loan. Total amount paid off, \$947,350, — all Gold Debt. Total outstanding debt of the City of Boston, April 30, 1868, \$14,146,900.65.

The total assessment of CITY and COUNTY TAXES for 1867, to meet the deficiency in the income during the financial year

1867-68, and to pay the State Tax levied on the	
City of Boston (\$1,694,150), was,	\$6,968,208 55
Add additional bills by omission,	2,343 85
“ for supplementary bills,	52 00
Total assessment,	<u>\$6,970,604 40</u>
Tax payments into the City Treasury, to April	
30, 1868,	\$6,488,300 54
Abatements,	129,034 33
Outstanding April 30, 1868,	353,269 53
Total, as above,	<u>\$6,970,604 40</u>

The following is the total INTEREST and PREMIUM account of the City for the year, which includes that and the exchange paid on the funded City Debt and the outstanding Water Loans, the premium on the debt paid off and the interest on the amount temporarily borrowed of the Committee on the Reduction of the Debt of the city. The principal and interest on all the debt issued prior to September 1864 is paid in gold. Since that time, the bonds issued have been made payable, principal and interest, in currency.

Interest on the Funded City Debt, payable in gold,	\$338,872 29
Premium on do.,	138,046 87
Exchange to pay interest on City Debt, payable in London,	36,602 40
Interest on City of Boston six per cent Currency Loans,	148,663 49
Interest on amount temporarily borrowed of the “Sinking Fund,”	26,656 54
Premium on City Debt paid off,	332,024 82
Interest on outstanding Water Loans, payable in gold,	55,487 50
Premium on do.,	24,873 00
Carried forward,	<u>\$1,101,226 91</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,101,226 91
Exchange to pay interest on Water Loans, payable in London,	126,423 72
Interest on six per cent currency Water Loans,	40,300 00
Interest on Roxbury Debt,	9,327 50
Total Interest and Premium paid,	<u>\$1,277,278 13</u>

The highest premium paid during the year for gold was .45½ and the lowest .32 on the dollar.

EXPENDITURES.

CITY OF BOSTON.

For ordinary expenses, which includes the interest, premium and exchange paid on the entire debt of the city (\$1,277,278.13),	\$5,001,377 18
“ State tax,	1,694,150 00
“ Debt paid,	947,350 00
“ Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	451,124 65
“ laying out new and building streets and widening old ones, not included in the annual appropriations for such objects,	369,948 46
“ erecting new school-houses and purchasing land for same, and enlargement of yards,	188,790 80
“ erecting new buildings and purchasing land for same,	138,638 03
“ Soldiers' Relief,	109,179 79
“ purchase of Harrison Avenue Flats,	64,231 50
“ Chestnut Hill Driveway,	71,368 13
“ War expenses,	3,971 43
“ Dover Street (old claims),	3,885 00
“ purchase of Apple Island, Boston Harbor,	3,750 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,047,764 97</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,047,764 97
The Treasurer's payments, in addition to the regular expenditures on account of the City of Boston, as given above, show the following amounts, viz :	
To the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt" for investment in City of Boston bonds,	950,500 00
To the Goodnow Fund, City Hospital, from funds received for investment in City of Boston bonds,	4,000 00
To Norcross School Fund, for investment in City of Boston bonds,	500 00
	\$10,002,764 97

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Court Expenses : Jurors' and Witness' Fees, Salaries of Sheriff, Assistant Clerks of Courts and Constables,	\$171,619 69
Jail Expenses : salaries of officers, repairs, keeping and feeding prisoners,	31,748 26
Repairs, care and lighting of, and furniture for Court House and Probate Building,	10,433 00
Fuel for Court House and Probate Building,	3,003 52
Coroners' Inquests and Views,	2,646 69
Miscellaneous,	13,794 49
	\$233,245 65

REVENUE.

CITY OF BOSTON.

From Taxes, 1867,	\$6,488,300 54
" Taxes, 1866, and older,	218,275 41
" Taxes, Corporation, from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	439,075 44
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,145,651 39

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,145,651 39
From Water Works,	551,839 36
“ Water Works Loans,	500,000 00
“ City Loans,	469,000 00
“ the several Departments,	413,496 79
“ Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Soldiers’ Relief Payments, 1866,	205,000 00
“ Interest,	175,929 81
“ Public Land Bonds, belonging to the Sinking Fund,	131,928 90
“ City of Roxbury,	78,531 89
“ Committee on Reduction City Debt, interest,	77,626 74
“ Militia Bounty,	46,070 30
“ Oliver Street, sales earth,	29,893 20
“ Tremont and Dover streets, Estates sold,	5,140 00
“ Public Land Sales and Rents belonging to Sinking Fund,	4,803 19
“ Goodnow Fund, from Executors, for City Hospital,	4,633 25
“ Hon. Otis Norcross, donation to Norcross School,	500 00
	\$9,840,044 82

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

From Fines and Costs collected in the Criminal Courts, at the Jail, by the Sheriff, House of In- dustry and House of Correction,	\$167,450 00
From Fees paid in by the Clerks of all the Courts for the County,	8,290 09
For Board of United States Witnesses and Prison- ers at the Jail,	3,306 60
From sale of old iron at the Jail,	106 25
	\$179,152 94

EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

The *regular* expenditures of the principal departments of the city, for the financial year 1867-68, are given below, including the salaries of all officers attached to each, compared with those of the year previous, viz :

CITY HOSPITAL.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Expenses,	\$91,947 25	\$79,529 06
Income, 1867-68, \$5,950.68; 1866-67, \$7,108.88.		

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$180,218 46	\$151,624 63
Fire Alarm Department,	23,998 67	26,119 18
Repair of Engine Houses,	26,237 40	8,135 16
	<u>\$230,454 53</u>	<u>\$185,878 97</u>

Income, 1867-68, \$844.12; 1866-67, \$818.79.

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$248,717 18	\$248,962 71
Income, 1867-68, \$41,102.55; 1866-67, \$25,661.23.		

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Expenses and Salaries,	\$433,944 66	\$454,079 09
Income, 1867-68, \$14,635.56; 1866-67, \$11,572.04.		

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Expenses (see Engine Houses),	\$49,559 32	\$50,328 45
Income, 1867-68, \$3,337.00; 1866-67, \$369.07.		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
House of Industry,	\$118,042 11	\$99,606 38
House of Correction,	70,765 76	71,713 65
Lunatic Hospital,	54,863 28	47,847 85
Steamer H. Morrison,	12,453 16	10,862 66
Pauper Expenses,	11,009 35	7,730 81
Office Expenses,	5,527 56	4,759 79
	<u>\$272,661 22</u>	<u>\$242,521 14</u>

Income, 1867-68, \$76,001.64; 1866-67, \$73,152.22.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Salaries of Officers School Committee,	\$12,579 08	\$10,912 50
Instructors High and Grammar Schools,	372,597 68	338,346 99
Instructors Primary Schools,	176,018 22	154,449 67
Care of Grammar School-houses; repairs on do., and fuel,	95,218 44	75,235 09
Care of Primary School-houses; repairs on do., and fuel,	71,927 41	62,191 37
Books and other expenses incurred for Grammar Schools by School Committee,	29,812 07	33,596 97
Do., for Primary Schools,	14,553 51	4,972 92
Expenditures for new School-houses and land for same,	188,790 80	101,575 09
	<u>\$961,497 21</u>	<u>\$781,280 60</u>

Income from all sources, 1867-68, \$13,024.55; 1866-67, \$15,457.33.

STREETS.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Lighting,	\$237,272 10	\$219,495 00
Paving, etc.,	270,361 11	264,783 28
Carried forward,	<u>\$507,633 21</u>	<u>\$484,278 28</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$507,633 21	\$484,278 28
Widening, etc.,	327,989 19	101,809 43
Sewers and Drains,	41,055 53	40,391 25
Bridges,	13,086 54	13,968 57
	<u>\$889,764 47</u>	<u>\$640,447 53</u>

Income from all the above departments, 1867-68, \$57,851.89 ;
1866-67, \$43,626.29.

WATER WORKS.

	1867-68.	1866-67.
Requisitions of Water Board,	\$146,862 79	\$120,607 37
Other Payments,	1,600 00	1,600 00
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	451,124 65	267,601 60
Interest, Premium and Exchange,	515,245 33	483,451 82
	<u>\$1,114,832 77</u>	<u>\$873,260 79</u>

Income 1867-68, \$551,839.36 ; 1866-67, \$530,526.80.

THE DEBT OF THE CITY.

The amount of the <i>funded</i> debt of the <i>city</i> , of all kinds, May 1, 1867, was,	\$12,998,550 91
<i>Less</i> amount of debt paid off during the year 1867-68,	947,200 00
	<u>\$12,051,350 91</u>
<i>Add</i> amount of Bonds issued on account of City and Water Loans, during the year 1867-68,	969,000 00
Roxbury Debt,	991,306 00
	<u>Total <i>funded</i> debt of the city, April 30, 1868,</u>
	\$14,011,656 91
<i>Add</i> unfunded debt, being advances made by the Treasurer on loans authorized by City Council, but not negotiated,	135,243 74
	<u>Total <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> debt, April 30, 1868,</u>
	<u>\$14,146,900 65</u>

The indebtedness, as stated on page 16, the Auditor classifies as follows, viz :

Water Debt (net cost of the Water Works),	\$7,677,702 55
City Debt, proper,	3,562,392 10
War Debt,	1,915,500 00
Roxbury Debt,	991,306 00
Total, as on page 16,	<u>\$14,146,900 65</u>

The Water Loans outstanding April 30, 1868, amount to only \$3,867,711.11; but the real debt of the Water Works is shown by the excess of the expenditures for said works over the revenue derived from the same, which is, as stated above, \$7,677,702.55.

The total indebtedness of the city has reached \$14,146,900.65 an increase, since April 30, 1867, of \$1,125,437.50, nearly all caused by the addition of the Roxbury Debt of \$991,306. During the year, \$947,350, gold debt, was redeemed, principally bearing six per cent interest, the last of the class of outstanding bonds on which six per cent interest was payable in gold. The six per cent bonds now outstanding are payable, both principal and interest, in currency.

THE MEANS FOR PAYING THE DEBT.

Cash due by the City Treasurer to the credit of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,"	\$3,548,624 59
Six per cent certificates of indebtedness of the City of Boston, belonging to the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,"	1,213,675 00
Public Land Bonds and Mortgages in the hands of the Treasurer, secured on lands purchased of the city, all payments on which go into the Sinking Fund,	437,070 13
Total redemption means April 30, 1868,	\$5,199,369 72
Total redemption means April 30, 1867,	<u>4,440,278 32</u>
Increase of means in 1867-68,	<u>\$759,091 40</u>

THE NET DEBT OF THE CITY.

Total <i>funded</i> and <i>unfunded</i> Debt of the City of	
Boston, April 30, 1868,	\$14,146,900 65
Total means on hand for paying off the same, April	
30, 1868,	5,199,369 72
<i>Net</i> debt April 30, 1868,	<u>\$8,947,530 93</u>

While the *gross* debt has increased \$1,125,437.50 since April 30, 1867, the *net* debt, however, has increased but \$366,346.10; the means for its redemption being in excess of those April 30, 1867, \$759,091.40.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following are descriptions of the buildings which have been erected, and of those the construction of which was commenced during the past year, under the direction of the COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS and the general superintendence of JAMES C. TUCKER, Superintendent of Public Buildings, with the exception of the City Hospital Out-Patient Building:

RICHMOND STREET SCHOOL-HOUSE. — The Richmond Street School-house is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Hancock School-house on Richmond Street. The building consists of a basement, with four stories, including the French Roof. It has a front of eighty-three feet, a depth of sixty-four feet six inches, and a height of sixty feet to top of upper cornice of roof from yard level. It is constructed of brick with granite trimmings,—the entire principal doorway with Ionic pilasters on either side, being of the latter material; and also that portion of basement which is above ground is of the same. Two moulded granite belts cross the front of the building, between first and second story windows. The centre portion of building is slightly recessed in front and rear,

and the corners of projections are strengthened by quoins of brick. The basement story contains three large play-rooms and one committee room, the latter finished off. Four furnaces are located in the centre of building, opening into the hall; water closets are situated at either end of basement hall; the furnace pipes, which are of cast-iron, are carried up through the staircase halls to roof; by which means, the halls are sufficiently heated. Each of the three floors devoted to school-rooms is arranged according to the most approved plan, for four rooms, with staircase hall and clothes-rooms in the centre part of building, extending from front to rear; each of these school-rooms is twenty-eight by thirty feet, and has in connection with it a clothes-room four feet nine inches by fifteen feet, through which the children pass from the halls into the school-rooms; a sink is placed near each school-room door, in the main halls; the rooms in this house are occupied for Grammar and Primary Schools. Over both wings in the French roof story is a large exhibition hall, thirty-two feet six inches by sixty feet, extending from front to rear of building, with staircase hall between. The two staircases in front and rear of main hall of this building are five feet in width from basement to roof story, and are amply sufficient for ingress and egress in all emergencies. The floor of main hall in first story is covered with marble tiling; inside finish is all of pine, painted and grained. The rooms are heated by registers in the floors connected with furnaces in cellar; the ventilation is quite satisfactory. In general, it may be said that this building answers the purposes for which it was erected in a very satisfactory degree, being second to none in point of utility and good construction. A handsome iron fence extends the whole length of yard on Richmond Street, and returns round the yard on Richmond Place, extending also part way across the rear; in the rear, a brick wall nearly fifty feet in length separates the iron fence into two parts. The yards are entered by gates from Wesley Place, Hancock School-house yard and Rich-

mond Street. Two blocks of privies are located in the yard on the east side of building. They are erected with the most improved cesspool vaults beneath them, in connection with the most adequate system of drainage. Architects, Messrs. G. J. F. BRYANT and L. P. ROGERS. Contractors who erected the building, WILLIAM SAYWARD and AUGUSTUS LOTHROP. Cost of building, \$57,723.27; furniture, \$2,253.72; total, \$59,976.99.

NORCROSS GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE. — The Norcross Grammar School-house is located at the corner of D and Fifth streets, South Boston, and was erected in 1867. The lot on which the building stands has a frontage on D Street of one hundred and fifteen feet, and on Fifth Street of one hundred and five feet. The body of the house is ninety feet four inches long, by sixty-one feet eight inches wide. From the middle of the two longer sides are projections from the body of the house, each measuring seven feet four inches, by thirty-four feet. Through the centre of the projections are the entrances to the house. The principal entrance is on the D Street side. The building is three stories high, exclusive of basement and attic. In each of the three principal stories of the body of the building are four school-rooms, each twenty-nine feet by thirty-two feet, and twelve feet six inches high, and a hall extending across the building from front to rear twenty-two feet wide, within which are the cloak-rooms and stair-cases. In the angles of the projections are teachers' closets, six feet six inches by ten feet, communicating with each school-room. In the attic story, the entire space within the Mansard roof of the body of the building is devoted to an exhibition and assembly hall, eighty feet by fifty-one feet, and sixteen feet high. In the projections at the sides of the hall are the stair-cases and closets for apparatus, etc. In the basement is a large committee room, the heating apparatus and fuel room, two large play-rooms for scholars, janitor's room and teachers' water-closets. The building is heated by steam, and ample

means have been provided for thorough ventilation and the supply of fresh air. The interior of the building is finished throughout with ash wood. The exterior walls are faced with pressed bricks. The trimmings of the doors and windows and base and string courses are of Concord granite. The walls are covered with a Mansard roof, with wooden cornice and copper gutters. In the rear of the yard are the scholars' privies, which are approached from the rear entrance by a screened and covered passage. The building was erected from the designs of Mr. GEO. ROPES, Jr., architect, and several new features have been introduced, as the heating by steam, appliances for ventilation, teachers' closets, and the arrangement of the windows at the staircase landings, which, instead of being cut by the half-way landings of the staircases, show their full height between the landings, so that their full lighting power is cast into the halls and corridors which they are designed to light. The contractors who performed the work were WILLIAM SAYWARD, mason, and MORRISON & SHAW, carpenters. Cost of land, \$5,269.86; building, \$73,717.29; furniture, \$4,658.62; total, \$83,645.77.

ENGINE HOUSE AND WARD ROOM, WARD 12.—Among the buildings erected for city purposes during the past year, not the least striking in appearance and convenience of plan, is the structure on corner of Dorchester and Fourth streets which is devoted to the uses of an Engine House and tenement for Firemen, a large Ward Room for Ward 12, two halls for various purposes, and two Primary School-rooms for the district in which the building is located. It measures on the plan about 52 feet by 76 feet, and comprises two stories and a French roof above ground, and a basement 7 feet clear height, partly above ground. It is divided in two parts lengthwise, from basement to top of second story, by a brick wall; the first story on Fourth Street side, is occupied by a Ward Room, with the exception of a space at rear end for staircases up and down; the main entrance to this room is from Dorchester Street; the room

measures about 25 feet by 65 feet, and 13 feet clear height. Directly over it is a hall of the same dimensions 12 feet high and a small room; and a small room, 8 feet by 10 feet, over stairs in the rear opens into it. The French roof contains a large assembly room, about 46 feet by 50 feet, 11 feet high, and two rooms of sufficient size to be used as Primary School-rooms, if the city so elects; a hose tower also occupies part of the space of this story, continuing up through the roof, upon which it opens by a door and windows. The first and second stories on the side of the building farthest from Fourth Street are used by the Fire Department for the accommodation of a Steam Fire-Engine, with stable in rear for four horses; and over this, with staircases connecting, a tenement for the engineer and firemen, of parlor, three bed-rooms, bath room, water closet and various other closets; one of these rooms is lighted by a skylight; back of these apartments and over the stable is a hay-loft. The exterior is built of brick with granite trimmings; above the French roof, on the centre of the Dorchester Street front, rises a small but handsome tower surmounted by a vane and the points of the compass, which add much to the fine appearance of the building; the face of the tower is recessed from the main corners of the building, and these are strongly marked by granite quoins in the first story; there is also a small projection on rear end facing Fourth Street, in which is a granite doorway and steps inside to the level of the first story; this is also strengthened by granite quoins, above which is a belt of the same material extending around the Fourth and Dorchester streets façades; the whole is surmounted by a handsome French roof, with well grouped luthern windows on the two corners at the Dorchester Street end. An elegant iron railing extends around the upper line of the roof on Fourth and Dorchester streets. This building was erected from designs by the architects, Messrs. G. J. F. BRYANT and L. P. ROGERS, by Messrs. MORTON & CHESLEY, contractors. Cost of land, \$7,350.30; building, \$31,368.36; total, \$38,718.66.

CITY HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENT BUILDING. — In June 1867, the City Council appropriated \$16,000 for the erection of a building for out-patients in connection with the porter's lodge, and in July, the foundations of the Lodge being found in such condition that it was deemed unsafe to build, in connection therewith, an appropriation of \$1,200 was made to take down and rebuild the same; the total amount being \$17,200. The building is now completed; and, in addition to the accommodation of out-patients, it will prove convenient for coroners' inquests, funerals, etc. This building is one story high, with a Mansard roof, and is one hundred and five feet long by thirty-three broad. It is built of brick, trimmed with granite. It has a cemented and arched cellar under the whole structure. It is finished entirely in chestnut, being panelled up about three feet from the floor. The latter is of hard pine. There is no paint about the building. It contains the following apartments: the porter's room, or lodge, thirteen feet by nineteen, with a vestibule ten and one-half by twelve and one-half feet. Through this room is the only entrance to the hospital, other than by carriages. It is entered by large glass doors, opening on to the street; and through it, and under the porter's eye, must pass every person going in or out of the building. Here is kept a list of all patients, and in what wards they are to be found. By a crank worked in this room, the carriage gates are opened with ease, and without stepping out of doors. In the reception of night accidents, this is found to be a great convenience. A lamp, sign and night-bell on the street direct the inquirer at night; and, within the grounds, a red lantern directs him to the door of the accident ward. Over the porter's room, and an adjoining one for his private use, are four chambers, to be occupied by himself and wife. The whole building is heated by furnace, and supplied with wash-bowls, sinks and water closets. Passing straight on from the porter's room, we enter a corridor six feet wide by twenty-three long. The first door on the left

opens into a room twelve feet by eighteen, furnished with settees, to be used as a waiting-room for those who come to be examined by the Admitting Physician. From this opens his private room, for examination, eleven and a half by eighteen feet. At the bottom of the entry, we find a large door leading into a general out-patients' waiting-room, twenty-four and a half by thirty feet. This large room is arched up into the Mansard roof, and is eighteen feet high. Large folding doors connect this with another room of equal dimensions, for examination and clinical instruction. This is furnished with desks, water fixtures, gas, tables, cupboards for solutions, collyria, etc., and a cabinet of wax models of the diseased eye. On three days in the week, these rooms are occupied by the ophthalmic surgeon; and, on the alternate days, by the physician to out-patients. These two larger rooms, thrown into one by folding doors, make an apartment forty-three by thirty feet, well adapted for clinical instruction to a large class of students, or for lecture rooms; and equally well adapted for coroners' inquests and funerals. Beyond these rooms is still a third, or physician's private room, twelve and a half by eighteen feet, arranged with a lounge, etc., for vaginal examinations, and with close shutters for the ophthalmoscope. A private door for the officers opens from this end of the building into the hospital yard. The peculiarities of this new pavilion for out-patients are its plain and solid character, the large size of the rooms, and, from the fact of there being no attic story, the height and airiness of the apartments. It was designed by L. A. CUTLER, Superintendent of the Hospital, and constructed by the contractors, WILLIAM M. RUMERY & Co., masons, and ISAAC C. TROWBRIDGE, carpenter: cost, \$17,196.50.

HOSE HOUSE No. 1. The new accommodations for Hose 1 have been completed upon a lot admirably suited to the purpose, from the fact of its being of sufficient width to admit of a side entrance to the stable, which is in the rear of the hose-

carriage house, an important point also as regards the admission of light and air to the building, its whole depth. The original lot was insufficient for carrying out the building in a satisfactory manner, and additional land was obtained in the rear, which renders the site one of the best in the city. The building is of brick, ornamented with granite dressings, and surmounted with a Mansard roof. It consists of a basement,—principal floor for hose-carriage and stable, second story for parlor, chambers, bathroom and hay-loft, and an upper story left unfinished for storage, etc. A hose tower, some sixty-five feet in height, extends upward from the basement, for drying and oiling the long lines of hose after use. In the basement is a trough of about an equal length, for washing the hose. An air-tight cemented brick cistern or manure pit, with ventilator extending to the roof, occupies the basement under the stable. The principal story is finished throughout with varnished matched sheathing. The floor of matched hard-wood plank. The stable is fitted with all the most modern appliances in the way of hay-racks, mangers, etc., for the comfort of its tenant. A ventilator, three feet square, extends from the ceiling to the roof, insuring a thorough change of air at all times. The second story contains a spacious parlor for the use of the hosemen, three well-lighted chambers, together with bowls, water closet, bathing room and every convenience. The building has been designed upon the most approved plan, with a special regard to the comfort and convenience of its occupants, and to the effectiveness and despatch so indispensable in manipulating the varied paraphernalia at a sudden alarm of fire. Thus far, every requirement has been found to have been anticipated. Architect, WILLIAM G. PRESTON, and the contractors for the building were Messrs. MORTON & CHESLEY. Cost of land, \$4,300; building, \$18,246.46; furniture, \$55; total, \$22,601.46.

WELLS GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSE.—A new building is now being built on the site of the old one, corner of Blossom and McLean

streets, enlarged by the purchase of two adjoining houses. The outside walls are up, and the roof on. The former building on the site of the present one covered 2,787 square feet of land; the new building covers 5,878 square feet above the belting and foundation courses, and is therefore more than twice as large as the former. It is three stories in height, each twelve and one-half feet, having besides a roof story sixteen feet in height, and a basement story nearly all out of ground and nine feet in height. It measures ninety feet four inches in length, fifty-nine feet eight inches in width, above the basement, with projections at the front and rear, each thirty-three feet four inches by seven feet four inches, exclusive of all projections of corner and other piers. The basement story contains a janitor's room, a large fuel room, a fire-proof room for the steam boilers, a dressing-room with water closet for teachers, a separate room and water closet for the master, and three continuous rooms appropriated to the children for play-rooms, each room being twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, and connected by arches to each other. The first story has two school-rooms, each twenty-eight by thirty-two feet, and each school-room has, opening from it, a teacher's room, six and one-half feet by ten feet; connected with the entry and school-room is the clothes-room, five feet by eighteen feet, one to each school-room; on the opposite side, the rooms originally appropriated to school-rooms have been appropriated as a ward room, which is in one room fifty-seven feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, having a warden and clerk's room opening from it, and also a room for the School Committee. The entrance to the ward room is by a side door, and the room is entirely cut off from the school-house by brick walls. The entrance to the school-house and School Committee room is by a central doorway, from Blossom Street, only one step from the sidewalk to the porch and vestibule leading from it, and from thence by a short flight of stairs to the main entrance hall and stair-cases. There is also a rear entrance, directly opposite to the main front entrance, and of the same liberal character and

arrangement. This entrance communicates by an inclosed and covered corridor in the yard with an outer yard and gate entrance on McLean Street, and by doors to the privies, so that there is no exposure in proceeding from the house to them. The stairway in the large hall is of the same general style in each story, and is inclosed by brick walls on each side, and is in two flights to each story, having broad landing platforms at each flight; the stairs are of easy rise and proportional tread, well lighted, and built strong, with no possible chance for accidents, every possible known contingency having been studied and provided against. The second and third stories are each provided with four school-rooms, each room having a teacher's room and a clothes room; each clothes room is connected with the central hall and school-room, and one of the teachers' rooms also, so that the master of the school can be approached without having necessarily to enter the school-room; this provision is also made for one teacher's room on the first story, it being constructed that it may be approached directly from the inner vestibule. The fourth story contains the exhibition hall, which is one clear grand room fifty and one-half by eighty-seven and one-half feet, sixteen feet in height, with upright sides, and perfectly lighted. This room is approached by the main flight of stairs, on each side of the room, and has in connection on each side two large anterooms and closets. The inside of each room is fitted with inside blinds and moulded back linings, and the walls between the windows are prepared with slated blackboards. The entire inside finish of the building for doors, windows, wall lining, etc., is of soft brown ash, with southern hard pine for upper floors and platforms, all in gauged widths, and North River stone tiles and border pieces for the flooring over the fire-proof boiler room. All partitions are of solid brick work. The exterior is built with solid brick walls, faced with pressed bricks, ornamented with underpinning and basement courses of Rockport granite, and window heads, belts, and slope stones or caps to buttresses of

Concord granite. The openings are all arched, and recessed, and of easy proportion. The several façades have projections terminating in gothic pediments, above the French roof, which, together with the roof openings and ornaments, presents to the eye of the observer a building marked with good taste and proportions. Indeed, it is said of this building it presents a very handsome appearance, and is as decidedly architectural in proportion and adornment as any of the school-houses in Boston; and shows a study on the part of the architects to beautify it effectively, but not expensively, which they have done in a very creditable manner. The architects were Messrs. JOSEPH R. RICHARDS and WILLIAM S. PARK, contractors for building, S. J. & G. TUTTLE, masons, and B. H. FLANDERS, carpenter. This building will be ready for occupancy the latter part of this year.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF CHARITIES.—The buildings for the Bureau, now in process of construction by the City of Boston, occupy the lot of land on the easterly side of Chardon Street, between Hawkins and Adams streets, having frontage upon each of the three thoroughfares, with their rear upon a court-yard opening on Adams Street, and connected with Chardon Street by a drive-way twenty feet wide between the buildings. Light and air are thus afforded entirely around the basements of each, and a portion of the passage being arched over, means of communication are obtained in the stories above. The larger building, designed for the use of the overseers of the poor and various charitable institutions, is to be three stories in height besides basement. Entering from Hawkins Street, the vestibule opens into a staircase hall fifteen feet wide, from which a corridor extends to the easterly side of building. At the left of the entrance is a suite of three rooms for the Overseers of the Poor; and connected with their business room at the rear of staircase is a fire-proof room for documents. On the right are a visitors' parlor, a hall for applicants, and on either side of corridor a suite of three rooms for two societies. The

second story is similarly subdivided, containing eleven rooms for societies, besides fire-proof and dressing rooms. The principal staircase continues to the third story, in which are an audience hall thirty-two by fifty-one feet with anterooms, besides other rooms which may be given to associations or be used in connection with the Temporary Home. A mezzanine story in the rear of hall affords additional rooms for similar purposes. In the basement are a dispensary with its waiting and work rooms, store rooms for groceries, clothing, etc., janitor's rooms and water closets. The smaller building for the Temporary Home has its principal entrance on Chardon Street, and is to be four stories above the basement in height. The first story gives offices, janitor's room, dining room for applicants, kitchen and store room, and family dining room. In the second story are bedrooms for patients and for the family, matron's parlor, children's play-room, bath and dressing room, linen and store closets. The stories above are divided into bedrooms and large sleeping wards, each story having dressing and bath rooms and store closets. The basement contains three rooms for laundry purposes, and one for bath and dressing room; the remainder being given to the steam heating apparatus. The Temporary Home is to be heated by direct radiation, the other building by hot air from radiating surface in the basement connected with the same apparatus, and forming a part of the means of ventilation. In this building, each room has an open fireplace, and every room in both is provided with separate ventilating flues. Fresh air is supplied by ventiducts opening from each side of and extending entirely across the buildings. The exterior and the principal partition walls are of brick, and the façades upon the streets are to be finished in pressed brick, with granite dressings. The porticos at the main entrances are of granite; the staircase hall and corridors are to be finished and wainscoted in ash, and the remainder of interior in pine. The outline of the structure is irregular both in plan and elevation; the one conforming in a

measure with the direction of the different streets, at the same time preserving a simplicity of internal arrangement, and the skyline is broken by varying heights of roofs, and by a tower on the Chardon Street façade. The prosecution of the work is in accordance with the designs of JOHN H. STURGIS and CHARLES BRIGHAM, architects. Contracts were awarded to AUGUSTUS LOTHROP, mason, and JOHN WARREN, carpenter. The foundation was commenced in October 1867; and it is expected that the buildings will be completed ready for occupancy in the autumn of this year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.—The work on the Chestnut Hill Reservoir was pressed with all possible vigor during the past year, and as large a force employed as could work to advantage. The average number of men employed was about five hundred and sixty; the largest number in any one month being seven hundred and fifty-five in August. The number of teams (two horses and two carts) has been increased from forty-nine, in May 1867, to sixty-five, the present number. In the upper section (Lawrence Meadow), the bank is very nearly completed, and the drive-way in that section has been graded, and covered with broken stone and gravel. Work on the intermediate Gate-House has commenced, and the foundations are all laid. The work to be done on this section, to make it ready to receive the water, can be easily done before another winter. Since May 1867, there has been about 4,000 lineal feet of bank built, and over 5,000 feet of slope-wall laid. There remains, in both sections of the Reservoir, about 4,300 feet of bank yet to be built, 1,000 feet of which will be very heavy,—from twenty-five to forty feet in height. The retaining wall, containing 2,380 cubic yards of stone, has been completed, and the filling in the rear for the drive-way nearly finished. Other parts of the drive-

way have been graded and ballasted, and a portion graded and partially ballasted, amounting in all to 5,450 feet graded, and about 4,700 feet ballasted. A very important and costly part of the work done during the year was the building of a brick drain from the northerly side of the Lawrence Meadow to a point in the brook on Beacon Street, a few hundred feet east of Rockland Street. The total length of this drain is nearly 8,000 feet; and it varies in size from six feet four inches to two feet, interior diameter. This drain intercepts the surface drainage, which would otherwise flow into the Reservoir. A considerable portion of this drain is laid from fifteen to twenty feet below the surface and several hundred feet of it in solid ledge. It passes under the Conduit where the Conduit crosses Beacon Street; and, as the excavation at this point was in solid rock, the utmost care was requisite to avoid injury to the Conduit by blasting. This important and expensive work, which occupied a large force from May to December, being underground makes no visible show of progress in the work. The new portion of Beacon Street has been graded and temporarily fenced, and is open to public travel. About four hundred feet of the Conduit, in the vicinity of the intermediate Gate-House, has been removed, and is to be rebuilt upon a masonry foundation carried down to solid ledge. The water is conducted around this gap in a wooden flume, so constructed that it may be taken apart and saved to be used in a similar emergency, should it ever arise. During the winter months, the teams have nearly all been employed in removing the muck and surplus earth from the Lawrence Meadow. The total amount removed was not far from 45,000 cubic yards; and there remains about 40,000 cubic yards. Contracts have been made by the Cochituate Water Board for the granite to be used in the construction of the Gate-Houses, and that for the intermediate one is nearly all delivered. A contract has also been made by said Board for the forty-eight-inch pipe, about 7,400 feet in length, to connect the Reser-

voir with the present mains in Brookline. N. HENRY CRAFTS, City Engineer, is the Engineer in Chief of this large and important undertaking, and ALBERT STANWOOD the Superintendent of the work, — which is all prosecuted under the direction of the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD. Amount expended on the construction of the Reservoir, to April 30, 1868, including land for the same, \$826,008.27; on the drive-way around the Reservoir, \$85,062.54.

FORT HILL IMPROVEMENT. — No progress has been made in the removal of "FORT HILL" during the past year (with the exception of the completion of the grading of Oliver and Belmont streets), as no available place has been found of sufficient capacity where the earth could be deposited, so that the work of removal could be continued uninterruptedly. It is expected, however, that the work will soon be carried forward to completion, as several contemplated improvements will require a large amount of earth for filling purposes. The widening and grading of Oliver and Belmont streets have been completed during the past year, and it only remains for the city to pave those streets and lay the sidewalks before the assessments can be levied upon the abutters to pay the whole expense of widening and grading the streets, — the cost of paving and building the sewers to be paid by the city. A Resolve was passed, January 5, 1867, to widen and grade Hamilton Street, but the work has not yet been commenced, for the reason above assigned: that no available place is yet provided for the depositing of the earth.

STREET WIDENINGS. — Devonshire Street was widened, between Milk and State streets, April 11, 1868, to a width, substantially, of forty-three feet; in some parts a little less, and in others more, as the lines of the estates would allow. As the new Post-Office is to be located in this street, between Milk and Water streets, it must necessarily become one of the most im-

portant thoroughfares in the city, and for this reason the widening has been made before the erection of the Post-Office, — the city obtaining the land for widening from the Post-Office site at the same price per foot as the United States government paid for it. The street will be nearly straight from Milk Street to State Street, which will be very desirable, both because it will place the new Post-Office, — which will no doubt be an edifice comparing favorably with any of our public buildings, — in view for a greater distance, but will also allow the assessment of a larger amount of betterments. It is intended that the Post-Office shall be set back from the line of Devonshire Street five feet, — the land in front belonging to the United States, but to be used as a part of the sidewalk; so that at the point where the street will be more likely to be crowded than at any other, there will be ample space, the sidewalk being from twelve to thirteen feet wide, and the street between the buildings forty-eight feet in width. The widening between Milk and Water streets has cost \$86,985; between Water and State streets, the cost is not positively known; but is estimated at \$313,000, — making the total cost \$399,985. No estimate has been made of the amount that can be assessed under the Betterment Law, but it is supposed to be very considerable.

Adams Street, running between Sudbury and Chardon streets, has been widened to forty-five feet in width, at a cost of \$30,621.34, and made an important thoroughfare. The widening of High Street to fifty feet has been continued at a cost of \$66,438.00; and the dwelling-houses thereon are fast being removed; and spacious granite warehouses erected upon their sites, which are principally occupied by those engaged in the shoe and leather trade.

MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE. — The re-building of the Meridian Street bridge, across the channel between East Boston and Chelsea, commenced in the summer of 1866, was finished last year and opened to public travel, costing \$73,749.53.

ALBANY STREET BRIDGE. — The new bridge on Albany Street, over the Boston and Albany Railroad tracks, is a wrought-iron lattice bridge of improved design, both as regards appearance, and economy in construction. The abutments and the long wing walls, which it was necessary to build here, are of granite, the former of dimension, the latter of block stone, and contain together about 2,600 cubic yards of masonry. The clear span of the bridge over the tracks and between the abutments is seventy-three feet; the clear height between the top of the rails and the lowest point of the bridge is fifteen feet six inches, and the grade of Albany Street on the bridge is only twenty-two inches above that, or in other words the bridge floor is only twenty-two inches thick. The least allowable height above the rails is usually fixed either by law or precedent; and hence when the street to be carried over the bridge has to be graded up to it, as in most cases, every inch saved in the thickness of the floor is a saving of so many dollars in the total cost. Albany Street is fifty feet wide at the line of crossing the Railroad, which width is divided by the bridge trusses only into the two sidewalks and the roadway, leaving the latter unobstructed in its entire width of thirty-two feet. In order to make the iron floor-beams or cross-girders of this length, thirty-two feet, and yet not have the floor thicker than twenty-two inches, it was necessary to make them of a construction especially designed and adapted to the place, and hence, also, there is more iron under the flooring, covered up from sight, than above it and visible. The total weight of wrought-iron in the bridge is forty-seven tons. In appropriateness and simplicity of design, in strength and in durability, it is believed that this bridge is unsurpassed by any in the city, and it has already markedly improved the general character and valuation of the adjacent territory. The old wooden bridge was removed, and the new abutments were commenced, in July 1867, the bridge proper in October of the same year, and the latter was completed February 15, 1868. The grading, paving, etc., took further

time, so that the bridge was not open for travel till about May 1. The contractors for the stone work were MESSRS. CLAPP & BALLOU, and for the iron bridge, MESSRS. MCKAY & ALDUS. The design, plans and specifications for the stone work were made by N. HENRY CRAFTS, City Engineer, and for the iron bridge by CLEMENS HERSCHEL, Civil Engineer, under whose charge it was also constructed in the shop and erected in place. Cost of bridge and stone abutments and retaining walls, \$65,-973.22.

PUBLIC GARDEN BRIDGE.—In the original plan for laying out the Public Garden, it was intended that there should be a bridge over the pond on line of Commonwealth Avenue, and then to continue that thoroughfare through the garden to Charles Street and across the Common, at least for pedestrians. In accordance with this intention, the City Council appointed a joint special committee, spring of '66, on the subject, who advertised, May 2, "for plans and estimates for the construction of a bridge of wood, iron or stone." In answer to this somewhat open and indefinite request, some fifteen or more designs were presented, all differing from each other. Six of them, including the one accepted, were by the designers of this latter plan. To come to a decision, the Committee decided that the bridge should be up high enough to allow skaters to pass under, that the paths along the edges of the pond should not be closed up, that the bridge should be of iron and stone, and finally cost as little as possible, though fulfilling the above conditions. The plan built from was the one that came up to the above-mentioned requirements at the least cost, and was, therefore, adopted. To have made the bridge in one span over the pond would have made a lighter looking (though not an actually lighter) and a handsomer bridge; but, the other conditions remaining the same, it would have cost more than the City Government was willing to expend. The plan as originally proposed included

the four flights of steps that were added this year, and it was thought, at the time, that they could be built, as well as the rest, with the appropriation first asked for and granted. When, however, the several bids for the various kinds of labor entering into the whole work were added up, they exceeded the amount appropriated by about \$2,000, just the cost of the four flights of steps. The Common Council having refused to grant this additional \$2,000, and rather than make cheaper kind of work of the whole, these steps were left off by vote of the Committee, and the rest built as intended, and this for the first appropriated sum of \$15,000, everything included, from the drawing of the plans to the last coat of paint on the bridge. This year the steps have been added (appropriation passed last year) and the grounds further graded and sodded. The bridge is one hundred feet long and fifteen feet wide (it was designed to be ten feet wide, but this the Committee changed) and is a chain suspension bridge, the piers and abutments being of Quincy and Concord granite. It was opened Saturday, June 1, '67, and by actual count and calculation it was estimated that more than twenty thousand people passed over the next day. Fully that number use it now on any pleasant holiday, while the ordinary daily travel over the same from and to the West End is in itself large enough to demonstrate the utility of building it. The bridge was designed and its construction superintended by CLEMENS HERSCHEL, Civil Engineer, and WILLIAM G. PRESTON, Architect. Cost of the bridge, including the steps and grading of the approaches to the same, \$19,000.

STONY BROOK SEWER. — In 1866, the City of Roxbury commenced to enclose the channel of Stony Brook, below Orange Street, and convert it into a sewer. A new channel was constructed from Tremont Street to the full basin at Parker Street, and the work performed by contract, which was completed at the close of 1867. This portion is a double arch of stone twenty

feet wide and eight feet high, (and capable of discharging four hundred cubic feet per second, which is the maximum flow of the brook.) The upper part is now under contract, and will be finished as soon as the state of the water will permit, and is about eighteen feet in width, with upright stone walls covered with plank; the city own a strip, however, twenty-four feet wide from Orange to Culvert street; forty feet wide through Culvert Street, and fifty feet wide from Tremont to Parker Street.

The Auditor of Accounts congratulates the City Council on the prosperous condition of the city, and the favorable state of its finances herewith presented; and with enlarged territory, increased population and wealth, may she enjoy more importance, in a commercial and national point of view, at home and abroad, than heretofore.

The City and County expenditures and revenue, and the debt statements, are given in detail under their appropriate heads; and in the appendix may be found interesting statistical and other information, together with the annual report of F. U. TRACY, City and County Treasurer, and the final report of JOSEPH W. DUDLEY, as Treasurer of the City of Roxbury.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS.

CITY AND COUNTY.

1867-68.

Statement in brief of the GENERAL and SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS made by the City Council to meet the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year which began with the first day of May, 1867, and ended with the last day of April, 1868, with the revenue added to those appropriations as authorized by ordinance; also, balances from 1866-67, and the balances of unexpended appropriations of Roxbury added to corresponding appropriations of the City of Boston by order of the City Council, January 17, 1868; also of the payments by Drafts made by the Mayor and other authority on the Treasurer against said Appropriations, by which is shown the result of the year, with the balance carried to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Debt of the City.

The excess of Expenditures over the Appropriations in some cases was met by Transfers from the Reserved Fund and other Appropriations, duly authorized by the City Council, and in other cases by authorized Loans.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	General appropriations, including Roxbury balances, and those of 1866 & '67 and Revenue.	Actual Payments.
CITY OF BOSTON.		
Adams School House.....	\$12 000 00	\$11,659 27
Advertising.....	4,000 00	3,121 77
Annuities.....	1,200 00	930 16
Albany Street Bridge.....	72,000 00	See sub. appro.
Armories.....	16,000 00	12,439 97
Bells and Clocks.....	2,000 00	1,802 95
Boston Harbor.....	9,300 00	4,505 55
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$116,500 00	\$34,459 67

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	General Appropriations, etc.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$116,500 00	\$34,459 67
Bridges.....	14,000 00	13,086 54
Cemeteries.....	7,700 00	7,860 80
City Debt.....	400,000 00	944,200 00
City Hospital.....	92,050 00	91,947 25
Common, etc.....	50,050 00	54,024 90
Engineer's Department.....	20,000 00	21,081 46
External Health Department.....	7,500 00	5,056 07
Fire Alarms.....	19,500 00	23,998 67
Fire Department.....	166,378 20	180 218 46
Harbor Dredging.....	21,763 48	11,320 08
Internal Health Department.....	233,772 61	248,717 18
Interest and Premium.....	936,656 12	762,032 80
Incidental Expenses.....	77,805 69	81,792 24
Lamps.....	255,567 17	237,272 10
Markets.....	8,200 00	7,747 66
Meridian Street Bridge.....	36,202 50	37,952 03
Militia Bounty.....	30,022 00	46,069 50
Mount Hope Cemetery.....	27,682 52	See sub. appro.
New Lunatic Hospital.....	114,428 03	See sub. appro.
Old Claims.....	1,500 00	262 03
Overseers of the Poor.....	51,300 00	48,300 00
Paving, etc.....	252,348 39	270,361 11
Police.....	484,187 96	433,944 66
Public Bathing.....	20,000 00	23,653 77
Public Buildings.....	58,726 32	75,796 72
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, viz:		
House of Industry.....	118,398 65	118,042 11
House of Correction.....	78,000 00	70,765 76
Lunatic Hospital.....	55,500 00	54 863 28
Steamboat "Henry Morrison".....	13,000 00	12,453 16
Pauper Expenses.....	12,000 00	11,009 35
General Expenses at City Office.....	6,000 00	5,527 56
—		
Public Lands.....	12,102 00	9,098 08
Public Library.....	46,766 11	50,766 11
Printing and Stationery.....	30,000 00	18,183 05
Reserved Fund.....	250,000 00	See transfers.
Salaries.....	102,161 67	98,069 53
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES, viz:		
High and Grammar School Instructors.....	382,654 11	372,597 68
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings.....	86,022 76	95,218 44
Grammar Schools, School Committee.....	35,900 00	29,812 07
Salaries Officers School Committee.....	12,500 00	12,579 08
Primary School Instructors.....	178,750 00	176,018 22
Primary Schools, Public Buildings.....	70,030 00	71,927 41
Primary Schools, School Committee.....	13,679 59	14,553 51
—		
Sealers of Weights and Measures.....	6,800 00	6,322 33
Sewers and Drains.....	51,564 71	41,055 63
State Tax.....	1,700,000 00	1,694,150 00
Stony Brook Sewer.....	23,688 67	See sub. appro.
War Expenses.....	10,000 00	3,971 43
Water Works.....	179,000 00	148,462 79
Water Works, Interest and Premium.....	550 000 00	515,245 33
Widening Streets.....	227,261 16	327,989 19
Amount for City of Boston, balances from 1866-67 and revenue, including \$89,199.62 added to the several appropriations, being the balances of appropriations of the City of Roxbury, certified		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$7,755,590 42	\$7,619,836 70

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	General Appropriations. etc.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$7,755,590 42	\$7,619,836 70
to the Auditor of Accounts by the Treasurer of Roxbury as remaining unexpended Jan. 6, 1868,	\$7,755,590 42	\$7,619,836 70
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.		
Amount for the County of Suffolk.....	225,000 00	233,245 65
Total Appropriations, including revenue and additions for 1867-68, as follows:		
Original Appropriations for City and County.....	\$7,742,435 00	
Balances from 1866-7	127,388 42	
Revenue	21,567 38	
Balances of Roxbury Appropriations	89,199 62	
	7,980,590 42	7,853,082 35
SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS.		
<i>Albany Street Bridge.</i>		
Payments		65,973 22
Balance carried to 1868-69		6,026 78
<i>Albany Street Damages.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	26,527 74	
Payments.....		19,267 70
<i>Albany Street Grading.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	36,896 36	
Payments		20,395 73
Balance carried to 1868-69		16,500 63
<i>Albany Street, south of Dover Street.</i>		
From Dedham Street Grading Loan.....	7,000 00	
Payments.....		6,985 63
<i>Apple Island.</i>		
Payment		3,750 00
<i>Back Bay and Surface Drainage.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	43,232 15	
Balance carried to 1868-69		43,232 15
<i>Central Charity Bureau.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67	15,410 90	
Loan	110,000 00	
Payments.....		23,791 82
Balance carried to 1868-69		101,619 08
<i>Chestnut Hill Drive-way.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	111,305 59	
Payments.....		71,368 13
Balance carried to 1868-69		39,937 46
<i>Chestnut Hill Reservoir.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	35,116 38	
Loans	500,000 00	
Payments		451,124 65
Balance carried to 1868-69		83,991 73
<i>City Hospital Lodge.</i>		
Payments		17,196 50
<i>Dedham Street Grading.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	18,174 67	
Payments.....		16,152 78
Balance carried to 1868-69		2,021 89
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8,884,254 21	\$8,842,418 23

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	General Appropriations, etc.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$8,884,254 21	\$8,842,418 23
<i>Devonshire Street.</i>		
Loan.....	100,000 00	
Payments.....		86,985 00
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		13,015 00
<i>Dover Street.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	4,704 11	
Payments.....		3,885 00
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		819 11
<i>Engine House No. 1, and Ward Room, Ward 12.</i>		
Loans.....	38,000 00	
Payments.....		38,718 66
<i>Grammar School-House, East Boston.</i>		
Payment.....		13,500 00
<i>Grammar School-House, Ward 7.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	60,000 00	
Loan.....	15,000 00	
Payments.....		78,375 91
<i>Hose House No. 1.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	13,000 00	
Loan.....	7,000 00	
Payments.....		20,601 46
<i>Harrison Avenue Flats.</i>		
Loan.....	65,000 00	
Payments.....		64,231 50
<i>Hamilton Street.</i>		
Payments.....		11,963 70
<i>Mount Hope Cemetery.</i>		
Payments.....		25,848 63
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		1,833 89
<i>New Lunatic Hospital.</i>		
Payments.....		4,298 11
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		110,129 92
<i>Oliver Street.</i>		
Revenue.....	29,893 20	
Paid Treasurer, due 1866-67.....		22,912 24
Payments.....		142,224 70
Advanced by Treasurer.....	135,243 74	
<i>People's Ferry Drops.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	16,991 55	
Payments.....		26,372 51
<i>Primary School House, Charter Street.</i>		
Loan.....	28,000 00	
Payment.....		475 00
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		27,525 00
<i>Primary School-House, Thacher Street.</i>		
Payments.....		3,612 16
<i>Roxbury Debt.</i>		
Payment.....		150 00
<i>School-House, Richmond Street.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	17,785 43	
Payments.....		17,762 42
<i>Soldiers' Relief.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	6,592 40	
Received from State of Massachusetts.....	205,000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$9,626,464 64	\$9,557,658 15

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	General Appropriations, etc.	Actual Payments.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$9,626,464 64	\$9,557,658 15
Balance of Roxbury Appropriation.....	574 54	
Payments.....		109,179 79
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		102,987 15
<i>Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common.</i>		
Balance from 1866-67.....	27,453 52	
Payments.....		3,779 55
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		23,673 97
<i>Station House, Ward 13.</i>		
Amount carried to 1868-69.....		8,000 00
<i>Station House, Ward 15.</i>		
Payment.....		650 00
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		7,850 00
<i>Stony Brook Sewer.</i>		
Payments.....		5,893 00
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		17,795 67
<i>Water Loan.</i>		
Payment.....		3,000 00
<i>West City Stables.</i>		
Payments.....		7,008 97
<i>Wells School-House.</i>		
Loans.....	106,000 00	
Payments.....		63,406 04
Balance carried to 1868-69.....		42,593 96
	\$9,760,492 70	\$9,953,476 25
<i>Deduct City Debt, Water Loan, and Roxbury City Debt, carried to Sinking Fund.....</i>	400,000 00	947,350 00
	<u>\$9,360,492 70</u>	<u>\$9,006,126 25</u>

Appropriations, Loans and Revenue as above,	\$9,360,492 70
Payments as above,	9,006,126 25

Excess of Appropriations, etc., over payments carried to Sinking Fund (see page 49),	<u>\$354,366 45</u>
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RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the above table, and shows the whole transactions of the year:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Appropriations,	\$7,742,435 00
Permanent Loans,	969,000 00
Revenue credited and used under the following heads:	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$8,711,435 00</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$8,711,435 00
Soldiers' Relief,	\$205,000 00	
Oliver Street,	29,893 20	
Mount Hope Cemetery,	13,009 38	
Public Library,	7,508 00	
City Hospital,	1,050 00	
		256,460 58
Balance of Roxbury Appropriations,		89,774 16
Advanced by Treasurer on authorized Loans not funded,		135,243 74
Balances of 1866-67, received from Treasurer (see page 44),		567,579 22
		\$9,760,492 70
<i>Less</i> Amount appropriated for City Debt, which is accounted for in the statement of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt."		400,000 00
		\$9,360,492 70
<i>Less</i> Excess of Loans, etc., not used, but carried to 1868-69, as balances due from Treasurer, (See page 44,)		649,553 39
		\$8,710,939 31
Total payments, as below,		8,356,572 86
Balance to Sinking Fund, as on page 42,		\$354,366 45

TOTAL PAYMENTS.

On City of Boston account,	\$9,047,764 97
On County of Suffolk account,	233,245 65
	\$9,281,010 62
<i>Add</i> amount paid the Treasurer, which he advanced on authorized Loans in 1866-67,	22,912 24
	\$9,303,922 86
<i>Less</i> City, Water, and Roxbury Debt paid, carried to Sinking Fund,	947,350 00
	\$8,356,572 86

The following are the BALANCES from 1866-67 paid by the Treasurer, during the financial year 1867-68, as specified in the preceding table, viz :

Chestnut Hill Drive-way,	\$111,305 59
Grammar School-house, Ward 7,	60,000 00
Back Bay and Surface drainage,	43,232 15
Albany Street grading,	36,896 36
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	35,116 38
Widening Streets,	34,680 54
Unliquidated Street Claims,	32,580 62
War Expenses—Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,	
Boston Common,	27,453 52
Albany Street damages,	26,527 74
Dedham Street grading,	25,174 67
Meridian Street Bridge,	19,202 50
School-house, Richmond Street,	17,785 43
People's Ferry Drops,	16,991 55
Central Charity Bureau,	15,410 90
New Lunatic Hospital,	14,428 03
Hose House No. 1,	13,000 00
Common,	9,000 00
Primary Schools, S. C.,	8,000 00
Soldiers' Relief,	6,592 40
Harbor Dredging,	5,463 48
Dover Street,	4,704 11
Mt. Hope Cemetery,	2,673 14
Public Library,	1,258 11
Public Lands,	102 00
Total,	\$567,579 22

The following BALANCES are the excess of receipts from loans, income and transfers obtained in 1867-68, and previous financial years, for special purposes by order of the City Council, over the payments on the accounts for which they were obtained, the

objects for which the appropriations were made not having been completed, and are carried forward to 1868-69.

Albany Street Bridge,	\$6,026 78
Albany Street Grading,	16,500 63
Back Bay and Surface Drainage,	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau,	101,619 08
Chestnut Hill Drive-way,	39,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	83,991 73
Dedham Street Grading,	2,021 89
Devonshire Street,	13,015 00
Dover Street,	819 11
Mount Hope Cemetery,	1,833 89
New Lunatic Hospital,	110,129 92
Primary School-house, Charter Street,	27,525 00
Soldiers' Relief,	102,987 15
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common,	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer,	17,795 67
Station House, Ward 13,	8,000 00
Station House, Ward 15,	7,850 00
Wells School House,	42,593 96
Total,	<u>\$649,553 39</u>

The following are the TRANSFERS, referred to in the preceding table, from the RESERVED FUND:

To the appropriation of Widening Streets,	\$82,600 00
City Hospital Lodge,	17,200 00
Public Buildings,	17,100 00
Internal Health,	15,000 00
Fire Department,	14,000 00
Grammar School-house E.	
Boston,	14,000 00
Hamilton Street,	12,000 00
Paving,	10,000 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$181,900 00</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$181,900 00
To the appropriation of People's Ferry Drops,	9,300 00
Grammar Schools, Public	
Buildings,	9,200 00
West City Stables,	7,000 00
Public Lands,	6,000 00
Public Bathing,	5,000 00
Fire Alarms,	4,500 00
Primary Schools, Public	
Buildings,	4,250 00
Primary School-house,	
Thacher Street,	4,000 00
Common, etc.,	4,000 00
Public Library,	4,000 00
Apple Island,	3,750 00
Grammar School-house,	
Ward 7,	3,000 00
Meridian Street Bridge,	1,800 00
Engineering,	1,200 00
Primary Schools, School	
Committee,	900 00
Cemeteries,	200 00
	\$250,000 00

From the appropriation of INTEREST AND PREMIUM:

To the appropriation of Widening Streets,	\$18,128 03
Militia Bounty,	16,047 50
County of Suffolk,	8,245 65
Paving,	8,012 72
Incidental Expenses,	3,986 55
Engine House No. 1 and	
Ward Room, Ward 12,	718 66
Hose House No. 1,	601 46
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$55,740 57

APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS.

47

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$55,740 57
To the appropriation of Grammar School-house,	
Ward 7,	375 91
People's Ferry Drops,	80 96
Salaries Officers School	
Committee,	79 08
West City Stables,	8 97

\$56,285 49

From the appropriation of POLICE:

To the appropriation of Station House, Ward 15,	\$8,500 00
Station House, Ward 13,	8,000 00

\$16,500 00

From the appropriation of DEDHAM STREET GRADING:

To the appropriation of Albany Street south of	
Dover Street,	\$7,000 00

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL INCOME AND TAXES.

CITY AND COUNTY.

1867-68.

Statement, in brief, of the *Estimated* Income, including Taxes, of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1867-68, with an account of the *actual* Income and Taxes received during that year, showing an excess from Income and Taxes, over the estimated amount, which has been carried to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt of the city.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Estimated Income and Taxes.	Actual Income and Taxes.
CITY OF BOSTON.		
Armories	\$10,000 00	\$11,580 80
Chestnut Hill Reservoir.....		942 65
City of Roxbury.....	*89,774 16	78,531 89
City Hospital.....	6,000 00	4,900 68
Common	1,200 00	1,212 50
Dog Fund.....		7,536 00
Dover Street.....		1,380 00
External Health.....	1,100 00	2,215 35
Fees.....	2,300 00	3,909 16
Fire Department.....	600 00	763 50
Fire Alarms.....	50 00	80 62
Grammar Schools, S. C.....		266 49
Ham lton Street		26 20
Hay Scales,—fees.....		977 19
Harbor Dredging.....	18,000 00	14,311 66
Instructors Grammar Schools..		472 60
Incidental Expenses.....		148 35
Internal Health.....	25,100 00	41,102 55
Interest.....	75,000 00	175,929 81
Lamps		12 00
Markets	950 00	514 00
Militia Bounty.....	30,000 00	46,070 30
Outstanding Taxes.....	100,900 00	218,275 41
Overseers of the Poor.....	10,500 00	16,425 81
Paving Department.....	5,000 00	4,083 56
Pedlers' Licenses.....		766 00
Police Department.....	4,200 00	14,635 56
Public Buildings.....		3,337 00
Public Institutions:		
House of Correction.....	10,000 00	47,242 15
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$889,774 16	\$697,649 79

* Amount of the balances of the Roxbury appropriations used by order of City Council.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Estimated Income and Taxes.	Actual Income and Taxes.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$389,774 16	\$697,649 79
House of Industry.....	5,000 00	16,243 75
Lunatic Hospital.....	10,000 00	11,703 62
Pauper Expenses.....		649 12
Steamer H. Morrison.....		163 00
Public Library.....	300 00	507 72
Primary Schools—S. C.....		5 00
Primary Schools—P. B.....		2,557 50
Rents.....	95,000 00	114,809 66
School Fund.....	7,000 00	9,722 96
Sealers Weights and Measures.....	3,250 00	3,521 38
Sewers and Drains.....	10,000 00	21,134 30
Station House, Ward 8.....		1,709 64
Taxes 1867.....	6,462,535 00	6,488,300 54
Taxes Corporation received from Commonwealth of Massachusetts.....	300,000 00	439,075 44
Tremont Street.....		3,760 00
Unclaimed Drafts.....	1,500 00	143 75
War Expenses.....		60 00
Water Works.....	507,850 00	550,896 71
Widening Streets.....		32,622 03
Total City of Boston.....	\$7,792,209 16	\$8,395,235 91
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.....	40,000 00	179,152 94
Total City and County.....	\$7,832,209 16	\$8,574,388 85

Actual Income and Taxes, \$8,574,388 85

Estimated Income and Taxes, 7,832,209 16

Excess of Actual Income and Taxes, \$742,179 69

Excess of Actual Income and Taxes, *as per state-
ment given above*, \$742,179 69

Excess of appropriations over actual payments, *as
per statement on page 43*, 354,366 45

Total amount carried to Sinking Fund for the
Redemption of the Debt of the City, \$1,096,546 14

The above amount, \$1,096,546.14, resulting from the actual business of the year, belongs to the Sinking Fund, or *Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*, and is placed at their disposal, in conformity with the requirements of the ninth and tenth sections of the Ordinance on Finance, Ordinances of 1863, pages 198 and 199.

This Ordinance requires that any excess of Income over the

original *estimated* Income, or any excess of appropriations (original or subsequent) over the *actual* payments, should be carried to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and be applied towards the extinction of the Debt, *and to no other purpose whatever.*

By the same Ordinance, it is provided that no money can be drawn for by the Mayor, or be paid by the Treasurer, unless the same has been previously appropriated by a special vote of the City Council; hence the necessity of applying to the Council for additional means, if from any cause an *Original Appropriation* falls short. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an *authorized* transfer from some existing appropriation which can spare it, or by a *specific loan*. In this manner the City Council retain a *knowledge and control* of all the expenditures, as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Statement in detail, under appropriate heads, of the Expenditures made on account of the CITY OF BOSTON, during the financial year 1867-68, by the several Departments, Boards, and Committees of the City Government, including the payments of interest on the debt of the city, and the redemption of the City Debt. Also, the amount paid the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the City of Boston's proportion of the State Tax.

The year commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with the last day of April, 1868.

Adams School-house.

For re-building out-buildings and a portion of the brick fence around said house:

Contractor,	\$11,271 00
Damages to an adjoining estate,	200 00
Plans and specifications,	124 00
Edge-stones and paving,	52 50
Printing specifications,	11 77

*Total for Adams School-house, as per item No. 1 of
Treasurer's account,*

\$11,659 27

.Advertising, etc.

Newspapers, and for advertising in the same, per contract:

Five daily, one year,	\$2,447 90
One daily, to include October 17th,	262 87
Five weekly, three months,	234 35
Newspapers for the several offices, not chargeable to any special appropriation,	122 40

Carried forward,

\$3,067 52

\$11,659 27

Brought forward,	\$3,067 52	\$11,659 27
Advertising in Roxbury papers,	54 25	
Total for Advertising, etc., as per item No. 2 of Treasurer's account,		3,121 77

Albany Street Bridge.

Rebuilding the bridge over the track of the Boston & Albany Railroad, Albany Street. The new structure which takes the place of the wooden one is constructed of iron, and rests upon stone abutments. The bridge and abutments have been completed, but the approaches are not yet finished. The following are the payments under this head, viz:

Contractors for removing old structure and for material and building abutments,	\$48,532 99
Contractors for bridge,	14,575 00
Superintending construction of abutments,	976 00
Plans for bridge and superintending,	900 00
Filling and labor,	687 53
Iron, lumber, and small items,	260 50
Printing specifications,	41 20

Total for Albany Street Bridge as per item No. 3 of Treasurer's account,	65,973 22
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Albany Street Damages.

Filling in with earth the docks and wharfs of parties whose land was taken for the extension of Albany Street between Troy Street and Dover Street Bridge in payment for said land.

Filling,	\$17,413 50
Labor,	1,821 95
Shovels and repairing gate,	32 25

Total for Albany Street damages, as per item No. 4 of Treasurer's account,	19,267 70
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Albany Street Grading.

Payments on account of building a continuation of Albany Street from Troy Street to Dover Street Bridge. This portion of Albany Street was laid out over tide-water, and required a sea-wall of

Carried forward,	\$100,021 96
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$100,021 96
<i>granite to hold up the earth filling.</i>		
Sea-wall, balance of contract,	\$10,005 00	
Filling and labor,	9,151 56	
Superintending construction of wall,	1,036 00	
Lumber, iron and small items,	203 17	

<i>Total for Albany Street Grading, as per item No. 5 of Treasurer's account,</i>		20,395 73
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Albany Street south of Dover Street.

For grading Albany Street south of Dover Street to the established grade with gravel, and for constructing cesspools,		6,985 63
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Per item No. 6 of Treasurer's account.

Annuities.

Paid to four individuals the stipulated annuities allowed to them by the City Council at various times on account of widening streets and for other considerations,		930 16
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Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's account.

Apple Island.

For the purchase of this island, situated between East Boston and Point Shirley, — containing nine and a half acres,		3,750 00
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Per item No. 8 of Treasurer's account.

Armories.

Payments to the various Volunteer Militia Companies for Rent of Armories, as required by the State Law of May 16, 1865, and other Militia expenses, viz :

Two Cavalry Companies, one year, at \$600 per annum, each,	\$1,200 00	
Fifteen Infantry Companies, one year, at \$300 per annum, each,	4,500 00	
Rent and Taxes on Pine Street Church Building (occupied by the ten companies of the Seventh Regiment),	3,029 85	
Ten Infantry Companies, the 2d Reg. to include July 22, at \$300 per annum (disbanded),	930 80	
One Cavalry and three Infantry Companies, located in the Roxbury District, one quarter,	250 00	

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$9,910 65	\$132,083 48
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$132,083 48
Total for Armory Rents,	9,910 65	
Allowance for Gas to all the Companies, including Armories furnished by the city,	803 30	
Encouragement of the Militia, viz : Allowance to Co. A, 1st Bat. Cavalry,	\$1,000 00	
Rent of room at No. 6 Tremont Street, for Headquarters 9th Reg., M. V. M.,	350 00	
Allowance to Co. G, 1st Reg., M. V. M., for Taxes,	111 19	
Allowance to Co. B, 1st Bat. Cavalry,	75 00	
	1,536 19	
Repairs of Armories occupied by the 1st and 2d Batteries,	189 83	
<i>Total for Armories, as per item No. 9 of Treasurer's account,</i>		12,439 97

Bells and Clocks.

Ring six bells in different parts of the city to denote the hours of the day, at \$100.00 per annum, each,	\$600 00	
Ring one bell, to August 31st, 1867,	41 67	
Winding and regulating all the Public Clocks,	435 50	
Gas and lighting the Illuminated Clock on the Williams Market House, corner Washington and Doyer streets, including care of the same,	100 00	
Repair of Clocks,	625 78	
<i>Total for Bells and Clocks, as per item No. 10 of Treasurer's account,</i>		1,802 95

Boston Harbor.

Salaries : John T. Gardner, Harbor Master, one year,	\$1,500 00	
Two Boatmen,	1,600 00	
	3,100 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,100 00	\$146,326 40

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,100 00	\$146,326 40
Breaking ice in the harbor,	466 25	
Removing a sunken schooner,	200 00	
Fuel, maps and water rates,	51 09	
Printing and newspapers,	48 48	
Chandlery and repairs,	45 98	
Excursion of Committee of 1867 down the harbor, with invited guests,	250 00	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	282 25	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, in- cluding frames,	40 00	
Carriage Hire,	21 50	

<i>Total for Boston Harbor, as per item No. 11 of Treasurer's account,</i>		4,505 55
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Bridges.

*Repairs, etc., on the several free
Bridges, including Salaries of
Superintendents, viz:*

CHELSEA STREET BRIDGE, *leading
from Chelsea Street, East Boston, to
Byron Street, Chelsea.*

E. T. Stowers, Superin- tendent, one year,	\$300 00	
General repairs and ma- terial,	264 51	
Oil,	3 00	
		\$567 51

DOVER STREET BRIDGE, *leading from
Harrison Avenue to Fourth Street,
South Boston.*

Nathan Brown, Superin- tendent, one year,	\$900 00	
General repairs and ma- terial, including paint- ing,	1,362 12	
Setting buoy and recov- ering buoy chain,	376 35	
Hardware, oil, etc.,	161 01	
Fuel,	28 49	
		2,827 97

FEDERAL STREET BRIDGE, *leading to
South Boston.*

Jacob Norris, Superin-

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$3,395 48	\$150,831 95
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$3,395 48	\$150 831 95
tendent, one year,	\$1,500 00		
General repairs and material,	2,405 00		
Forage for horse, repairing harness, etc.,	269 33		
Oil, gas and supplies,	62 55		
Fuel,	36 45		
		\$4,273 33	
MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE, <i>leading from Federal Street to Granite Street, South Boston.</i>			
George H. Davis, Superintendent, one year,	\$1,800 00		
General repairs and material,	1,758 32		
Hardware, bedding, oil and small supplies,	171 71		
Fuel,	35 98		
Boat,	35 00		
One year's rent of land on which the superintendent's office stands,	25 00		
		3,826 01	
MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE, <i>leading from Meridian Street, East Boston, to Chelsea.</i>			
Abner Knight, superintendent, one year,	\$700 00		
Buoys and setting same,	362 32		
Repairs, rent, oil and small supplies,	93 50		
		1,155 82	
WINTHROP BRIDGE, <i>between East Boston and Winthrop, on Point Shirley Road.</i>			
Care and repairing,		100 00	
Expenses of Committee of 1867,	\$319 90		
Carriage hire,	16 00		
		335 90	
<i>Total for Bridges, as per item No. 12 of Treasurer's account,</i>			13,086 54
<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$163,918 49

Brought forward,

\$163,918 49

Cemeteries, etc.

*Expenses of the City Registrar's Department and
Expenditures for the Improvement and Embellish-
ment of the Burial Grounds, viz :*

OFFICE AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Salaries : N. A. Apollonio, City Registrar and Su- perintendent of Burial Grounds, one year,	\$2,000 00	
Clerk,	1,200 00	
		\$3,200 00
Clerk hire (copying births, deaths, etc.),		419 04
Printing,		132 92
Stationery and blank books,		104 96
Collecting the number of births during the year 1867, viz : 5,893 births, at fifteen cents each,		883 95
Payments to Undertakers for returns of deaths made by them to the City Registrar, under requirements of General Statutes, viz : 2,601 deaths at 10 cents,		260 10
Care of and water rates for house of reception for the dead, on North Grove Street,		140 00
Care and storage of funeral cars,		100 00
Tools, flower roots, etc.		82 17
Expenses of Committee of 1867,		318 80
Carriage hire,		27 50
		\$5,669 44

CENTRAL BURYING GROUND, *Boylston
Street.*

Labor,	\$222 00	
Repairing fence,	16 25	
		238 25

CHAPEL BURYING GROUND, *Tremont St.*

Labor, including care of grounds on Sundays,		231 00
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COPP'S HILL BURYING GROUND.

Special police officer and Superintendent,	\$369 00	
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Carried forward,	\$369 00	\$6,138 69	\$163,918 49
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$369 00	\$6,138 69	\$163,918 49
Labor,	236 00		
Repairs on tombs, house and gutters, and small items,	70 52		
		675 52	
EAST BOSTON BURYING GROUND.			
Care and labor,	\$16 00		
Repairing tomb,	114 84		
		130 84	
GRANARY BURYING GROUND, <i>Tremont Street.</i>			
Labor, including care of the ground on Sundays,	\$407 00		
Repairing tombs and fence,	7 50		
		414 50	
SOUTH BURYING GROUND, <i>Washington Street.</i>			
Labor, including care of the grounds on Sun- days,	\$468 00		
Repairing sidewalk,	9 25		
		477 25	
SOUTH BOSTON BURYING GROUND.			
Labor and care,		24 00	
<i>Total for Cemeteries, etc., as per item No. 13 of Treasurer's account,</i>			7,860 80

Central Charity Bureau.

Payments on account of a building being erected on Chardon, Adams and Hawkins streets, to be occupied by the Board of Overseers of the Poor, all the Charitable Societies of the city, and as a "Temporary Home for the Destitute."

Masons' contract,	\$20,000 00
Carpenters' contract,	2,000 00
Plans and preliminary sketches,	1,700 00
Abating nuisance and fencing lot,	70 42
Printing specifications,	21 40

*Total for Central Charity Bureau, as per item No. 14
of Treasurer's account,*

23,791 82

Carried forward,

\$195,571 11

Brought forward,

\$195,571 11

Chestnut Hill Drive-way.

Paid on account of building a roadway around the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, now in process of construction in Newton and Brighton, in accordance with an Order passed by the City Council, dated October 9, 1866.

Overseers and laborers,

71,368 13

*Per item No. 16 of Treasurer's account.****Chestnut Hill Reservoir.***

Continuation of expenditures for the building of a Reservoir, situated in Newton and Brighton, under the direction of the Cochituate Water Board, as per order of the City Council, dated December 13th, 1865.

Salaries: Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Paymaster and Clerk,

\$5,343 37

Engineer and his Assistants and Draftsman,

5,556 00

Wages of foremen, mechanics, teamsters and laborers,

189,468 24

Laying slope wall, per contract,

25,414 00

Teaming,

107,078 47

Purchase and exchange of oxen and horses; also, forage, etc.,

14,762 05

Water-cart, drags, harnesses, etc.,

2,290 82

Bricks, \$21,344 89

Cement, 11,204 82

32,549 71

Dimension stone,

14,624 28

Clay,

13,280 04

Lumber used about the

works and buildings, \$10,408 12

Building dormitory and

bath-house, 1,600 00

Removing stable,

250 00

12,258 12

Machine for breaking stone, tools, fuel for engines and materials for manufacture and repairs,

9,928 34

Wrought stone for intermediate gate-house,

8,000 00

Powder and fuse,

3,243 15

Carried forward,

\$443,796 59

\$266,939 24

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$443,796 59	\$266,939 24
Sluice gates,	3,200 00	
Annuity, taxes and rent,	1,195 50	
Lead pipe and iron castings,	653 60	
Sundry small items,	660 42	
Pile driver and men,	610 04	
Stoves, stove-pipe, etc.,	390 83	
Railroad fares, tolls, etc.,	364 27	
Stationery, printing and stamps,	253 40	
<i>Total for Chestnut Hill Reservoir,</i>		451,124 65
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item</i>		
<i>No. 15 of his account,</i>	\$451,070 90	
<i>Add amount not called for,</i>	53 75	
	\$451,124 65	

City Debt.

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt have been charged by the Auditor with the whole amount of the City Debt which became due in this financial year. Also, the amount purchased by them in anticipation of the time of its becoming due, viz :

Due this year,	\$886,700 00	
Anticipated,	57,500 00	
		944,200 00
<i>Per item No. 18 of Treasurer's account,</i>	\$942,700 00	
<i>Add amount drawn for by Auditor, but not called for,</i>	1,500 00	
	\$994,200 00	

City Hospital.

Expenditures by the Board of Trustees.

Salaries : L. A. Cutler,		
Superintendent,	\$1,800 00	
All other employees,	15,761 35	
		\$17,561 35
Subsistence supplies,		32,362 83
Alterations and repairs,	\$6,669 85	
Painting,	5,125 00	
Whitewashing,	300 00	
		12,094 85
Fuel,		8,718 33
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$70,737 36	\$1,662,263 89

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$70,737 36	\$1,662,263 89
Medical supplies, books and instruments,	5,393 77	
Bedding, etc.,	3,455 12	
Care of grounds, — filling and paving,	3,378 30	
Furniture and furnishing,	2,362 90	
Water Rates,	1,926 94	
Gas,	1,556 45	
Ice,	1,018 75	
Top wagon, forage for horses, repair of wagons, harnesses, etc.,	1,025 36	
Stationery,	483 99	
Printing,	391 85	
Small expenditures by superintendent,	126 46	
Watering street,	90 00	

Total for City Hospital, as per item No. 17 of Treasurer's account, 91,947 25

City Hospital Lodge.

Cost of erecting a building for out-patients and a Porter's Lodge, and removing the building formerly occupied as a Porter's Lodge, viz :

Masons' contract,	\$10,610 00
Carpenters' contract,	5,673 00
Two furnaces complete, per agreement,	600 00
Furniture,	220 00
Gas fixtures,	93 50

Total for City Hospital Lodge, as per item No. 20 of Treasurer's account, 17,196 50

Common, Public Garden and Public Squares.

Care and improvement of the Common, Public Garden, Public Squares, and Ornamental Grounds and Trees in the city proper, and in South and East Boston, viz :

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Superintendent of Common, Public Garden, and Squares, (L. Davenport),	\$2,000 00
Use of horse and wagon,	450 00
Food for deer, ducks and swans ; care and boarding through the winter,	494 63
Removing snow from ponds ; Common and Public Garden,	462 00

Carried forward, \$3,406 63 \$1,771,407 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,406 63	\$1,771,407 64
Tools, ladders and hand-carts,	388 50	
Water rates,	60 00	
Fuel, stove and small items,	59 46	
Stationery and revenue stamps,	9 31	
Expenses of Committee of 1868 to New York,	300 00	
Other expenses of Committee of 1868,	45 00	
Carriage hire,	2 00	
Streets, viz :		
Watering on Charles,	\$696 00	
Watering on Washington,	125 00	
Labor on trees,	798 70	
Loam, trees and teaming,	71 00	
	1,690 70	
	\$5,961 60	

COMMON.

Labor,	\$4,477 71	
Surface drainage,	4,394 33	
General repairs and mate- rial on fences, seats, deer park, etc.,	2,841 70	
Flag-stone for mall from West Street to Park Square gates,	2,400 00	
Plank walk from West Street to Park Square gates,	575 00	
Sods and loam,	2,429 13	
Red gravel,	2,030 00	
Gravel, oyster shells, etc.,	1,558 83	
Teaming,	870 75	
Trees and seeds,	141 80	
Guano,	97 50	
	21,816 75	

PUBLIC GARDEN.

Bridge over the pond, viz :		
Balance of contract for bridge,	\$9,000 00	
Granite steps, grading and superintending,	4,000 00	
	\$13,000 00	
Labor,	4,059 88	
Plants, trees, etc.,	1,320 50	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$18,380 38	\$27,778 35 \$1,771,407 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$18,380 38	\$27,778 35	\$1,771,407 64
General repairs and materials: pond, fences, seats, dahlia poles, etc.,	1,178 96		
Loam, red gravel, etc.,	628 00		
Guano, manure and teaming,	208 75		
Park settees, including freight,	417 50		
		20,813 59	
CHESTER PARK AND SQUARES.			
Labor,	\$510 80		
General repairs, including painting fences,	470 56		
Plants, trees, etc.,	337 50		
Loam, manure and teaming,	127 50		
		1,446 36	
CITY HALL GROUNDS.			
Labor and manure,		45 50	
COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.			
Labor and trees,	\$45 23		
Die in Statue of Hamilton,	39 00		
		84 23	
CONCORD AND RUTLAND SQUARES.			
<i>(See Paving.)</i>			
Tree-guards, repairs, etc.,	\$115 67		
Trees,	23 00		
		138 67	
BLACKSTONE AND FRANKLIN SQUARES.			
Repairs, including paving,	\$349 40		
Red gravel,	328 00		
Labor,	256 75		
Teaming,	33 00		
		967 15	
EAST BOSTON SQUARES.			
Repairs, flagstaffs and fences,	\$683 47		
Labor,	253 48		
Loam,	53 50		
		990 45	
LOWELL SQUARE.			
Labor,	\$60 00		
Repairs, fences, etc.,	55 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$115 00	\$52,264 30	\$1,771,407 64

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$115 00	\$52,264 30	\$1,771,407 64
Plants and red gravel,	20 00		
		135 00	

SOUTH BOSTON SQUARES.

Labor,	\$529 75		
Repairs, including paving, etc.	437 93		
Guano,	132 00		
Loam and gravel,	41 00		
		1,140 68	

UNION PARK.

Labor,	\$118 64		
Plants and manure,	57 50		
Repairs,	14 64		
		190 78	

WORCESTER SQUARE.

Labor,	\$104 00		
Plants and manure,	102 50		
Repairs,	87 64		
		294 14	

*Total for Common and Squares, as per item No. 19
of Treasurer's account,* 54,024 90

Dedham Street Grading.

*Continuation of payments in settlement of grade
damages caused by raising the grade of Dedham
Street between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont
Street, and for filling in the same to the new grade.*

Damages,	\$8,494 00		
Filling and labor,	6,310 67		
Paving, including paving and edge- stones,	1,042 09		
Teaming, bricks, cement, lumber, etc.	181 02		
Raising a building,	125 00		

*Total for Dedham Street Grading, as per item No.
21 of Treasurer's account,* 16,152 78

Devonshire Street.

Payments on account of the widening of Devonshire
Street between Milk and Water Streets; for por-
tion of estates taken, 86,985 00

Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's account.

Carried forward,

 \$1,928,570 32

Brought forward,

\$1,928,570 32

Dover Street.

Payments to several individuals for damages to their estates on Emerald Street, caused by overflowing of their cellars in consequence of the change of the outlet of the Dover Street sewer, as allowed by the Committee on Claims,

3,885 00

*Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's account.****Engineering.****Expenses of the Civil Engineer and Surveyor's Department.*

Salaries: N. Henry Crafts, City Engineer,

\$3,000 00

Thomas W. Davis, City Surveyor,

2,500 00

Assistant engineers, draftsmen and assistants,

12,901 63

Total for Salaries,

\$18,401 63

Instruments, including repairs,

1,097 60

Blank books, stationery, and drawing materials,

456 51

Car fares and ferry tolls,

347 08

Services of engineers obtaining plans and estimates,

248 50

Washing, stamps and small supplies,

158 03

Binding, and cloth for backing plans,

144 36

Sounding rods and tools,

109 90

Books, newspapers and printing,

51 15

Expenses of committees of 1867 and 1868

66 70

Total for Engineering, etc., as per item No. 24 of Treasurer's account,

21,081 46

Engine House No. 1, and Ward Room, Ward 12.

Payments for a lot land, corner Fourth and Dorchester streets, and for a building erected thereon, occupied as a Ward Room for the citizens of Ward 12; Engine House for Company No. 1; for Armories and for School-rooms, viz:

Land,

\$7,350 30

Contractors for building,

30,348 53

Plans and specifications,

700 00

Gas piping, etc.,

166 80

Carried forward,

\$38,565 63 \$1,953,536 78

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$38,565 63	\$1,953,536 78
Fuel,	105 56	
Surveying,	27 00	
Printing,	20 47	
<i>Total for Engine House No. 1, and Ward Room, Ward 12, as per item No. 25 of Treasurer's account,</i>		38,718 66

External Health.

Expenses of maintaining the Quarantine Establishment at Deer and Gallop's Islands. The supervision and management of this department was given in charge of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, October 1867.

Salaries : Samuel H. Dur-		
gin, Port Physician,	\$600 00	
E. H. Stevens, Assistant		
Port Physician,	900 00	
Boatman, nurses and		
keeper at Gallop's Is-		
land,	1,760 57	
		\$3,260 57
House of Industry for labor, fuel, etc.,		
furnished in 1866,	483 46	
Board and subsistence,	471 59	
Furniture and furnishing,	318 02	
Blank books, stationery, printing, etc.,	164 58	
Row boat and chandlery,	104 86	
Fuel, medicine, etc.,	34 50	
Repairs,	29 97	
Expenses of Committee of 1867,	136 65	
Carriage hire,	51 87	
<i>Total for External Health, as per item No. 26 of Treasurer's account,</i>		5,056 07

Fire Alarms.

Expense of Carrying on the Telegraph System of Fire Alarms, including Extensions and Renewal, viz :

Salaries : John F. Ken-		
nard, Superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
Operators and repairers,	10,298 04	
		\$12,298 04
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$12,298 04	\$1,997,311 51

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$12,298 04	\$1,997,311 51
Striking machines, signal boxes, etc., including repairs,	3,314 02	
J. B. Stearns, for right to use his improvements in telegraphing,	2,000 00	
Repairs of damages caused by wires, and other mechanical labor,	998 71	
Car fares, cartage and small items,	249 54	
Instruments, including repairs,	216 50	
Furniture, bedding and washing,	188 05	
Hardware, tools, etc.,	164 45	
Chemicals,	139 33	
Wire,	138 12	
Removing bells,	118 62	
Frames for alarm cards,	106 75	
Printing,	206 05	
Stationery and newspapers,	68 07	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	461 30	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	135 00	
Carriage hire,	12 00	
Total ordinary expenses,	\$20,814 55	

RENEWAL AND EXTENSION OF LINES.

Wire,	\$970 20	
Labor,	921 50	
Iron brackets and cast- ings,	530 71	
Striking machine, signal boxes, insulators, etc.,	396 52	
Carpentering and paint- ing,	340 69	
Cartage,	24 50	3,184 12

*Total for Fire Alarms, as per item No. 28 of Treas-
urer's account,*

23,998 67

Fire Department.

*Expenses of this Department, exclusive of the Fire
Alarm System, Repairs on Engine and Hook and
Ladder and Hose Carriage Houses, viz :*

Salaries: John S. Dam- rell, Chief Engineer,	\$2,000 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,000 00	\$2,021,310 18

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,000 00	\$2,021,310 18
Henry W. Longley, Secretary to Board of Engineers,	1,000 00	
Assistant Engineers, and enginememen, drivers, and officers and members of the various engine, hook and ladder and hose companies,	96,209 04	\$99,209 04
Hose, hose pipes and couplings, caps and badges,		21,760 60
Repairs on hose, caps and badges,		5,282 94
New apparatus, viz :		
Three Steam Fire Engines,	\$12,600 00	
Three two-wheel hose carriages,	675 00	
One four-wheel hose carriage,	600 00	
		13,875 00
Repairs of engines, hose carriages, hook and ladder carriages, and fuel wagons,		9,112 03
Ladders, crotch poles, rakes, axes, etc., purchase and repairs,		758 83
Neatsfoot oil and leather preservatives for engine hose, sperm oil, fluids, etc., for engines and lanterns,		920 95
Fuel for the engines,		1,643 82
Fuel for the houses,		1,430 85
Gas for do.,		1,559 31
Furniture, bedding, stoves, etc.,		3,307 60
Washing bed clothes,		642 40
Horse for Hose No. 10,		462 00
Grain, hay, straw, etc.,		7,314 43
Harnesses, etc., including repairs,		692 53
Shoeing horses,		1,323 73
Hire of a pair of horses and a driver for Hook and Ladder No. 1 (thirteen months),		1,625 00
Hire of horses and pungs on account of snow, and horses to replace those sick and lame,		545 86
Medical attendance and medicine for sick horses,		176 75
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$171,643 67
		\$2,021,310 18

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$171,643 67	\$2,021,310 18
Carting,	1,186 41	
Soap, sponge, and small supplies,	601 57	
Stable furniture and tools,	509 78	
Water rates,	1,095 50	
Silver badges,	1,113 00	
Reservoirs — repairing, filling and cleaning,	655 12	
Hydrant signs, small repairs, etc.,	142 56	
Damages — by firemen and apparatus,	78 00	
Refreshments for firemen July 4, '67,	400 00	
Refreshment for firemen at fires,	794 12	
Printing,	234 10	
Stationery, blank books and stamps,	180 25	
Repairs of harness and wagon, shoeing horse, etc., used by the Chief Engineer,	317 93	
Expenses of Committee of 1867, and Chief Engineer visiting Manchester, Providence and other places,	748 00	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	392 95	
Carriage Hire,	104 50	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	21 00	
<i>Total for Fire Department,</i>		180,218 46
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 27 of his account,</i>	180,215 46	
<i>Add amount not called for,</i>	3 00	
	<u>\$180,218 46</u>	

***Grammar School-house,
East Boston.***

Paid for a lot of land, corner of Decatur and Paris streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Grammar School-house,	13,500 00
<i>Per item No. 32 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

***Grammar School-house,
Ward 7.***

Payments for building and furnishing a Grammar School-house, corner D and Fifth streets, South Boston, which has been named the "Norcross School" in honor of Hon. Otis Norcross, late Mayor of the city.

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,215,028 64</u>
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$2,215,028 64
Masons' contract,	\$40,912 00	
Carpenters' contract,	25,744 90	
Steam heating apparatus,	5,139 23	
Speaking tubes and bell hanging,	456 70	
Furniture,	4,658 62	
Plans and specifications,	1,220 00	
Printing specifications,	68 46	
Service of fireman and cleaning,	176 00	

Total for Grammar School-house, Ward 7, as per item No. 31 of Treasurer's account, 78,375 91

Hamilton Street.

Paid for two estates on Hamilton Street surrendered to the city as authorized by law,—the abutters thereon having been notified that the Board of Aldermen would reduce the grade and widen said street, 11,963 70

Per item No. 38 of Treasurer's account.

Harbor Dredging.

For construction of cars and a light draft scow; also, expenses of working the steam dredging machine "General Tyler," viz:

A Boschke for superintendence,	\$386 59	
Captain and employees,	3,705 40	
		\$4,091 99
Repairs,		1,248 45
Towage,		598 75
Fuel,		361 68
Water,		325 37
Chandlery and tools,		163 92
Railroad fares and small items,		20 32
		\$6,810 48
Eight cars,	\$2,800 00	
Light draft scow,	1,709 60	4,509 60

Total for Harbor Dredging, as per item No. 33 of Treasurer's account, 11,320 08

Harrison Avenue Flats.

Payments for 128,463 feet of flats situated between Harrison Avenue and Albany Street, next south-

Carried forward, \$2,316,688 33

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,316,688 33
erly of the lot owned by the city, adjoining Dover Street Bridge,	64,231 50
<i>Per item No. 37 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Hose House No. 1.

Additional payments for land, and for erecting a building on Salem Street for Hose Company No. 1, viz:

Land,	\$2,300 00
Building, per contract, including extra work and material,	16,973 50
Heating apparatus, gas fittings, and marble mantle,	235 24
Edgestones,	22 75
Plans and specifications,	637 95
Printing specifications,	14 73
Ropes and fixtures for hose tower,	332 31
Bookcase,	55 00
Fuel,	29 98

<i>Total for Hose House No. 1, as per item No. 36 of Treasurer's account,</i>	20,601 46
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Incidental Expenses.

Expenditures ordered by the City Council, to be charged to this appropriation, and others not chargeable to any other appropriation, including all expenses incurred for counsel over the amount allowed to the City Solicitor and assistants; also claims against the city recovered by law or allowed by the Committee on Claims, viz:

FOURTH OF JULY.

Expended for celebrating the Ninety-first Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, viz:

Music, day and evening, including the National Concert on the Common in the morning; also the erection of music stands, gas, etc.,

\$2,304 59

Entertainments for children, viz:

Rents of Music Hall (used also for oration), Tremont Temple, Horticultural, Maverick, Concord, Minot and Waitt's Halls,

\$1,390 00

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,390 00	\$2,304 59	\$2,401,521 29
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,390 00	\$2,304 59	\$2,401,521 29
Alleghanians, Ventriloquist, pianist, door-keepers, etc.,	516 23		
Allowance to Warren Street Chapel,	300 00		
		2,206 23	
Extra Police Officers, and extra pay allowed to regular officers, including refreshments for those who could not be relieved from duty,		1,920 70	
Regattas. — Expenses and prizes, including Committee's expenses, viz : Rowing : on Charles River, \$1,072 10 Sailing : in the Harbor, 640 25			
		1,712 35	
Illuminations : Common, South and East Boston,		1,700 00	
Allowance to 1st, 7th and 9th Regiments, M. V. M., and Latin and High School Battalion for parade and review,		1,375 00	
Balloons. — S. A. King, for two ascensions, gas, etc.,		1,297 00	
Decorations, interior and exterior, of halls, public buildings and common,		800 00	
Firemen's Parade — Uniforms, marshal's expenses, carriage hire, etc.,		773 15	
Committees' expenses, including entertainment on board steamer "Henry Morrison," at the American and Parker Houses,		693 53	
Printing, advertising and posting,		600 97	
Oration : Collation and car fares for children of the choir at Music Hall, including expenses for leader, etc.		590 74	
East Boston Ferry Company, for the free use of their ferry to the public during the day and evening,		500 00	
National salutes and ringing bells,		379 50	
For a free supply of ice-water on the common during the day ; ice, putting up and covering stands, men for distributing and for mugs and pitchers,		257 62	
Setting stakes and ropes, cartage and small items,		155 05	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$17,266 43	\$2,401,521 29

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$17,266 43	\$2,401,521 29
Carriage hire,	48 50	

Total expenses July 4th,	\$17,314 93
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GENERAL SHERIDAN'S RECEPTION.

For the reception and entertainment
of Major General Philip H. Sheri-
dan, October 7th, 1867, viz :

Escort ; allowances to vari- ous militia and military organizations, including transportation of out of town companies,	\$9,294 88
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Serenade ; allowance to the Grand Army of the Republic, and for bands, gas, etc.,	785 92
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Expenses at Revere House,	741 05
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Carriage hire,	514 50
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Expenses of Committee to New York, Newport, etc., including enter- tainment for guests on the cars,	420 05
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Refreshments for Police, decorations, and small items,	316 80
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Photographs of Commit- tee, and frames,	122 00
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12,195 20

LEGAL EXPENSES :

For payments to Counsel specially
employed, and other legal expenses,
as follows :

Burrill <i>vs.</i> City of Boston,	\$5,413 00
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Richardson <i>vs.</i> City of Boston,	1,267 95
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City Solicitor, being for sundry Court expenses paid by him from July 1865, to December 1867,	681 64
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Tyler <i>vs.</i> City of Boston,	500 00
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Advice and drafting a bill relating to Church Street district,	500 00
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<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$8,362 59	\$29,510 13	\$2,401,521 29
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,362 59	\$29,510 13	\$2,401,521 29
Examining deeds,	370 00		
		8,732 59	

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

For a dinner given at the Music Hall,
February 6, 1868, by the City Au-
thorities to the delegates to the
National Commercial Convention,
while said Convention was in ses-
sion in this city, viz :

Dinner,	\$5,679 97		
Rent of Music Hall,	275 00		
Gilmore's Band,	198 00		
Carriage Hire,	194 75		
Printing,	121 63		
Decoration of Music Hall,	100 00		
Expenses of Committee,	85 12		
Doorkeepers, etc.,	21 00		
		6,675 47	

DAMAGES.

Payments of judgments against the
city, and settlements by compro-
mise or otherwise, of claims for
damages sustained by individuals
on account of accidents arising from
defects in the highways, etc.,

6,089 81

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

For the reception and entertainment
of Andrew Johnson, President of
the United States, who visited Bos-
ton, June 24, 1867, at the invitation
of the Grand Lodge of Free and
Accepted Masons of Massachusetts,
to participate in the dedication of
the Masonic Temple, on the corner
of Tremont and Boylston streets,
which had just been completed, viz :

Excursion in the harbor, including entertain- ment on board the School Ship,	\$1,906 00		
Expenses of Committee to New York and Springfield and in Bos- ton, including dinner at			

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,906 00	\$51,008 00	\$2,401,521 29
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,906 00	\$51,008 00	\$2,401,521 29
Springfield for the President and Suite,	1,253 91		
Expenses of President and Suite at the Tremont House,	1,098 19		
Carriage hire,	752 50		
Police :—Refreshments,	\$342 25		
Stakes and chains,	54 00		
Saddlehorses, etc.,	46 00		
	442 25		
Ice-water furnished on the common, distributors, tents, ice, etc.,	150 80		
Firing salute,	70 00		
Printing,	64 85		
		5,738 50	

SOUP HOUSES.

For serving out soup to the poor at the several Police Station Houses, and at rooms hired in the Roxbury District, during the months of February and March, viz :

Meats and fish,	\$1,352 51		
Vegetables, groceries, etc.,	1,180 37		
Kettles, tables and utensils,	732 67		
Cooks,	314 50		
Expressing,	215 50		
Fuel and rent,	68 84		
Expenses of Committee,	32 00		
Printing,	17 55		
Carriage hire,	6 50		
		3,920 44	

HARBOR EXCURSION.

Expense of the Annual Steamboat Excursion of the City Council and officers of the several departments, in the harbor, by vote of City Council,	2,440 50
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MUSIC ON THE COMMON.

For services of the several Bands who performed on the Common and at

<i>Carried forward,</i>			
	\$63,107 44	\$2,401,521 29	

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$63,107 44	\$2,401,521 29
East and South Boston during the summer months, and for lighting and care of the music stands, \$1,999 85			
Constructing music stands, 1866,	41 32		
		2,041 17	
BADGES FOR THE CITY COUNCIL.			
12 gold for members of Board of Aldermen of 1868,	229 00		
62 gold for members of the Common Council of 1868,	1,240 00		
50 silver for members of the Common Council of 1868,	100 00		
		1,569 00	
JOHN A. ANDREW, MEMORIAL SERVICES.			
Expenses attending the manifestation of respect to the memory of John A. Andrew, late Governor of the Commonwealth, by the municipal authorities of Boston, consisting of an eulogy delivered by EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, in the Music Hall, Nov. 26, 1867, with suitable exercises. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion.			
Decorations,	\$433 09		
Music,	415 00		
Rent of Music Hall,	131 00		
Printing,	128 61		
Expenses of Committee and City Council,	166 60		
Photographs of Committee, including frames,	74 00		
		1,348 30	
PICTURES IN FANEUIL HALL.			
Restoring pictures and frames in Faneuil Hall, regilding		1,300 00	
ELECTION EXPENSES.			
Constables, for notifying and attendance at the various Ward meetings, and for stationery, etc.,	\$520 03		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$520 03	\$69,365 91	\$2,401,521 29

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$520 03	\$69,365 91	\$2,401,521 29
Annual allowance to the Ward Officers of the several Wards,	405 00		
Examining and checking voting lists,	252 00		
Ringling bells,	93 00		
		1,270 03	
ENROLMENT.			
Preparing a list of persons liable to perform military duty,		800 00	
ANNEXATION OF DORCHESTER AND WINTHROP.			
Paid John P. Putnam, Avery Plum- mer, Nathaniel C. Nash, Commis- sioners appointed to investigate the question of annexing the Towns of Dorchester and Winthrop to the City of Boston, including clerk hire,		700 00	
BOOKS.			
Books of Reference, and Cushing's Manuals,	\$56 47		
112 copies of Adams' Boston Directory, for the members of the Government and the public offices,	308 00		
		364 47	
FRANKLIN FUND.			
Salary of F. U. Tracy, Treasurer of this fund, from July 1, 1866, to Jan- uary 1, 1868,		300 00	
ANNEXATION OF ROXBURY.			
New divisions of the Wards, and preparing voting lists,	\$146 50		
Expenses of Committee,	51 05		
Carriage hire,	37 00		
		234 55	
SALUTES AND RINGING BELLS.			
Washington's Birthday Anniversary, twenty-second February,		200 25	
<i>Carried forward,</i>			
		\$73,235 21	\$2,401,521 29

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$73,235 21	\$2,401,521 29
POCKET BOOKS.		
125 memorandum pocket books, containing lists of the City Government and Committees, for the use of members and officers of 1868,	156 25	
RECORDING DEEDS.		
Payment to the Registrar of Deeds for recording deeds to the city,	120 50	
PEOPLE'S FERRY.		
Services and expenses of a person to Irvington, N. Y., to obtain a release of ferry rights,	118 75	
BOUNDARY POSTS.		
Between Boston and Roxbury,	26 50	
MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.		
Music cards for a concert for the entertainment of this Association, given in 1866,	20 00	
CARTING — FREIGHTS — TELEGRAMS — Railroad fares, etc.,	178 83	
POSTAGES and revenue stamps,	245 73	
PICTURE FRAMES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.		
Photographs of Board of Aldermen and Committees of 1867, including frames	446 00	
CARRIAGE HIRE.		
For members City Government, Joint and Special Committees, etc., not otherwise specified,	778 00	
CITY COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES.		
Expenses of Joint Standing and special Committees of the present and last City Governments,	4,051 45	
Annual Dinner of the members of the Common Council of 1867, at the close of their term of service,	684 00	
Annual Dinner of the Board of Aldermen of 1867, at the close of their term of service,	210 50	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$80,271 72	\$2,401,521 29

Brought forward,

\$80,271 72 \$2,401,521 29

DELEGATIONS FROM OTHER CITIES.

Entertainments to delegations from the
City Councils of Baltimore, Phila-
delphia and Columbus, \$843 02
Carriage hire, 677 50

1,520 52

*Total for Incidental Expenses, as per item No. 41
of Treasurer's account,*

81,792 24

Interest and Premium.

Amount paid this year for Interest on the City Debt,
including the Exchange on London, and the pre-
mium on the gold with which part of this interest
was paid,

762,032 80

Per item No. 83 of Treasurer's account.

N. B. *This item does not include any charge for in-
terest on the actual "Water Debt," that interest
being charged to the Water Works.*

Internal Health Department.

*This item includes the expenses of sweeping the Streets,
collecting all the Ashes and House Offal, and depos-
iting it at the General Depot; also all other work
connected with the preservation of the Health of the
city.*

*The House Offal of the city proper and South Boston
is disposed of by contract. It is collected in the City
Wagons, and delivered at the Offal Depot connected
with the South Stables on Albany Street, opposite
Brookline Street, from whence it is taken in Cov-
ered Wagons, and carried out of the city. The
House Offal at East Boston is collected there by
contract, and is disposed of by the collector for his
own benefit. The House Offal in Boston Highlands
is collected by the city, and delivered to the con-
tractor at the "Almshouse Lot."*

SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.

Ezra Forristall, Supt. of Health, \$2,500 00
Daniel B. Curtis, Assistant Superin-
tendent of Health, 1,600 00
Salaries of Clerk, also constables
employed in serving processes for
abating nuisances, etc., 3,292 00

Carried forward,

\$7,392 00 \$3,245,346 33

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,392 00	\$3,245,346 33
Mechanics employed in the yard.— Wages of five blacksmiths, three wheelwrights, one harness-maker, one painter, also one mason, em- ployed for various purposes,	11,725 28	
Foremen of yards, feeders and watch- men.— Wages of one foreman of the south yard, one foreman of the west yard, two feeders, and two watchmen,	5,497 00	
Foremen of teams and sweepers, team- sters, laborers, etc.— Wages of the two foremen, each for teamsters and sweepers from north and south stables; teamsters and laborers em- ployed in sweeping the streets, re- moving street dirt, etc.,	87,573 54	
Wages of the teamsters and laborers employed in collecting the house offal, ashes, etc.,	68,409 95	
Driver of the wagon used for the con- veyance of prisoners to and from the Station Houses to the City Prison, and to the Jail,	960 00	
Driver of the vehicle employed in conveying the inmates of the South Boston and Deer Island Institutions to and from the city; also State paupers to the several depots,	804 00	
[The House of Industry pays \$375 per annum additional for this service.]		
Total salaries and pay rolls,	\$182,361 77	
Feed and bedding for horses, viz :		
Grain, meal, carrots, etc.,	\$16,841 25	
Hay and straw,	6,209 57	
	23,050 82	
Purchase and exchange of horses,	9,225 00	
Stock used in workshops, viz :		
Iron, steel, shapes, horse nails, axles, etc.,	\$3,407 69	
Saddlery hardware, leath- er, etc.,	2,436 21	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$5,843 90	\$214,637 59 \$3,245,346 33

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$5,843 90	\$214,637. 59	\$3,245,346 33
Wagon lumber, hubs, spokes, pine lumber, etc.,	2,527 36		
Paints, oils, varnish, etc.,	1,110 52		
Soft coal,	198 57		
		9,680 35	
EAST BOSTON.			
Collecting ashes, etc.,	\$4,141 00		
Collecting house offal,	475 00		
Ferry tolls,	164 00		
		4,780 00	
Hoes, shovels, baskets, broom stuff, brooms, buckets, etc.,		1,574 35	
Soap, sponge, hose and small supplies,		840 99	
Hardware, rope, etc.,		489 47	
Drugs, medicines and Veterinary Sur- geon's attendance on horses,		664 50	
Shoeing horses (otherwise than those shod by the department),		317 80	
Cesspool boots, overalls, and small items,		240 46	
Water used at stables, urinals, and sprinkling streets before sweeping,		836 00	
Fuel,		753 59	
Gas,		473 04	
Stoves, furniture, etc.,		81 65	
Purchase of buggy, chaise, wagon, and pung,		463 15	
REPAIRS.			
West Stable,	\$734 17		
South Stable,	239 96		
		974 13	
PUBLIC URINALS.			
Erecting Public Urinals on the Common,	\$1,866 06		
Public Garden,	1,358 13		
Prince Court,	162 85		
Dover Place,	111 25		
Stoves and Furnishing,	94 96		
		3,593 25	
ABATING NUISANCES.			
Constructing, repairing and cleaning drains and sewers, and other ex- penses for this purpose,		2,120 15	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$242,520 47	\$3,245,346 33

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$242,520 47	\$3,245,346 33
CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, viz :		
Salary : Wm. Read, City Physician,	\$2,000 00	
Service of Assistant,	309 00	
Stationery,	16 35	
		2,325 35

MILK INSPECTION.

Salary of Inspector, Henry Faxon,	\$1,200 00	
Chemical analyses, stationery and small cash disbursements by Inspector,	316 85	
		1,516 85
Printing, including sanitary notices,	285 41	
Stationery and blank books,	140 60	
Revenue stamps,	74 20	
Newspapers,	12 00	
Expenses of Committee of 1867 to New York,	500 00	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	1,208 80	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	71 00	
Carriage hire,	62 50	

Total for Internal Health, as per item No. 42 of Treasurer's account, 248,717 18

Lamps. (See Appendix.)

Gas for street lamps, viz :		
City proper,	\$123,896 14	
South Boston,	18,857 50	
East Boston,	15,048 95	
Boston Highlands,	2,745 93	
		\$160,548 52
Oil, for all the oil lamps in the city proper and in South and East Boston,	\$11,816 89	
Boston Highlands,	78 00	
Use of Hebard's tubes,	300 00	
Wicking,	190 80	
Carting oil,	42 00	
		12,427 69

Carried forward, \$172,976 21 \$3,494,063 51

Brought forward,

\$172,976 21 \$3,494,063 51

LAMPLIGHTERS.

Lighting and cleaning lamps, viz :

City proper, gas, \$20,196 54

South Boston, do. 2,827 52

East Boston, do. 2,334 00

Care and cleaning the or-
namental lamps over
the West Street Gate
on the Common, 25 00Lighting and cleaning all
the oil lamps, 11,600 02Boston Highlands, gas
and oil, 1,143 00

38,126 08Underground service
pipes, which are all
laid by the Gas Com-
panies, viz :

Boston Co., \$3,066 58

South Boston Co., 592 22

East Boston Co., including
Meridian St. Bridge, 1,353 70

5,012 50

Lanterns, viz :

For new oil lanterns, \$1,992 93

For new gas " 2,177 90

Repairs, one year per
contracts, 3,934 71

8,105 54Iron and wooden posts, including
repairs, 2,166 03Iron brackets and post heads, includ-
ing putting up and repairs, 1,857 25Gas burners, tips, cocks, pipe, etc.,
including putting up, 2,571 35Oil burners, cans and measures, in-
cluding repairs, 625 05

Ladders, including repairs, 133 90

Carting, etc., 300 53

Experimenting, testing, etc., 137 05

Whiskey for thawing pipes, 578 67

Plans, showing location of lamps, 800 00

Salary — George H. Al-
len, Superintendent,
one year, \$2,000 00

Carried forward, \$2,000 00 \$233,390 16 \$3,494,063 51

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,000 00	\$233,390 16	\$3,494,063 51
Allowance for extra services as Assistant, from January 1, to April 1, 1867, per vote of the City Council,	166 67	2,166 67	

Horse, wagon, sleigh and harness for Superintendent, including keeping and shoeing of horse, repairs vehicle, etc.,	1,027 25	
Printing,	254 11	
Stationery,	76 71	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	313 20	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	30 00	
Carriage hire,	14 00	

Total for Lamps, as per item No. 43 of Treasurer's account, 237,272 10

Market Houses.

Expenses of Faneuil Hall Market and the Market in Faneuil Hall Building, exclusive of the Repairs on the Buildings (which are charged to Public Buildings).

SALARIES.

Charles B. Rice, Superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
Deputy Superintendent, who is commissioned as a police officer,	1,200 00	
Keeper of the public scales,	540 00	
Two watchmen,	1,800 00	
Service of police and extra watchmen,	182 75	
		\$5,722 75
Fuel,		642 68
Gas,		841 67
Printing,		58 34
Stationery and revenue stamps,		26 00
Warming apparatus and repairs of same, repairing scales and small expenditures,		166 27

Carried forward, \$7,457 71 \$3,731,335 61

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$7,457 71	\$3,731,335 61
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	289 95	
<i>Total for Markets, as per item No. 45 of Treasurer's account,</i>		7,747 66

Meridian Street Bridge.

Continuation of payments on account of rebuilding the Meridian Street Bridge, between East Boston and Chelsea, viz:

Contract, balance,	\$14,917 17
Constructing, and material for, draw and wings,	10,566 67
Paving, including stones and gravel,	7,242 41
Covering flooring with composition,	2,111 16
Sidewalk,	1,442 29
Superintending construction,	800 00
Painting,	600 00
Cartage, oil, gas fixtures, and small items,	272 33

<i>Total for Meridian Street Bridge, as per item No. 46 of Treasurer's account,</i>	37,952 03
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Militia Bounty.

Paid to members of the Volunteer Militia the bounty allowed them by the State, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 219, Acts of 1866,
\$41,092 00

Special duty, reception of President of the United States,	4,977 50
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<i>Total for Militia Bounty, as per item No. 86 of Treasurer's account,</i>	46,069 50
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Mount Hope Cemetery.

Expense of carrying on and improving this Ground, which is located in Dorchester and in West Roxbury.

Salary of Superintendent, Samuel A. B. Bragg,	\$1,200 00
Wages of laborers,	15,251 51
Mechanical work and stock for repairs on Superintendent's house, greenhouse, fences, etc.,	3,512 94

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$19,964 45	\$3,823 104 80
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$19,964 45	\$3,823,104 80
Iron and granite posts, for boundaries of lots, including numbers, also slabs and grave covers,	889 02	
Forage for horse and oxen, repairing vehicles, etc.,	877 04	
Tools, hardware, etc.,	784 86	
Sods and manure,	626 52	
Trees, plants and seeds,	525 85	
Furniture and furnishing for Superintendent's house,	489 33	
Allowance for running omnibuses during the summer season, to and from the Jamaica Plain horse cars to the Cemetery, for the accommodation of the public,	\$350 00	
Car fares,	64 62	
		414 62
Plans and specifications for an observatory,	200 00	
Advertising, frames and small items,	182 23	
Preparing index to records,	130 00	
Commission on sales of lots,	108 00	
Flower pots,	92 00	
Fuel,	89 50	
Printing,	187 39	
Stationery and stamps,	36 52	
Expenses attending the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,	47 30	
Expenses of Trustees for 1867,	147 75	
Photographs of Board of Trustees for 1867, including frames,	56 25	
<i>Total for Mount Hope Cemetery, as per item No. 47 of Treasurer's account,</i>		25,848 63

New Lunatic Hospital.

For Plans of Buildings proposed to be erected for a New Lunatic Hospital, in the Town of Winthrop, expenses of Board of Directors and Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital visiting similar institutions in this and other States for the purpose of gathering information as to the improvements which can be made in the building, taxes, etc., viz :

Carried forward,

\$3,848,953 43

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$3,848,953 43
Plans and estimates,	\$2,000 00	
Visiting various institutions in other cities and towns,	940 85	
Town tax,	415 97	
Printing,	342 74	
Sounding for a wharf,	100 00	
Expense of Directors,	262 10	
Carriage hire,	236 45	
<i>Total for New Lunatic Hospital, as per item No. 48 of Treasurer's account,</i>		4,298 11

Old Claims.

Amount of bills and accounts against the city, which had been audited and allowed in former years, but which were not presented to the Treasury for payment till this year,	262 03
<i>Per item No. 49 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Oliver Street.

Continuation of payments on account of reducing the grade and widening of Oliver and Belmont streets, done by the City of Boston under authority of a special Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts of 1865. The greater portion of the cost of this improvement is to be paid by the abutters thereon.

Estates taken by authority of said Act,	\$97,739 95
Carting earth,	39,277 50
Constructing sewer,	3,635 44
Constructing bridges and fences,	1,541 51
Lumber and teaming,	30 30

<i>Total for Oliver Street, as per item No. 50 of Treasurer's account,</i>	142 224 70
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Overseers of the Poor.

Paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Overseers of the Poor upon requisitions drawn by said Board,	48,300 00
<i>Per item No. 51 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

[The accounts of said Board, as made up for the year 1867-68, stand as follows, viz:]

Balance on hand May 1, 1867,	\$8,243 20
Received from City Treasurer,	48,300 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$56,543 20 \$4,044,038 27

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$56,543 20	\$4,044,038 27
From other cities and towns, and from the State,	16,932 48	
	\$73,475 68	

Expended for the benefit and special relief of those poor persons in the different Wards of the city, <i>having a set- tlement in this State,</i> and who, without being paupers, are proper ob- jects for such assist- ance,	\$35,629 63	
Office expenses,	7,735 52	
Temporary Home for the Destitute in Charles Street,	8,663 42	
Paid into the City Treas- ury,	16,425 81	
Balance April 30, 1868,	5,021 30	
	73,475 68	

*For detail of these items, see annual report of said
Board to the City Council.]*

Paving, Grading and Repairing of Streets.

SALARIES AND PAY ROLLS.

Charles Harris, Superin- tendent of Streets,	\$2,500 00	
Moses H. Webber, Su- perintendent at "Bos- ton Highlands" 3 months,	375 00	
Clerk in Superintendent's office,	1,185 00	
Foremen, mechanics, and laborers,	69,516 98	
	\$73,576 98	
Master pavers' bills, being for paving per square yard and setting edge- stone per running foot,	24,655 20	
Gravel, earth, stone chips, etc., for filling and grading,	51,972 47	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$150,204 65	\$4,044,038 27

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$150,204 65	\$4,044,038 27
Paving material, viz: —		
Granite and blue		
stone blocks,	\$20,767 17	
Gravel,	16,375 85	
Round stone,	16,262 35	
North River flagging,	11,045 17	
Bricks,	7,001 05	
Edge-stones,	2,913 91	
Sand, cement, and lime,	1,258 82	
	75,624 32	
Teaming,	16,393 37	
Iron, steel, tools, hardware, etc.,	2,155 19	
Lumber for fences, etc., including		
carpenter's work and painting,	1,957 65	
Numbering streets,	1,227 80	
Wharfage,	1,207 76	
Mason work,	770 73	
Concrete paving Tremont Street, and		
sidewalk Exchange Street,	682 65	
Street signs,	410 10	
Repairs: — fence on		
Charles Street,	\$225 80	
Dredging dock,	100 00	
	325 80	
Forage, etc., for horses at Roxbury,	235 41	
Tolls, salt, stoves, and small items,	208 44	
Fuel,	85 96	
Repairing windows broken by men		
while breaking stones on streets,		
for macadamizing,	83 18	
Advertising in Roxbury papers,	34 00	
Removing snow and ice from streets,		
(exclusive of the pay of the regular		
laborers engaged in this service,)	8,993 00	
 GRADE DAMAGES.		
Dorchester Street, <i>Ames</i>		
and others, <i>Carpenter,</i>	\$2,900 00	
Richmond Street, <i>Blair</i>		
& <i>Proctor, Agnew,</i>	1,483 30	
Havre Street, <i>McCarty,</i>		
<i>McGonagle,</i>	1,300 00	
Carney Place, <i>Fernald,</i>	300 00	
Sullivan Street, <i>Timmins,</i>	100 00	
	6,083 30	
 <i>Carried forward,</i>		
	\$266,683 31	\$4,044,038 27

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$266,683 31	\$4,044,038 27
CONCORD AND RUTLAND SQUARES.		
Red gravel, loam, sods,		
trees and labor,	\$617 85	
Repairing fences,	73 30	
		691 15
Purchase of top-buggy and sleigh, exchange of horse, keeping and shoeing horses, repairing vehicles and harnesses,	1,541 37	
Stationery,	136 20	
Printing,	107 63	
Revenue and postage stamps,	54 70	
Expenses of Committee of 1867 to Concord, Albany, etc.,	300 00	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	741 75	
Carriage hire,	75 00	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	30 00	
<i>Total for Paving, etc., as per item No. 53 of Treasurer's account,</i>		270,361 11

People's Ferry Drops.

For repairing the drops and buildings at the People's Ferry Landings on the Boston proper and East Boston sides, dredging docks, and building coal shed at East Boston, viz:

Piling,	\$9,647 35
Tanks,	6,620 27
Removing and rebuilding wall and fence, including piling,	5,460 06
Coal shed,	1,700 00
Dredging,	1,320 00
Lanterns, gas fixtures, etc.,	348 83
Painting,	292 00
Pulling piles, surveying and small items,	174 00
Superintending,	310 00
Service and expenses of a person to New York to obtain a release,	500 00

<i>Total for People's Ferry Drops, as per item No. 54 of Treasurer's account,</i>	26,372 51
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$4,340,771 89

Brought forward,
Police Department.

\$4,340,771 89

SALARIES.

John Kurtz, Chief of Police,	\$2,500 00
E. H. Savage, Deputy Chief of Police,	1,991 25
Nine Captains, (each \$4.00 per day)	11,877 50
Eighteen Lieutenants, (each \$3.50 per day,)	20,578 06
Twenty-one Sergeants, (each \$3.25 per day,)	21,355 97
Day and Night Officers, (each \$3.00 per day)	320,747 34
Allowance for services out of regular hours,	85 50
Services of those members of the regular police who are stationed at theatres, or at other places of public amusement or business,*	5,220 04
Detective officers, (each \$3.50 per day)	9,441 50
Superintendent of Hacks and Carriages,	1,281 00
Superintendent of Carts, Wagons, etc.,	1,281 00
Superintendent of Pawnbrokers,	1,281 00
Special officer whose duty is to look after cases of drunkenness, balance,	345 00
Constable for serving legal notices for the various departments,	823 50
Officers at the City Prison,	3,445 75
Clerk in the office of the Chief,	1,140 00
Detective and Assistant Clerk,	1,301 00
Stewards of the various Station Houses, and cleaning City Prison,	3,855 46
	\$408,550 87

(To which should be added the cost of cloth for uniforms, which was on hand May 1, 1867, and furnished to the members at cost prices, and deducted from their pay, amounting to \$1,055, making the actual pay of the force for the year \$409,605.87)

Carried forward,

\$408,550 87

\$4,340,771 89

* These services are charged to the parties so benefited; the amounts are collected weekly by the Chief of the Police, and are by him paid into the City Treasury, monthly, to the credit of the Police Department.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$408,550 87	\$4,340,771 89
Gas,	4,606 60	
Fuel,	3,000 92	
Transporting prisoners from Station Houses to City Prison—by the Internal Health Department,	2,133 75	
Carriage and wagon hire for the use of officers and for the conveyance of disabled persons who are cared for by the police, also for the removal of bodies,	616 11	
Medical attendance and medicine furnished, by order of police officers, to persons arrested, wounded, or otherwise needing such assistance,	739 36	
Food for prisoners while in the City Prison waiting examination,	1,217 60	
Food supplied to prisoners and others at the various Station Houses,	197 90	
BADGES.		
390 silver, including die and cutter,	\$1,004 70	
For Licensed Juvenile Pedlers,	499 70	
Worked with bullion; including numbers and gloves,	446 96	
		1,951 36
BOATS.		
Repairs,	\$1,687 22	
Supplies,	474 67	
Chandlery, oars, etc.,	103 28	
		2,265 17
Furniture, bedding, stoves, etc.,	1,846 21	
Water rates for station houses,	963 34	
Travelling expenses of officers to various places in search of criminals and fugitives from justice, including telegraphing, etc.,	843 77	
Ropes, chains and stakes required for closing up the streets and for restraining crowds on public days; carting and putting up and removing same; flags, and setting same on public occasions,	361 76	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$429,294 72	\$4,340,771 89

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$429,294 72	\$4,340,771 89
Pistols, clubs, handcuffs, etc.,	306 62	
Washing bed-clothes ; oil, fluid, wick- ing, soap, sand, and other small sup- plies for the various houses,	237 88	
Ice for Station Houses,	230 50	
Small repairs,	113 29	
Repairing telegraphic instruments,	31 50	
Removing nuisances, snow, ice and other obstructions from streets and elsewhere,	42 91	
Meals for officers when they could not be spared from duty, cartage and small items,	36 65	
Photographs for Rogues' Gallery,	35 50	
Allowance to an officer for injury from expo- sure while on duty,	\$300 00	
Legal expenses defending officers,	198 30	
		498 30

STATION HOME.

Allowance on account of rent,	\$250 00	
Police officer,	123 00	
		373 00
Board and shoeing of horse, repairs of harness and vehicle, etc., used by the Chief of Police, including exchange of buggy,	813 56	
Stationery and blank books,	749 88	
Printing,	724 35	
Postages and newspapers,	56 30	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	306 20	
Carriage hire,	51 50	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	42 00	
<i>Total for Police,</i>		433,944 66
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 55 of his account,</i>	\$433,857 66	
<i>Add amount not called for,</i>	87 00	
	\$433,944 66	

Carried forward,

\$4,774,716 55

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,774,716 55
<i>Primary School-house, Charter Street.</i>	
For plans and specifications for a house to be erected on Charter Street, in place of one removed,	475 00
<i>Per item No. 65 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

<i>Primary School-house, Thacher Street.</i>	
For land purchased for the enlargement of the yard attached to said house,	3,612 16
<i>Per item No. 64 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Printing and Stationery. (See Appendix.)

Additional items for Printing and Stationery will be found charged under various heads.

Printing City Documents, notifications, tax-bills, and blanks of various kinds, including the cost of paper and binding,	\$13,798 98
Stationery for public offices and for the members of the City Council, not charged elsewhere,	1,929 09
Blank books,	909 35
Printing, coloring and mounting maps of the city,	833 85
Binding documents, etc.,	613 08
Revenue stamps,	31 50
One-half interest in a lithograph stone — plan Back Bay lands,	67 20

<i>Total for Printing and Stationery, as per item No. 56 of Treasurer's account,</i>	18,183 05
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Public Bathing.

For furnishing frge salt water bathing facilities to the public during the summer months, erecting and repairing buildings, salaries, etc., viz:

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Superintendent and assistants in care of houses during the winter,	\$1,928 91
Tools, hardware, chains, etc.,	320 50
Repairing sea-wall,	150 00
Boat and oars,	54 92
Stove and fuel,	40 50
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,494 83
	\$4,796,986 76

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,494 83	\$4,796,986 76
Printing and Stationery,	130 77	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	164 55	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	67 75	
Carriage hire,	34 50	
	\$2,892 40	
HOUSE NO. 1, WEST BOSTON BRIDGE.		
Repairs,	\$602 19	
Superintendent,	375 00	
Boat and small items,	85 21	
Storage ground during winter,	25 00	
	1,087 40	
HOUSE NO. 2, CRAGIE'S BRIDGE.		
Rent and superintending per agreement,	1,000 00	
HOUSE NO. 3, WARREN BRIDGE, FOR MALES.		
Repairs,	\$443 27	
Superintending,	388 00	
Furnishing and supplies,	77 56	
	908 83	
HOUSE NO. 4, WARREN BRIDGE, FOR FEMALES.		
Constructing house,	\$2,041 64	
Superintendent,	240 00	
Rent,	50 00	
Ice,	10 75	
	2,342 39	
HOUSE NO. 5, EAST BOSTON, FOR MALES.		
Superintendent,	\$366 00	
Repairs,	298 83	
Rent,	250 00	
Towage and small items,	41 00	
	955 83	
HOUSE NO. 6, EAST BOSTON, FOR FEMALES.		
Constructing house,	\$2,472 19	
Superintendent,	240 00	
Furnishing towage, ice,	95 93	
	2,808 12	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		
	\$11,994 97	\$4,796,986 76

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$11,994 97	\$4,796,986 76
HOUSE NO. 7, ARCH WHARF.		
Rent of dock and room on wharf,	\$450 00	
Superintendent,	360 00	
Repairs,	174 98	
Towage, ice and gas,	67 35	
		1,052 33
HOUSE NO. 8, MT. WASHINGTON AVENUE BRIDGE.		
Constructing house,	\$2,084 99	
Superintendent,	366 00	
Furnishing, towage and ice,	116 52	
		2,567 51
HOUSE NO. 9, FOOT OF BROADWAY.		
Constructing house and fence,	\$2,143 92	
Superintendent,	277 00	
Furnishing, etc.,	94 55	
		2,515 47
HOUSE NO. 10, FOOT OF L STREET,		
Repairs and alterations,	\$948 37	
Superintendent,	372 00	
Water, furnishing, etc.,	68 60	
		1,388 97
HOUSE NO. 11, DOVER STREET BRIDGE, FOR MALES.		
Constructing house,	\$2,103 45	
Superintendent,	369 00	
Towage, furnishing, etc.,	131 57	
		2,604 02
HOUSE NO. 12, DOVER STREET BRIDGE, FOR FEMALES.		
Alterations and repairs,	\$1,173 12	
Superintendent,	240 00	
Towage, ice, etc.,	117 38	
		1,530 50
<i>Total for Public Bathing, as per item No. 59 of Treasurer's account,</i>		23,653 77
<i>Public Buildings.</i>		
<i>For Repairs, Alterations and care of the Public Buildings, so called, which include all the Buildings</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$4,820,640 53

Brought forward, \$4,820,640 53
belonging to, or hired by the city, except School-
houses, Lunatic and City Hospitals, and the
County Buildings; also for Rents of Buildings
used for city purposes.

SALARIES.

James C. Tucker, Super- intendent of Public Buildings,	\$2,500 00	
Clerk in Superintendent's Office,	1,000 00	
Henry Taylor, Superin- tendent Faneuil Hall,	500 00	
Assistant at Faneuil Hall,	156 00	
Messenger at Roxbury City Hall,	200 00	
		\$4,356 00

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS OF BUILD-
INGS, viz :*Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder
Houses :—*

Ordinary,	\$3,025 46	
For Engine No. 3—rais- ing, etc.,	3,835 55	
For Engine No. 5—addi- tion, bath-room, etc.,	6,543 26	
For Hose No. 4—hose tower,	1,348 25	
For Hose No. 5—bath- ing apparatus,	761 37	
For Hose No. 6—tene- ment, hose tower, etc.,	3,985 67	
For Hose No. 10—re- modelling for a horse hose Co.,	5,045 56	
For Hook and Ladder No. 3—tenement, floor, stalls, etc.,	1,692 28	
		\$26,237 40

Police Station Houses and City Prison,	3,918 69	
West City Stable,	1,845 19	
Markets,	1,393 06	

Carried forward, \$33,394 34 \$4,356 00 \$4,820,640 53

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$33,394 34	\$4,356 00	\$4,820,640 53
Public Library Building,	1,389 81		
Faneuil Hall,	1,003 10		
Ward rooms,	987 40		
Hay scales,	901 39		
Armories,	729 20		
People's Ferry, including watchman,	485 55		
Soldiers' Home, inclu- ding sidewalk,	269 92		
House of Reception,	256 29		
South City Stables, par- tition in loft,	228 19		
Eastern Railroad Wharf,	204 16		
Room for Truant Officers,	74 96		
Pound,	43 25		
Building at Roxbury,	12 63		
		39,980 19	

CITY HALL.

Engineer, Janitor, care and cleaning,	\$5,282 00		
Furniture and furnishing, including addition to Council Chamber,	4,455 79		
Alterations and repairs,	2,529 92		
Fuel,	2,954 09		
Gas,	1,490 62		
Water rates,	552 50		
Ice (two years)	514 00		
Small supplies,	206 61		
Watering around the same,	110 00		
		18,095 53	

[Two police officers during the day,
and four during the night, are de-
tailed on duty in the building.]

FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.

Rooms for City Solici- tor, Pemberton Square,	\$2,446 79		
Police Station Houses,	383 29		
Room for Truant Officers,	372 00		
Faneuil Hall,	125 50		
Markets,	7 50		
		3,335 08	

<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$65,766 80	\$4,820,640 53
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$65,766 80	\$4,820,640 53
RENTS, viz :		
Rooms for City Solicitor in Pemberton Square, from Nov. 1, 1867, in- cluding heating, care, and taxes,	\$1,047 69	
Halls and rooms for Ward meetings,	915 00	
Houses Nos. 40 and 42 Bridge St., and Foun- dry building, North Grove St., and taxes,	732 50	
House on Leverett St., (three months,)	87 50	
Ground rent for Pound, E. Boston, (two years,)	40 00	
		2,822 69
HEATING APPARATUS, viz :		
Police Station Houses,	\$258 69	
Public Library,	86 81	
Hay Scales,	42 45	
Ward Rooms,	23 95	
Faneuil Hall,	21 69	433 59
FUEL, viz :		
Weighing and inspecting,	\$318 00	
Faneuil Hall,	60 72	
Roxbury City Hall,	11 40	
		390 12
GAS, viz :		
Ward Rooms,	\$242 10	
Faneuil Hall,	75 67	
City Solicitor's Office,	2 17	
		319 94
Opening, closing, and cleaning ward rooms, and incidental expenses con- nected with the same,	310 25	
Cartage, frames, and small items,	132 72	
Water rates at Faneuil Hall, (two years,)	80 00	
Auction expenses, sale of estate on Commercial Street,	69 47	
Purchase and exchange of horses, harness, boarding and shoeing, and repairs on vehicles, harnesses, etc.,	1,838 14	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$72,163 72	\$4,820,640 53

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$72,163 72	\$4,820,640 53
Stationery and blank books,	107 35	
Printing,	59 70	
Stamps and newspapers,	28 50	
Expenses of Committee of 1868 to Philadelphia,	1,000 00	
Expenses of Committee of 1867 to Providence,	31 50	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	2,125 45	
Carriage hire,	167 50	
Photographs of the Committee of 1867, including frames,	113 00	
<i>Total for Public Buildings, as per item No. 61 of Treasurer's account,</i>		75,796 72

Public Institutions.

Cost of carrying on and maintaining the various Public, Charitable and Reformatory Institutions, excepting the City Hospital, including all the expenses connected therewith, all of which are under the supervision and control of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, viz:

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, HOUSE OF REFORMATION, AND ALMSHOUSE AT DEER ISLAND, INCLUDING ALMSHOUSE AT ROXBURY, FROM JANUARY 1, 1868.

SALARIES: Thomas E. Payson, Superintendent House of Industry, \$1,200 00

Thomas E. Payson, Superintendent House of Reformation, 500 00

Samuel H. Durgin, Physician (who is also Port physician), 600 00

All other employés, 12,811 89

\$15,111 89

Subsistence supplies, 47,096 56

Clothing and bedding, including material for manufacturing same, 13,721 10

Alterations and repairs, including alterations of "farm house" for pauper boys, and roofing boiler house, 18,010 63

Fuel, 7,503 66

Carried forward, \$101,443 84 \$4,896,437 25

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$101,443 84	\$4,896,437 25
Gas: Coal for manufacturing, gas retorts and revenue tax,	3,735 74	
Oxen, forage, repairs of vehicles and harnesses, agricultural implements, seeds, etc.,	6,878 78	
Furniture and furnishing,	2,112 45	
Medicines, drugs, etc.,	1,005 68	
Iron, steel, hardware, etc.,	824 41	
School-books, newspapers, etc.,	444 08	
Cartage, ferry tolls, and sundry small items,	244 06	
Repairs of sewing machines,	60 35	
Grants of money to inmates on their discharge,	46 45	
Chemical analysis, water, etc., and investigating cause of sickness,	300 00	
Stationery, printing and stamps,	316 02	
Entertaining the City Government and invited guests at the Institution,	596 00	
Carriage hire,	20 00	
Expenses of Directors,	14 25	

<i>Total expenditure on account of Houses of Industry, Reformation, etc., at Deer Island, and Almshouse at Roxbury,</i>	<u>\$118,042 11</u>
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HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT *South Boston*.

SALARIES: Charles Robins, Master, from March 15, 1867, to April 1, 1868,	\$1,562 50	
All other employés,	11,649 35	
	<u>\$13,211 85</u>	
Subsistence supplies,	27,811 68	
Clothing, bedding and material for manufacturing same,	4,269 65	
Trimmings, etc., used in manufacturing shirts and blankets,	3,178 43	
Sewing and knitting machines, needles, etc., including repairs,	1,666 69	
Furniture, including repairs,	1,434 30	
Fuel,	6,057 24	
Coal for manufacturing gas, including retorts and revenue tax,	1,207 53	

<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$58,837 37</u>	<u>\$4,896,437 25</u>
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$58,837 37	\$4,896,437 25
[Gas for the Lunatic Hospital is furnished by this institution.]		
Alterations and repairs, including material,	5,069 08	
Horse and open wagon, exchange of carryall, forage, repairs of vehicles and harness, seeds, agricultural implements, etc.,	3,779 06	
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	697 74	
Medicines, drugs, etc.,	569 34	
Water rates,	462 00	
Ice (two years),	277 10	
Christmas decorations, travelling expenses, cartage and small items,	182 84	
Rent of house, corner of First and M streets, including water rates,	145 50	
Grants of money by the master to inmates on their discharge,	84 75	
Stationery and blank books,	181 68	
Printing,	98 30	
Postage and revenue stamps and newspapers,	63 00	
Entertaining the City Government and other invited guests at the Institution,	285 00	
Carriage hire,	33 00	
<i>Total expenditure on account of House of Correction,</i>	\$70,765 76	
LUNATIC HOSPITAL, AT <i>South Boston,</i>		
SALARIES: Dr. C. A.		
Walker, Superintendent, from March 15, 1867, to April 1, 1868,	\$1,875 00	
All other employés,	8,456 05	
Subsistence supplies,	\$10,331 05	
Bedding, clothing, etc.,	23,380 90	
Furniture and furnishing,	2,570 05	
Repairs and alterations, including new cooking range,	3,113 96	
	4,270 20	
Fuel,	3,494 64	
Gas, including carburater and carburetting,	1,302 69	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$48,463 49	\$4,896,437 25

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$48,463 49	\$4,896,437 25
Top buggy, harness, repairs of vehicles and harnesses, forage, seeds and agricultural expenses,	2,634 76	
Drugs, medicines, etc.,	1,543 38	
Water rates,	770 94	
Ice (two years),	300 32	
Christmas tree, harbor excursion, fireworks, etc., for entertainment of inmates,	368 37	
Books, games, and newspapers,	339 43	
Chemical examinations, funeral expenses, and small items,	222 36	
Stationery and stamps,	149 53	
Printing,	53 70	
Carriage hire,	17 00	
<i>Total expenditure on account of Lunatic Hospital,</i>	\$54,863 28	

STEAMBOAT HENRY MORRISON.

The boat runs from the city to Deer and Gallop's Islands, for the accommodation of the City Institutions there.

SALARIES, viz: Captain,	\$1,335 00	
Engineer,	1,117 50	
Mate,	772 00	
Fireman,	765 00	
Deckhand,	710 00	
		\$4,699 50
Fuel,		2,765 00
Rent of Eastern Railroad wharf,		2,250 00
Repairs including hire of tug while repairing,		2,055 14
Chandlery, etc.,		312 41
Water rates,		192 56
Custom House papers,		150 35
Furniture and printing,		28 20

Total expenditure on account of steamboat Henry Morrison,

\$12,453 16

PAUPER EXPENSES.

For the support of boys in the State Reform School at Westboro' and the Nautical Branch thereof; also

Carried forward,

\$4,896,437 25

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,896,437 25
<i>of girls at the Reform School at Lancaster, who had a legal settlement in this city, the transportation of paupers to the State Almshouses, etc., viz:</i>	
State Reform School, Westboro',	\$2,899 35
Nautical branch,	3,336 52
State Lunatic Hospitals,	2,291 71
Female Reform School, Lancaster,	1,119 85
Railroad tickets for conveying State paupers to the various State Institutions; and fares of other paupers to their proper settlements or other places, in or out of this State, including other travelling expenses,	757 38
Salary in part of the driver of the vehicle employed in removing prisoners to and from the steamboat "Henry Morrison"; and State paupers to the various railroad depots for transportation to the State Institutions,	375 00
Removing small-pox cases,	148 00
Food furnished paupers while waiting transportation,	72 54
Medical service,	9 00
<i>Total for Pauper Expenditures,</i>	<u>\$11,009 35</u>

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Expenditures charged by the Board of Directors under this head, viz:

Clerk hire,	\$4,200 00
Printing and binding,	168 95
Stationery and blank books,	164 09
Stamps, newspapers and small items,	118 67
Harbor excursion of Board of Directors,	475 85
Carriage hire,	178 00
Photographs of the Board of Directors of 1867, including frames,	175 00
Expenses of Board of Directors of 1867,	47 00
<i>Total "Office Expenses,"</i>	<u>\$5,527 56</u>

Carried forward,

\$4,896,437 25

Brought forward, \$4,896,437 25

RECAPITULATION.

House of Industry,	
<i>Per item No. 34 of Treasurer's account,</i>	\$118,042 11
House of Correction,	
<i>Per item No. 35 of Treasurer's account,</i>	70,765 76
Lunatic Hospital,	
<i>Per item No. 44 of Treasurer's account,</i>	54,863 28
Steamboat "Henry Morrison,"	
<i>Per item No. 75 of Treasurer's account,</i>	12,453 16
Pauper Expenses,	
<i>Per item No. 52 of Treasurer's account,</i>	11,009 35
Office Expenses,	
<i>Per item No. 63 of Treasurer's account,</i>	5,527 56

Total expenditures of Institutions under the control of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions (see Appendix), 272,661 22

Public Lands.

Salary: Robert W. Hall, Superintendent, one year,	\$1,800 00
Laborers,	177 35
Edgestones and setting,	1,261 24
Construction and repairs of sidewalks, fences, etc.,	1,126 73
Sewer assessments and repairs of drains,	496 22
Filling land on Northampton Street, west of Tremont,	\$2,450 00
Harrison Avenue, near Dedham Street,	118 50
	2,568 50
Filling and grading streets, as follows, viz:	
Northampton,	\$221 25
U between Broadway and Third,	150 00
Northfield,	110 00
Brookline,	65 00
Canton,	15 75
	562 00
Tax of the town of Hull on Great Brewster Island,	16 96
Stationery and advertising,	13 43

Carried forward, \$8,022 43 \$5,169,098 47

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,022 43	\$5,169,098 47
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	983 65	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	72 00	
Carriage hire,	20 00	
<i>Total for Public Lands, as per item No. 60 of Treasurer's account,</i>		9,098 08

Public Library.

Expenses of carrying on the Public Library in Boylston Street, which is open to all the citizens of Boston every day, excepting Sunday, from 9, A. M., to 10, P. M.

SALARIES, viz: Superintendent, C. C. Jewett, from May 1, 1867, to April 1, 1868, per vote of City Council,	\$3,250 00	
Justin Winsor, from February 25, 1868,	288 46	
Librarian, Edward Capen,	2,200 00	
Female assistants,	8,434 63	
Male assistants,	7,114 24	
Janitor,	1,116 67	
Services on Prince Library,	1,674 46	
	\$24,078 46	
Books, periodicals and newspapers,	10,608 99	
Binding, including materials,	4,076 99	
Printing, including catalogue,	3,355 61	
Stationery and blank books, including paper for covering books,	1,419 47	
Gas,	2,059 42	
Furniture and furnishing, including indicator,	1,690 20	
Fuel,	1,164 92	
Cleaning windows, paint, etc.,	691 18	
Messenger corps, cartage, freight, etc.,	456 37	
Postage and revenue stamps,	375 09	
Insurance,	272 58	
Washing, ice and small supplies,	269 09	
Small repairs and care of grounds,	123 38	
Water rates and watering street,	75 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$50,716 75	\$5,178,196 55

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$50,716 75	\$5,178,196 55
Expenses attending the death of C. C. Jewett, late Superintendent — decorations and carriage hire,	29 36	
Carriage hire,	20 00	
<i>Total for Public Library, as per item No. 62 of Treasurer's account,</i>		50,766 11
[Repairs and alterations are charged to Public Buildings.]		

Roxbury Debt.

Charged the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt the amount which became due since January 1, 1868, on Roxbury Debt,	150 00
<i>Per item No. 67 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Salaries.

For the Salaries of the following City Officers, not chargeable to any specific appropriation, for the year ending 31st March, 1868, viz:

MAYOR.

Otis Norcross, for the municipal year 1867,	\$5,000 00
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, from January 6, 1868,	1,181 51

MAYOR'S CLERK.

Charles E. Davis, Jr.	1,300 00	
		\$7,481 51

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

F. U. Tracy, Treasurer,	\$4,500 00	
Clerk hire for office (see Water Works),	7,400 00	
Extra allowance in the tax season, by special vote of the City Council,	1,200 00	
		13,100 00

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS' DEPARTMENT.

Alfred T. Turner, Auditor of Accounts,	\$4,000 00	
Clerk hire,	4,500 00	
		8,500 00

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$29,081 51	\$5,229,112 66
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<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$29,081 51	\$5,229,112 66
CITY CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.			
S. F. McCleary, City Clerk,	\$4,000 00		
Clerk hire,	4,600 00		
Extra allowance, by vote of the City Council,	300 00		
		8,900 00	
CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.			
Washington P. Gregg,	\$1,400 00		
Clerk hire,	500 00		
		1,900 00	
CLERK OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.			
James M. Bugbee,		2,200 00	
MESSENGER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.			
O. H. Spurr,	\$1,600 00		
M. H. Spurr, assistant, from March 25, 1867, to March 17, 1868,	392 21		
Alvah H. Peters, from March 23, 1868,	10 00		
		2,002 21	
CITY SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
John P. Healy, Solicitor,	\$5,000 00		
Office rent and expenses, to January 16, 1868,	476 30		
		\$5,476 30	
Clement H. Hill, Assistant Solicitor,	2,500 00		
Fisher Ames, Clerk,	1,000 00		
		8,976 30	
ROXBURY OFFICERS.			
Joseph W. Dudley, Treasurer, three months,	\$500 00		
Joseph W. Tucker, City Clerk, three months,	300 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$800 00	\$53,060 02	\$5,229,112 66

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$800 00	\$53,060 02	\$5,229,112 66
Clerk hire, auditing and closing books of the Treasurer of Roxbury,	268 36		
		1,068 36	

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

Principal Assessors, viz :

Thomas J. Bancroft, from October 21, 1867,	\$1,118 15
Benjamin Cushing,	2,500 00
Thomas Hills,	2,500 00
George Jackson to include Dec. 31st, 1867,	1,875 00
Horace Smith,	2,500 00

Per diem, Assessors, — salary six dollars per day while employed.

John Brown, 111 days,	666 00
James Dennie, 111 days,	666 00
Francis James, 111 days,	666 00
Augustus Reed, 111 days,	666 00
Joseph Robbins, 111 days,	666 00
George F. Williams, 111 days,	666 00
Gerry W. Cochrane, 107 days,	642 00
Joseph F. Huntress, 106 days,	636 00
Abel B. Munroe, 105 days,	630 00
Simeon P. Taylor, 104 days,	624 00
Thomas J. Bancroft, 103 days,	618 00
Joseph L. Drew, 101 days,	606 00
Samuel S. Cudworth, 97 days,	582 00

Assistant Assessors, — salary five dollars per day while employed.

Albert H. Taylor, 110 days,	550 00
James Whorf, 110 days,	550 00
John F. Flynn, 103 days,	515 00

Carried forward, \$20,442 15 \$54,128 38 \$5,229,112 66

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$20,442 15	\$54,128 38	\$5,229,112 66
James Healy, 105 days,	525 00		
Theophilus Burr, 96 days,	480 00		
Brooks T. Batcheller, 96 days,	480 00		
Francis S. Carruth, 106 days,	530 00		
Eleazer F. Pratt, 107 days,	535 00		
Patrick Lovett, 110 days,	550 00		
Otis Rich, 110 days,	550 00		
Oliver P. Bowman, 103 days,	515 00		
David Kimball, 102 days,	510 00		
George Holmes, 104 days,	520 00		
Stephen A. Stackpole, 104 days,	520 00		
Chas. F. Dana, 100 days,	500 00		
John L. Emmons, 107 days,	535 00		
Henry A. Davis, 91 days,	455 00		
James Standish, 91 days,	455 00		
Samuel B. Hopkins, 103 days,	515 00		
Edward A. Hunting, 103 days,	515 00		
Isaac A. Hatch, 103 days,	515 00		
George W. Skinner, 107 days,	535 00		
Samuel C. Demerest, 100 days,	500 00		
Wm. Gallagher, 105 days,	525 00		
 <i>CLERK HIRE. Office and street,</i>	 12,734 00		

Total salaries of Assessors and Clerks, 43,941 15

Total for Salaries, as per item No. 69 of Treasurer's account,

98,069 53

Schools and School-houses.

Expenditures during the year for carrying on the Public Schools, viz: two High, one Latin, one Normal, twenty-six Grammar, and three hundred and six Primary, including the Repairs of the Houses, Salaries, Furniture, Fuel, and all other Expenses of the same. (See Appendix.)

Carried forward,

\$5,327,182 19

Brought forward,

\$5,327,182 19

SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent,	\$4,000 00
Barnard Capen, Secretary,	1,540 48
George A. Smith, Auditing Clerk,	1,180 27
Oliver H. Spurr, Messenger,	500 00

Truant Officers — four for

one year, \$4,800 00

One from October 20, 1867, 533 33

5,333 33

Judge of Municipal Court, Southern
District, for disposing of truant cases,

25 00

*Total for Salaries officers School Com-
mittee,*

\$12,579 08

INSTRUCTORS HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

*Salaries of the Latin, High, Normal and Grammar
School Instructors, viz :*

Latin, Bedford Street, \$19,800 00

Instructor of French, 500 00

\$20,300 00

High, for Boys, Bedford
Street,

\$20,012 88

Instructor of Drawing, 500 00

Instructor of French, 175 00

20,687 88

Roxbury High, Kenilworth Street,

2,300 00

High and Normal, for

girls, Mason Street, \$15,333 42

Instructor of Drawing, 1,300 00

" " German, 500 00

" " French, 500 00

" " Music, 450 00

18,083 42

*Total for Latin, High, and Normal
Schools,*

\$61,371 30

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, viz :

Adams, Belmont Square, E. Boston,

12,798 58

Bigelow, Fourth Street, So. Boston,

19,330 00

Bowditch, South Street,

16,726 95

Bowdoin, Myrtle Street,

10,137 50

Boylston, Fort Hill,

12,040 45

Carried forward,

\$132,404 78 \$5,327,182 19

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$132,404 78	\$5,327,182 19
Brimmer, Common Street,	15,139 73	
Chapman, Eutaw Street, East Boston,	11,273 41	
Comins, Gore Avenue, Boston Highlands,	3,587 51	
Dearborn, Dearborn Place, Boston Highlands,	3,512 50	
Dudley, and Washington, Dudley and Washington streets, Boston Highlands,	4,166 67	
Dwight, Springfield Street,	13,414 09	
Eliot, North Bennet Street,	14,109 79	
Everett, Northampton Street,	12,565 60	
Franklin, Ringgold Street,	13,155 10	
Hancock, Richmond Place,	14,028 84	
Lawrence, B and Third streets, South Boston,	18,323 40	
Lincoln, Broadway, South Boston,	13,725 83	
Lyman, Meridian Street, East Boston,	10,789 93	
Mayhew, Hawkins Street,	12,799 22	
Phillips, Southac Street,	12,574 21	
Prescott, Prescott St., East Boston,	11,782 27	
Quincy, Tyler Street,	17,365 77	
Rice, Washington Street,	5,365 19	
Wells, Blossom Street,	9,593 07	
Winthrop, Tremont Street,	14,570 77	
Instructors of Music for all the <i>Grammar</i> Schools,	3,225 00	
Director of Vocal and Physical Culture for all <i>Grammar</i> Schools,	3,000 00	
Instruction in military tactics, including use of Boylston Hall,	1,250 00	
Allowance to James Robinson, an Instructor of Writing and Arithmetic, formerly attached to the Bowdoin School, for general services in these branches of school instruction, whenever called upon,	775 00	
Teacher of Elocution, "Boston Highlands," schools (two months),	100 00	
<i>Total for High and Grammar In-</i>		
<i>structors,</i>	\$372,597 68	

[Salaries of instructors in the "Boston Highlands" were paid from November 1, 1867.]

Carried forward,

\$5,327,182 19

Brought forward, \$5,327,182 19
 INSTRUCTORS PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Salaries of the Primary School Instructors, as follows, viz :

Adams District,	\$5,263 74
Bigelow “	8,135 01
Bowditch “	8,493 50
Bowdoin “	5,199 46
Boylston “	9,228 44
Brimmer “	9,597 31
Chapman “	6,378 94
Comins “ “Boston Highlands,”	3,233 12
Dearborn “ “ “	1,891 66
Dudley and Washington District, “Boston Highlands,”	1,908 34
Dwight District,	3,792 69
Eliot “	11,050 00
Everett “	6,441 23
Franklin “	8,787 00
Hancock “	12,266 23
Lawrence “	13,068 86
Lincoln “	8,283 49
Lyman “	5,170 84
Mayhew “	6,377 56
Minors, for licensed newsboys and boot-blacks,	268 22
Normal, branch off,	1,950 00
Phillips District,	5,201 34
Prescott “	5,368 05
Quincy “	7,721 31
Rice “	2,962 18
Wells “	7,800 00
Winthrop, “	7,679 70
Instructor of music for all primary schools,	2,500 00

Total for Primary Instructors, \$176,018 22

EXPENSES OF GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, authorized by the School Committee, viz :

Books and Slates.—School books, furnished to indigent scholars, exclusive of the \$50 paid annually from the Webb

Carried forward,

\$5,327,182 19

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$5,327,182 19
Fund for writing books, pens, etc., furnished to the Franklin School,	\$9,961 19	
Slates and pencils,	509 43	
Books of reference, and other books for use of schools,	1,419 25	
		\$11,889 87
<i>Printing and Stationery.</i> —Blanks and other printing, including the Annual Report of the School Committee, programmes of exercises on exhibition day, etc.,		
Stationery and blank books,	\$7,208 61	
	2,925 03	
		10,133 64
<i>Festival.</i> —Expenses attending the Annual Festival to Medal Scholars, in July, viz :		
Rent of Music and Bumstead Halls, decorations and doorkeepers,	\$1,053 00	
Collation for children,	732 50	
Music, including charts and services of conductor and orchestra,	386 50	
Bouquets,	200 00	
Printing programmes, etc.,	95 04	
Railroad fares for conveying children from South End, South and East Boston, and clerk hire,	89 95	
		2,556 99
<i>Medals and Diplomas.</i> —Engraving, printing and filling out diplomas which were distributed among the pupils of the First, Second and Third Classes in the High, Normal and Grammar Schools,		
	\$1,459 07	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$1,459 07	\$24,580 50 \$5,327,182 19

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,459 07	\$24,580 50	\$5,327,182 19
Cost and incidental expenses of 150 Franklin Medals, procured from the United States Mint at Philadelphia (exclusive of \$50 paid from the Franklin Fund),	204 44		
Rings and Ribbons, and engraving medals,	58 50		
		1,722 01	
Maps and globes,		684 60	
Ascertaining the number of children between the ages of five and fifteen, and collecting statistics concerning the Private Schools in the city,		590 00	
Philosophical instruments, repairs of same, and chemicals,		478 68	
Music charts,		380 00	
Rent of Pianos and purchase of stool,		280 00	
Swords, muskets, equipments, repairs of drums, etc.,		225 63	
"Boston Highlands" Evening School,		200 00	
Crayons,		159 30	
Sewing materials, tin trunks, cartage and small items,		122 85	
Postages,		114 00	
Music and map stands,		56 25	
Allowance to a teacher for a counterfeit bill alleged to have been received from the City Treasurer,		50 00	
Carriage hire,		133 25	
Expenses of Committee of 1867,		35 00	
<i>Total expenses for High and Grammar Schools, by authority of School Committee,</i>		\$29,812 07	
EXPENSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS <i>under the authority of the School Committee, viz:</i>			
Pianos. — Cost of forty,	\$8,000 00		
Covers for the same,	248 88		
Rents,	121 14		
		\$8,370 02	
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$8,370 02	\$5,327,182 19

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8,370 02	\$5,327,182 19
Books and slates,—books furnished to indigent scholars,	\$2,596 28	
Slates and slate pencils,	1,362 06	
Books of reference,	15 99	
	3,974 33	
Music charts,	336 00	
Numeral frames, tablets, charts, etc.,	185 23	
Printing, including record books,	1,322 28	
Stationery and blank books,	293 15	
Carriage hire for Auditing Clerk while distributing books, etc.,	72 50	
<i>Total expenses for Primary Schools by authority of School Committee,</i>	\$14,553 51	

EXPENSES OF HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, *by authority of the Committee on Public Buildings, viz :*

Alterations and repairs on the several houses and rented rooms, viz :

Ordinary,	\$18,672 41	
Lawrence :— rebuilding walls, painting, etc.,	9,324 69	
Rice :— remodelling and painting,	3,916 24	
Mayhew :— removing old buildings, building fence, grading yard, etc.,	1,411 40	
Hancock :— painting,	1,200 00	
Bigelow :— painting,	972 00	
Bowdoin :— painting,	637 93	
Bowditch :— inside blinds,	528 00	
Chapman :— roofing,	500 50	
Adams :— speaking tubes, etc.,	225 00	
<i>Total for alterations and repairs,</i>	\$37,388 17	
Fuel, including housing and inspection,	21,420 13	
Care and cleaning houses, building fires, etc.,	15,937 43	
Furniture and furnishing, including repairs and oiling ; also ink wells,	10,556 92	
Warming and ventilating apparatus, including repairs and cleaning,	4,462 03	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$89,764 68	\$5,327,182 19

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$89,764 68	\$5,327,182 19
Rents of rooms, including taxes,	3,386 00	
One half of the salary of a person employed in the distribution of furniture and other articles among the schools and public buildings throughout the city, the other half being charged under the head of Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	600 00	
Water rates,	384 00	
For a lot of land adjoining Hancock School-house yard,	300 00	
Grading yards, trees, and setting,	299 25	
Gas,	268 36	
Cartage, printing and small items,	216 15	
<i>Total expenditures under authority of Committee on Public Buildings,</i>	<u>\$95,218 44</u>	

EXPENSES OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, *by authority of the Committee on Public Buildings:*

Alterations and repairs of buildings and rented rooms:

Carpenters' work and stock,	\$5,907 62
Whitening and plastering,	3,562 58
Painting and glazing,	2,749 50
Mason work,	2,142 65
Iron work, fences, etc.,	1,861 69
Drains, yards, etc.,	1,722 13
Plumbing and gas fitting,	1,008 17
Locksmithing,	461 33
Roofing and slating,	260 86
Paper hanging and rubber mouldings,	198 02
School-house, Thacher street, removing old buildings, building out-houses, fence, and grading yard,	2,032 37
School-house, Concord St., fence, etc.,	1,371 87
Tuckerman school-house, Fourth St., fence, etc.,	1,257 85
School-house, Wall St., painting,	989 54
School-house, East St., roofing,	468 75

<i>Total for alterations and repairs,</i>	\$25,994 93
Fuel, including preparing, housing and inspection,	14,979 24

<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$40,974 17	\$5,327,182 19
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$40,974 17	\$5,327,182 19
Care and cleaning rooms, building fires, etc.,	12,675 33	
Warming and ventilating apparatus, including repairs and cleaning,	4,070 71	
Furniture and furnishing, including repairs,	3,965 36	
Rents,	3,212 50	
Water rates,	1,584 00	
One half of the salary of a person who is employed in the distribution of furniture and all other necessary supplies for the public buildings and schools, the other half being charged to Grammar Schools, P. B.	600 00	
Salary of a person who has the care of Roxbury Public Buildings,	333 33	
Cartage, auction expenses and small items,	227 01	
Printing,	35 00	
For a lot of land adjoining Paris street School-house,	4,250 00	
<i>Total expenses Primary Schools, under the authority of the Committee of Public Buildings,</i>	<u>\$71,927 41</u>	

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries officers of School Committee,	\$12,579 08	
<i>Per item No. 70 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Instructors Grammar Schools,	372,597 68	
<i>Per item No. 39 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Instructors Primary Schools,	176,018 22	
<i>Per item No. 40 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Grammar Schools — School Com.	29,812 07	
<i>Per item No. 29 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Primary Schools — School Com.	14,553 51	
<i>Per item No. 57 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Grammar Schools — Public Buildings,	95,218 44	
<i>Per item No. 30 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
Primary Schools — Public Buildings,	71,927 41	
<i>Per item No. 58 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Total ordinary school expenses,</i>		772,706 41
<i>Carried forward,</i>		<u>\$6,099,888 60</u>

Brought forward,

\$6,099,888 60

In addition to the amount on page 118 of \$772,-706.41, \$188,790.80 has been expended on account of the erection of new school-houses and land purchased for same; details of which may be found on pages 51, 69, 94, 119 and 125.

Total payments on account of schools and school-houses, during the financial year 1867-68, \$961,-497.21.

School-house, Richmond Street.

Continuation of payments on account of the erection and furnishing of a large brick and stone school-house, to contain twelve rooms and two exhibition halls, on Richmond Street, upon land purchased adjacent to that occupied by the Hancock School-house, a portion of which was taken for the enlargement of the yard connected with the said Hancock School-house. [Total cost, \$59,976.99.]

Contractors — balance of contract, including extra work,	\$14,686 00
Heating apparatus — balance,	413 50
Speaking tubes and bell hanging,	219 20
Furniture and furnishing,	2,253 72
Fuel,	190 00

Total for school-house, Richmond Street, as per item No. 66 of Treasurer's account,

17,762 42

Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Salaries: John D. Cado-		
gan, one year,	\$1,500 00	
C. J. B. Moulton, to in-		
clude April 14th, 1867,	57 53 .	
William F. Reed, from		
April 15th, 1867,	1,442 47	
Two assistants, at \$600.00		
each,	1,200 00	
Extra assistance,	93 00	
		\$4,293 00
Two horses, harness and pung, keeping		
and shoeing horses, repairs of vehi-		
cles, harnesses, etc.,	1,938 40	
Printing and stationery,	60 40	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,291 80	\$6,117,651 02

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,291 80	\$6,117,651 02
Repairs of scales, adjusting standards and small items,	30 53	
<i>Total for Sealers of Weights and Measures, as per item No. 72 of Treasurer's account,</i>		6,322 33

Sewers and Drains.

Construction, repairs and contingent expenses of Common Sewers and Drains, for underground drainage:

Salary: William H. Bradley, Superintendent,	\$2,500 00
Clerk hire,	37 50
Overseer and laborers employed by the Superintendent,	4,763 11
Contractors: for masons and laborers constructing and repairing,	18,506 99
Brick,	3,672 37
Drain pipe and slate,	2,407 97
Man-hole covers and frames,	1,789 98
Cement, sand and lime,	1,524 00
Teaming,	1,324 62
Lumber, including carpentering,	1,000 88
Paving gravel and gravel for filling,	487 00
Tools and hardware,	420 27
Paving,	348 19
Repairs and alterations at store yards,	312 43
Damage to a wagon, occasioned by defective cover,	74 57
Fuel, stove, oil clothes and small items,	69 18
Water rates,	56 00
Top buggy, sleigh and harness, keep- ing and shoeing horse, repairs of vehicles, etc.,	1,276 98
Stationery and printing,	68 80
Newspapers and stamps,	24 94
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	323 25
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	46 00
Carriage hire,	20 50

<i>Total for Sewers and Drains, as per item No. 71 of Treasurer's account,</i>	41,055 53
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<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$6,165,028 88
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Brought forward,
Soldiers' Relief.

\$6,165,028 88

Payments made by the city to Soldiers and Sailors ; also in aid of the families or dependents of those who have been engaged as Volunteers in the service of the United States in subduing the Southern rebellion, in conformity with Chap. 222 of the Statutes of 1861, Chap. 172 of the Statutes of 1866, and Chap. 136 of the Statutes of 1867. These payments were commenced in August 1861, and have been continued monthly since. The Acts require that the city should make the advance to the parties entitled to the same, and call upon the State, in the month of January, annually, to refund. The payments from August 1861, to the end of April 1868, amounted to \$1,514,234.78. Of this amount, there has been refunded from the State \$1,287,904.68. These payments include other dependents on the soldiers than what the Statute authorizes, and office expenses. Such payments are not refunded by the State.

The disbursements to applicants, during the financial year 1867-68, have been,

		\$103,700 00
Salaries : Paymaster,	\$2,000 00	
Clerks,	3,000 00	
		5,000 00
Printing, including check books,		265 31
Blank books and stationery,		49 98
Postage stamps and advertising,		42 00
Expenses of Committee of 1867,		122 50

Total for Soldiers' Relief, as per item No. 68 of Treasurer's account,

109,179 79

***Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,
 Boston Common.***

Payments for grading and sodding over and around the foundation for a monument laid on flag-staff hill, viz :

Sods, loam and gravel,	\$3,276 60
Fence,	195 70
Teaming,	195 25
Labor,	112 00

 \$3,779 55

Total for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston

Carried forward,

 \$6,274,208 67

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,274,208 67
<i>Common, as per item No. 73 of Treasurer's account,</i>	3,779 55

State Tax.

For the city's proportion of \$5,000,000, the State tax for the year 1867, of which the percentage is 33,883,	1,694,150 00
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Per item No. 85 of Treasurer's account.

Station House, Ward 15.

For plans and specifications for a Police Station House, to be erected at the junction of Tremont and Washington streets,	650 00
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Per item No. 74 of Treasurer's account.

Stony Brook Sewer.

Payments for enclosing the channel of Stony Brook in Boston Highlands below Orange Street, and converting it into a sewer; also for land purchases and damages in connection therewith, viz:

Land,	\$3,918 00
Contractor,	1,275 00
Damages,	700 00

<i>Total for Stony Brook Sewer, as per item No. 76 of Treasurer's account,</i>	5,893 00
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War Expenses.

Expenditures incurred by the city in consequence of the War occasioned by the Southern Rebellion. This is exclusive of the money paid for the relief of the volunteers or their dependents, which will be found under the head of Soldiers' Relief:

Expenses on account of making a full and complete record, from the original rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State, "of the names of all the soldiers and officers who compose the City of Boston's quota, stating the residence, time of enlistment, number and designation of regiment and company, etc.," as per Statute of 1863, Chapter 65,

\$1,560 45

Carried forward,

\$1,560 45	\$7,978,681 22
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,560 45	\$7,978,681 22
Army and Navy Monument, Mount Hope.— For the completion and dedication of a granite memorial shaft, erected at Mount Hope Cemetery, in the lot appropriated for the burial of soldiers and sailors who served their country during the late Southern rebellion, viz :		
Mason work, etc.,	\$1,002 71	
Dedication,—transportation, printing, decorations, etc.,	408 27	
		1,410 98
Evans House, Tremont Street :— Allowance for rent and repairs,	1,000 00	
<i>Total for War Expenses, as per item No. 78 of Treasurer's account,</i>		3,971 43

Water Works.

The payments on account of the Water Works for the year have been as follows, viz :

Salaries : Water Registrar, W. F. Davis,	\$2,200 00	
Clerks in Water Registrar's department and Water Inspectors,	12,269 81	
Treasurer's Clerk in Registrar's office,	1,600 00	
Superintendent of Eastern Division and Clerks in Water office,	4,819 18	
Wages of mechanics and others in proving yard, and of laborers laying pipes and shutting off and letting on water, etc.,	43,368 71	
Wages of laborers employed raising pipes on Tremont street,	8,846 02	
Wages of laborers employed repairing East Boston Reservoir,	879 95	
		\$73,983 67
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$73,983 67	\$7,982,652 65

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$73,983 67	\$7,982,652 65
Iron castings: Pipes, gates, hydrants, etc.,	41,257 49	
Lead and tinned pipe,	10,705 03	
Materials and mechanical labor, repairing reservoirs, pipes, buildings, streets, etc.,	6,329 69	
Tools, hardware, iron, steel and other material for repairs and use at work-shop,	4,817 62	
Land, including examining of titles, etc.,	2,936 25	
Wagon, sleigh, forage, shoeing, and repairs of vehicles and harnesses,	1,535 25	
Fuel,	1,077 13	
Teaming,	985 50	
Sundry small items,	649 29	
Meters, including parts for repairs,	473 85	
Tremont Street Bridge, widening,	384 81	
Preparing history of the water works,	350 00	
Car fares and ferry tolls,	276 23	
Taxes on property located out of the city,	215 12	
Gas for proving yard and stable,	74 75	
Revenue and postage stamps,	67 74	
Stationery and blank books,	420 65	
Printing,	939 69	
Visit of the City Government and invited guests to the lake and reservoirs; entertainment, transportation, etc.,	774 00	
Railroad fares, lunches and carriage hire for members of the Water Board,	209 03	
<i>Per item No. 77 of Treasurer's account.</i>	\$148,462 79	
To which add the amount paid by the Treasurer for interest on the <i>net</i> cost of the work, including the exchange on London, where part of the loan is payable; and the premium on the gold with which part of said interest was paid,		
<i>Per item No. 84 of Treasurer's account.</i>	515,245 33	
		663,708 12
[See Chestnut Hill Reservoir.]		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$8,646,360 77

Brought forward,

\$8,646,360 77

Water Works Loan.

Purchased on this account by the Committee on the
Reduction of the City Debt, in anticipation of its
becoming due,

3,000 00

*Per item No. 79 of Treasurer's account.***Wells School-house.**

*Payments on account of rebuilding this house upon
the old site, corner Blossom and McLean streets,
and additional land purchased, viz:*

Land,	\$30,500 00
Masons' contract,	23,000 00
Carpenters' contract,	6,000 00
Preparing for foundation,	2,666 50
Plans and specifications,	1,200 00
Printing,	39 54

*Total for Wells School House, as per item No. 81 of
Treasurer's account,*

63,406 04

West City Stable.

*For rebuilding and enlarging the building used for a
wagon and harness room, counting-room and tene-
ment, at the City Stables, North Grove Street,
damaged by fire, March 27, 1867, viz:*

Contractor, including extra work,	\$6,830 40
Plans and Specification,	162 00
Printing,	16 57

*Total for West City Stables, as per item No. 80 of
Treasurer's account.*

7,008 97

Widening Streets.

*The following payments have been made in settlement
of Land Damages and other claims on account of
Widening, Extending, and other improvements
made in the streets, during the present financial
year; and also including payments made this year,
on account of Widenings and Extensions made
prior to the first day of May, 1867, viz:*

High street, between Congress and Federal streets,	\$66,438 00
Federal street, between High and Williams streets,	41,376 23
Adams street,	30,621 34

Carried forward,

\$138,435 57 \$8,719,775 78

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$188,435 57	\$8,719,775 78
Washington street, near Essex street, and between Bennet and Common streets,	28,846 79	
Richmond street, between Hanover and Salem streets,	24,598 92	
Summer street, near Federal street, corner of Lincoln Street, and oppo- site Chauncy street,	17,860 18	
West street, corner Washington street,	13,400 00	
La Grange street,	8,661 28	
Boylston street, corner Boylston square,	7,364 00	
Congress street, near High street, and between Milk and Water streets,	7,032 00	
Williams street,	6,822 00	
Milk street, corner Devonshire street,	5,775 00	
Hanover street, opposite Charter street,	5,748 00	
Commercial, Battery, and Salutation streets,	3,752 14	
Kingston, corner Summer street,	2,382 65	
Tremont street, corner La Grange street,	1,716 10	
Rutland street, extension,	1,500 00	
Kirkland street,	1,000 00	
Sudbury street, near Court street,	915 00	
Sixth street, extension,	759 60	
Dorchester street, near Railroad bridge,	421 60	
Portland street, corner Chardon street,	313 44	
Middle street,	100 00	
<i>Total for Damages,</i>	\$277,404 27	
Two Estates purchased on High street,	24,000 00	
DOVER STREET BRIDGE:		
Earth filling, south side of Dover street Bridge,	\$6,325 00	
Laborers and lumber,	1,024 87	
	7,349 87	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$308,754 14	\$8,719,775 78

Brought forward,

\$308,754 14 \$8,719,775 78

SOUTH BOSTON STREETS.

Five Commissioners appointed to report a plan defining the lines of the streets of South Boston:— Otis Norcross, John P. Healey, Nathaniel C. Nash, Alexander Wadsworth and Henry W. Wilson, per order of the City Council, \$1,000 each,

\$5,000 00

N. Henry Crafts, clerk

to commission, 1,000 00

Surveying and plans, 768 75

Boundary posts and setting, 132 63

6,901 38

SERVICES APPRAISING ESTATES, ETC.:

Joseph F. Huntress: for valuation of property on Fort Hill,

\$400 00

Estimates, betterment, and overseeing widening Federal street,

400 00

Estimates for widening of Tremont street, Boylston street to Railroad bridge,

350 00

Estimates and betterment for widening Richmond street,

250 00

Average valuation Church Street District,

150 00

Estimates for widening Adams street,

150 00

Estimates Broadway extension,

150 00

Estimates and betterment Kilby street extension and Change Avenue,

125 00

Estimates widening Williams and High streets,

100 00

Sundry services,

100 00

Apportioning and assessing betterment West st.

50 00

Payments to J. F. Huntress, as above,

2,225 00

Carried forward,

\$317,880 52 \$8,719,775 78

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$317,880 52	\$8,719,775 78
James Dennie; for valuation property on Fort Hill,	\$400 00	
Estimates widening Tremont street from Boylston to Railroad bridge,	350 00	
Estimates and betterment widening Richmond street,	150 00	
Estimates for widening Adams street,	150 00	
Average valuation Church Street District,	100 00	
Estimates for extension Kilby street and widening Change Avenue,	100 00	
Estimates for High and Williams streets,	100 00	
Betterment on Federal street,	100 00	
Betterment on West street,	50 00	
<i>Payments to James Dennie, as above,</i>	1,500 00	
Joseph F. Huntress and Wm. L. Brown, valuation and estimating expense raising, moving and repairing buildings on Church Street District,	\$1,000 00	
Clerk hire,	68 00	
	1,068 00	
A. F. Wadsworth, examination of lots, Church Street District,	\$346 00	
Fort Hill,	60 00	
	406 00	
William L. Brown, estimates, Church Street District,	\$300 00	
Broadway extension,	50 00	
	350 00	
W. A. Kenrick, sounding for Broadway extension,	177 63	
Kern & Fitch, furnishing copyist for examination of deeds of land on Church St. District,	122 00	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$321,504 15	\$8,719,775 78

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$321,504 15	\$8,719,775 78
James Rice, making extracts from deeds, Church St. District,	76 00	
Jos. H. Wilson, estimates on carpenters' work, Church St. District,	72 00	
Alexander Wadsworth examining plans and deeds, Church St. Dist.,	60 00	
Tremont Street Bridge:		
Boston and Worcester Railroad, for proportion of cost of abutments,	\$1,838 90	
Fence and painting,	81 88	
		1,920 78
Filling on Brimmer Street, near Pinckney street,	1,764 00	
Repairs on buildings and sidewalks on Richmond street and Dover street bridge,	535 56	
Serving notices, auction expenses, photographing, and small items,	328 51	
Clerk to City Surveyor,	866 66	
Printing,	157 44	
Stationery and newspapers,	85 44	
Expenses of Committees of 1867 and 1868,	494 15	
Carriage hire,	68 50	
Photographs of Committee of 1867, including frames,	56 00	
<i>Total for Widening Streets, as per item No. 82 of Treasurer's account,</i>		327,989 19
<i>Total expenditures on City Account, for the year 1867-68, (including debt of the city paid off, \$947,350),</i>		\$9,047,764 97

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1868.

CITY INCOME,

INCLUDING TAXES AND LOANS.

STATEMENT OF THE INCOME RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1867-68.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with
the last day of April, 1868.*

Armories.

From the State in reimbursement in part of the
amount paid by the city to military companies
for rent of their armories,

\$11,580 80.

Per item No. 90 of Treasurer's account.

Bonds and Mortgages.

Received as follows, being the first cash payment
on bonds taken for sales of land made this year
and for instalments on bonds and mortgages
which were on hand on the first of May, 1867, and
on which payments have been received 1867-68,
viz :

On account of Neck lands,	\$90,970 55
South Boston lands,	16,654 59
South Bay lands,	18,143 00
Albany Street,	5,109 00
City Wharf,	911 76
East Boston lands,	140 00

131,928 90

Per item No. 91 of Treasurer's account.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

From Cochituate Water Board, for wood and oxen
sold,

942 65

Per item No. 92 of Treasurer's account.

Carried forward,

\$144,452 35

Brought forward,

\$144,452 35

City Clerk.

From the City Clerk for the following collections by him, viz:

Recording Mortgages of personal property, mechanics' liens, and certificates of joint stock companies,	\$1,496 66	
For use of Faneuil Hall,	152 00	
Licenses for auctioneers,	94 00	
Licenses for billiard saloons,	421 00	
Licenses for intelligence offices,	60 00	
Revenue stamps sold, recording goods found, etc.,	6 50	
		2,230 16

*Per item No. 95 of Treasurer's account.***City Debt.**

Amount obtained on city notes issued this year, for loans authorized by the City Council, at different times, for various objects,

469,000 00

*Per item No. 94 of Treasurer's account.***City Hospital.**

From trustees, for board and care of patients,	\$4,752 68	
Interest on trust funds,	1,050 00	
From Directors Public Institutions, for removing paupers sick with small-pox,	148 00	
		5,950 68

*Per item No. 93 of Treasurer's account.***City Registrar.**

Received for certificates of marriage intentions issued by him during the year,

1,679 00

*Per item No. 96 of Treasurer's account.***Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt.**

Interest on City of Boston 6 per cent Currency Bonds held by the Committee,	\$50,970 20	
Interest on amount temporarily borrowed of them by the City Treasurer,	26,656 54	
		77,626 74

*Per item No. 97 of Treasurer's account.**Carried forward,*

\$700,938 93

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$700,938 93
<i>Common, etc.</i>		
Received for rent of greenhouse on the Public Garden,	\$1,112 50	
Sale of grass,	100 00	
		1,212 50
<i>Per item No. 144 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Dog Fund.</i>		
From City Clerk, for dog licenses,		7,536 00
<i>Per item No. 98 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Dover Street.</i>		
Received on account of instalments on amount of sales for various houses sold after the completion of the improvement,		1,380 00
<i>Per item No. 99 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>External Health.</i>		
From the Port Physician at Deer Island, and from Directors of Pub- lic Institutions, for the regular quarantine fees for boarding and inspecting vessels from foreign ports,	\$1,483 25	
For board of State and U. S. Navy patients sick with infectious dis- eases,	732 10	
		2,215 35
<i>Per item No. 100 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Fire Alarms.</i>		
From Superintendent: sale of old material,		80 62
<i>Per item No. 102 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Fire Department.</i>		
From Chief Engineer for the sale of old material, manure, etc.,	\$661 50	
For pistols sold Police Department,	102 00	
		763 50
<i>Per item No. 101 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Goodnow Fund.</i>		
Received from the executors of the estate of the late Elisha Goodnow, being amount received for the sale of an estate at South Boston, bequeathed to		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$714,126 90

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$714,126 90
the city for the benefit of the City Hospital, \$4,000 of which amount has been invested in City Bonds,	4,633 25
<i>Per item No. 139 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Hamilton Street.

Received for rent of buildings,	26 20
<i>Per item No. 142 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Harbor Dredging.

From A. Boschke, contractor, and for dredging by the steam dredging machine "General Tyler,"	14,311 66
<i>Per item No. 105 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Hay Scales.

Weighing fees at North scales,	\$929 41
Weighing fees at East Boston scales,	25 81
Weighing fees at the South scales,	21 97
	977 19
<i>Per item No. 104 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Incidental Expenses.

For revenue stamps sold by Treasurer,	\$147 10
Returned, having been drawn, but not called for,	1 25
	148 35
<i>Per item No. 109 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Interest.

Received as follows, viz :	
On deposits in banks,	\$126,383 36
On bonds and mortgages,	29,799 59
On delinquent taxes,	10,455 83
For rents, scrip, etc., over-due,	9,291 03
	175,929 81
<i>Per item No. 111 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Internal Health.

From sales of ashes,	\$14,100 10
From the contractor for house offal, annual payment,	5,500 00
From Sheriff of Suffolk County, for abating nuisance on Northampton street,	5,379 17
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$24,979 27
	\$910,153 36

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$24,979 27	\$910,153 36
From individuals — reimbursement of expenditures by the city for abating nuisances on their premises,	2,755 51	
From the Paving Department, for use of city teams employed by that department, keeping the Superintendent's horses, and for ashes,	2,481 00	
From Police Department, for conveying prisoners from Station Houses to City Prison,	2,133 75	
From sales of street sweepings,	1,648 09	
Sales of horses,	1,391 00	
Removing ashes made by steam engine fires,	1,270 72	
Sales of manure,	828 75	
From Water Works, for ashes delivered on wharf, Albany street,	747 00	
For removing snow from ponds and walks on Public Garden and Common,	557 92	
From Public Building Department — harness, horse-keeping and repair of vehicle and harnesses,	454 70	
Sewer Department, for keeping horse of Superintendent and repairs of harness and vehicles, and for ashes,	446 32	
Sales of Roxbury offal,	398 74	
Albany Street Bridge, for ashes,	365 75	
From City Hospital, for ashes, also for repairs on vehicles and harnesses,	218 12	
Sales old material,	170 00	
From Sealers Weights and Measures, for horse-keeping, etc.,	126 83	
Central Charity Bureau — abating nuisance,	48 33	
Fire Department, for reservoir covers,	45 00	
County of Suffolk, for use of vehicle to convey prisoners,	20 00	
From Public Land Department, for ashes,	15 75	
		41,102 55
<i>Per item No. 110 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$951,255 91

Brought forward,

\$951,255 91

Lamps.

From Superintendent, collected for damages to lamps,

12 00

Per item No. 112 of Treasurer's account.

Markets.

From Superintendent of Markets, for coal furnished to the occupants of stalls during the year,
Per item No. 114 of Treasurer's account.

514 00

[The rents of stalls, cellars, etc., in the Market-houses, amounting to \$80,151.37, are entered under the head of Rents.]

Militia Bounty.

Received from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement for the amount advanced to the Militia, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 219, Acts of 1866,

46,070 30

Per item No. 115 of Treasurer's account.

Mount Hope Cemetery.

From Trustees, viz :

Sales of 64 lots, \$7,770 00

For digging graves for owners of lots, 2,049 30

For graves in Cypress Vale, 1,287 00

Sundries, 1,903 08

13,009 38

Per item No. 116 of Treasurer's account.

Norcross School Fund.

Donation from Hon. Otis Norcross, the annual interest of which is to be expended for a library for the use of the first class in the Norcross School,

500 00

Per item No. 141 of Treasurer's account.

Oliver Street.

From sales of earth, \$28,135 00

Sales of materials, 1,758 20

29,893 20

Per item No. 117 of Treasurer's account.

Overseers of the Poor.

From the Overseers of the Poor, for collections by them from other cities and towns, for support

Carried forward,

\$1,041,254 79

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$1,041,254 79
of poor belonging to such cities and towns,	\$14,231 81	
From Commonwealth, for burials,	2,194 00	
		16,425 81

Per item No. 118 of Treasurer's account.

Paving, etc.

From assessments on individuals for cost of laying sidewalks in front of their premises and for furnishing material for same, including sale of old materials,	\$3,411 49	
For repairs of streets, viz:		
Water Works,	\$324 71	
Boston Gas Light Com-		
pany,	216 02	
Sewer Department,	67 93	
South Boston Gas Light		
Company,	50 70	
Old Colony and Newport		
R. R. Co.,	12 71	
		672 07

4,083 56

Per item No. 120 of Treasurer's account.

Pedler's licenses.

For licenses issued by the State,	766 00
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Per item No. 121 of Treasurer's account.

Police.

Receipts on account of this Department :

Fees. —The fees which the police officers, in their official capacity, as witnesses in the Police Court, would be entitled to receive from the County, are credited to and collected by the city, as the monthly pay of these officers is in full for all their time and services,	\$6,254 44
For services of police officers stationed at places of public amusement, and at other places at the request of individuals desiring the service of an officer, which is paid back to said officers,	5,336 04
Licenses for trucks and wagons,	2,424 00

Carried forward,

\$14,014 48 \$1,062,530 16

<i>Brought forward,</i>	• \$14,014 48	\$1,062,530 16
Licenses for carriages,	409 00	
From sales unclaimed property,	208 33	
Board of prisoner,	3 75	
		14,635 56
<i>Per item No. 122 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

Public Buildings.

Payment on bond for sale of Police Station House, Commercial street,	\$2,875 00	
Rent of ward rooms,	187 00	
Payment on bond for sale of Police Station House, Canton street,	175 00	
Sale of old buildings,	100 00	
		3,337 00
<i>Per item No. 126 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

Public Institutions.

Received from the Directors of Public Institutions for 1867-68, viz :

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For labor of inmates,	\$45,406 77	
From sales of fruit, rags, old iron, etc.,	971 14	
Gas supplied to Lunatic Hospital,	864 24	
		\$47,242 15

Per item No. 107 of Treasurer's account.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

For proceeds of the labor of inmates in these establishments, including the sale of vegetables, etc.,	\$6,934 84	
Services, board, etc., furnished External Health Department,	1,443 38	
From state, cities and towns, for support of their poor,	7,865 53	
		16,243 75

Per item No. 106 of Treasurer's account.

<i>Carried forward,</i>		
	\$63,485 90	\$1,080,502 72

Brought forward, * \$63,485 90 \$1,080,502 72
 LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

From cities, towns and
 individuals, for support
 of their citizens or rel-
 atives in this institu-
 tion, \$11,403 62

Professional services of
 Dr. C. A. Walker at
 the House of Correc-
 tion, 300 00

 11,703 62

Per item No. 113 of Treasurer's account.

STEAMBOAT "HENRY MORRISON."

For wharfage fees, \$150 00
 Sales junk, 13 00

 163 00

Per item No. 132 of Treasurer's account.

PAUPER EXPENSES.

From individuals and towns, in reim-
 bursement of expenses paid by the
 city for support of their relatives or
 citizens in the State Lunatic Hos-
 pitals and in the Reform Schools, 649 12

Per item No. 119 of Treasurer's account.

*Total amount of income from Public Institutions,
 under the control of the Board of Directors,* 76,001 64

Public Lands.

From Superintendent of Sewers, for
 collections by him from individuals,
 for the right of entry into sewers
 made for the benefit of Public Lands,
 and charged to that appropriation
 before the lots were sold, \$2,063 74

From Superintendent of Lands, for
 rent, viz:

Land and wharf, South
 Bay, \$1,418 65
 Land at South Boston, 187 50

Carried forward, \$1,606 15 \$2,063 74 \$1,156,504 36

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,606 15	\$2,063 74	\$1,156,504 36
Buildings on Dover St.			
Bridge,	180 80		
		1,786 95	
For sale of land on Seaver street,		812 50	
For laying sidewalks,		140 00	
			4,803 19
<i>Per item No. 125 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

Public Library.

From City Treasurer, for interest on			
Library Trust Funds,		\$7,268 00	
For interest on a mortgage note,		240 00	
From Librarian, for catalogues sold			
and fines from delinquents,		507 72	
			8,015 72
<i>Per item No. 145 of Treasurer's account.</i>			

Rents.

The amounts received for Rents during the year have been as follows, viz :

MARKET-HOUSES.

<i>Faneuil Hall.</i> — Stalls,			
cellars, etc.,	\$60,277 50		
Outside stands,	1,991 00		
Weighing fees, at public			
scales,	358 37		
		\$62,626 87	
<i>Faneuil Hall Building.</i> — Stalls and			
cellars under Faneuil Hall,		17,524 50	
<i>Total for Market-houses,</i>		\$80,151 37	
QUINCY HALL, over Faneuil Market,		4,500 00	
OLD STATE HOUSE,		21,000 00	

WHARF PROPERTY.

Eastern Railroad Wharf:			
Rent of wharf, and dock-			
age steamboat "Henry			
Morrison,"	\$3,250 00		
South Bay Wharf,	1,250 00		
People's Ferry Slips,	600 00		
		5,100 00	
HOUSES, etc.			

<i>Carried forward,</i>			\$110,751 37	\$1,169,323 27
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$110,751 37	\$1,169,323 27
Estate at the junction of Court Street and Tre- mont Row, purchased in 1849, with others which were removed, for the purpose of widening both of these streets. For the part not occupied by Steam Fire Engine No. 4,	\$1,000 00	
Houses on Bridge Street,	500 00	
Stable on Allston Street,	325 00	
		1,825 00
LANDS.		
Lot corner Washington and Water streets,	\$1,583 29	
South Bay,	625 00	
Town slip, foot of Bel- cher's Lane,	25 00	
		2,233 29
		114,809 66
<i>Per item No. 127 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

Roxbury.

Received from the Treasurer of the City of Roxbury, being balance cash on hand January 13th, 1868,	\$35,125 00	
For collections on ac- count of taxes,	\$25,617 01	
Sewers,	5,998 90	
Rents,	568 42	
Notes,	461 10	
Interest,	413 83	
Lamps, edgestones, etc.,	83 10	
		33,142 36
From the Commonwealth, for militia bounty,	\$6,979 00	
School Fund,	1,822 17	
Corporation tax,	1,463 36	
		10,264 53
		78,531 89
<i>Per item No. 140 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		
		\$1,362,664 82

Brought forward,

\$1,362,664 82

Schools.

INSTRUCTORS GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Interest on Smith Trust Funds, \$472 60
Per item No. 108 of Treasurer's account.

SCHOOL FUND.

From the Commonwealth, for the
 city's proportion of the Income
 from the State School Fund, 9,722 96
Per item No. 129 of Treasurer's account.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS — SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

For sales old school-books, 266 49
Per item No. 103 of Treasurer's account.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS — SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Sales of old slates, 5 00
Per item No. 123 of Treasurer's account.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS — PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Sale of an estate on Hanover Avenue, 2,557 50
Per item No. 124 of Treasurer's account.

Total receipts on account of Schools, 13,024 55

Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Received from these two officers for fees for examining and sealing weights and measures, 3,521 38
Per item No. 131 of Treasurer's account.

Sewers and Drains.

From assessments on sundry persons
 for their proportion of the cost of
 new sewers built by the city, \$18,998 80
 From the Superintendent of Sewers
 for collection made by him from
 sundry persons for the right to
 enter their drains into common
 sewers already existing, 2,135 50

Per item No. 130 of Treasurer's account.

21,134 30

Carried forward,

 \$1,400,345 05

Brought forward, \$1,400,345 05
Soldiers' Relief.

From the Commonwealth, in reimbursement in part
of what the city had advanced to the families or
other dependents on volunteers in the army, in
conformity with the Laws of the Commonwealth, 205,000 00
Per item No. 128 of Treasurer's account.

Station House, Ward 8.

Payments for sale of land on LaGrange Street, 1,709 64
Per item No. 133 of Treasurer's account.

Taxes.

For collections made 1867-68, viz :
On tax for 1867, \$6,488,300 54
 1866, 210,904 40
 1865, and prior, 7,371 01
From Commonwealth, for city's pro-
portion of tax on Corporations, 439,075 44

7,145,651 39
Per item No. 134 of Treasurer's account.

Tremont Street.

Payments on estates sold, 3,760 00
Per item No. 135 of Treasurer's account.

War Expenses.

For bounty refunded, 60 00
Per item No. 137 of Treasurer's account.

Water Works.

Collections by the City Treasurer, and
amounts paid into the treasury by
the Cochituate Water Board, viz :

Water rates
due in the year 1868, \$379,425 50
due in the year 1867, 116,065 83
due in the year 1866, 43,388 33

\$538,879 66

Shutting off and letting on water, for
non-payment of rates, viz :

Dues in 1868, \$690 00
 1867, 312 00
 1866, 42 00

1,044 00

Collections by Treasurer, \$539,923 66

Carried forward, \$539,923 66 \$8,756,526 08

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$539,923 66	\$8,756,526 08
Collections by the Cochituate Water Board:		
Service-pipe, and laying same for new water takers, repairing, etc.,	\$6,905 00	
Shutting off and letting on water for repairs, and for wasting water,	4,395 00	
		11,300 00
		\$551,223 66
Less transferred to Chestnut Hill Reservoir, being for wood sold 1866-7 at reservoir and credited to this account,	326 95	
		550,896 71
<i>Per item No. 136 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

Water Works Loan, 1865.

Obtained by loans, authorized by the City Council during the year, for the purpose of constructing the Chestnut Hill Reservoir in Newton and Brighton,	500,000 00
<i>Per item No. 143 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

Widening Streets.

Received under the Betterment Law,	\$26,683 03	
From sales of estates, as follows, viz :		
Hanover Street,	\$3,000 00	
Church Street,	1,600 00	
Salem, corner Richmond Street,	390 00	
Adams Street,	375 00	
		5,365 00
From rent of buildings,	574 00	
		32,622 03
<i>Per item No. 138 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Total Income on City Account for the year 1867-68,</i>	\$9,840,044 82	

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1868.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1867-68.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending with
the last day of April, 1868.*

[The COUNTY OF SUFFOLK comprises the cities of Boston and Chelsea, the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. The City of Boston pays all the County Expenses, owns all the County Buildings, receives all the County Income.]

*Payments drawn for by the Mayor in the usual form, and paid
through the Auditor's Office, viz:*

JAIL.

Salaries: John M. Clark,

Jailor,	\$1,000 00
Rufus R. Cook, Chaplain,	1,000 00
Turnkey, watchmen, clerk, etc.,	7,510 21

		\$9,510 21
Subsistence supplies,		13,816 38
Fuel,		2,508 62
Repairs,		1,869 12
Water rates,		874 34
Gas,		611 94
Medical supplies, etc.,		400 44
Furniture,		390 94
Bedding and clothing,		302 11
Stationery,		136 60

<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$30,420 70
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$30,420 70	
Omnibus, horse, harness, etc., for conveying prisoners, including keeping, shoeing, etc., and hire of vehicle and horse,	1,327 56	
<i>Total Jail expenses,</i>		\$31,748 26
SALARIES.		
<i>Sheriff.</i> — John M. Clark, one year,	\$2,500 00	
<i>Superior Court.</i> — Assistant Clerk. — <i>Fixed by the State, but payable by the County,</i>	2,050 00	
<i>Supreme Judicial Court.</i> — Assistant Clerk. — <i>Fixed by State, but paid by County,</i>	2,125 00	
Messenger of the above Courts,	1,100 00	
Assistant Messenger of the above Courts,	400 00	
<i>Municipal Court.</i> — J. D. Coburn, for services in paying witness and officers' fees, and keeping an account of amounts received for transportation of prisoners,	1,700 00	
Six constables stationed in this Court, at \$1,500 each per annum,	9,000 00	
<i>Total for Salaries,</i>		18,875 00
COURT HOUSE.		
General Repairs, including material,	\$2,989 70	
Fuel,	2,703 30	
Care and cleaning, including room in basement,	2,520 00	
Furniture, stoves, etc.,	1,268 93	
Ice (two years),	659 00	
Gas,	280 06	
Small supplies,	132 96	
		10,553 95
PROBATE AND REGISTRY OF DEEDS BUILDING.		
Furniture and furnishing, including a safe,	\$1,596 66	
Repairs and alterations,	1,457 71	
Care and cleaning,	600 00	
Fuel,	300 22	
Ice, water rates, and small supplies,	137 33	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$4,091 92	\$61,177 21

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$4,091 92	\$61,177 21
Gas,	99 42	
		4,191 34
OFFICE EXPENSES.		
Municipal Court, Southern District —		
Printing,	\$1,006 65	
Probate Office — Printing, \$714 41		
Stationery,	180 56	
Binding,	89 55	
		984 52
Registry of Deeds' Office		
— Stationery,	\$522 50	
Binding,	84 50	
		607 00
Superior Court, criminal — Printing,	137 60	
Municipal Court — Stationery for		
Treasurer's Clerk,	58 80	
		2,794 57
SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY.		
Annual payment for 1868, as required by the Stat-		
utes of 1859, Chap. 172,		1,000 00
INDEXES FOR THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS.		
For arranging one volume of grantee		
and grantor indexes for year 1866,		
in compliance with order of the		
Board of Aldermen,	\$906 22	
Stationery and binding for same,	59 25	
		965 47
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, at Lancaster, REFORM		
SCHOOL, at Westboro', SCHOOL SHIP, and LUNATIC		
HOSPITALS.		
Expenses and fees to the committing		
officers for hearing and determining		
commitments on applications made		
in this County for admission to		
these institutions,		774 93
Rent of two offices for the Common-		
wealth's Attorney for the County of		
Suffolk and his Assistant,		400 00
Surveying and plans for a new Court		
House,		156 00
Sign, "Municipal Court, Southern		
District,"		6 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$71,465 52

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$71,465 52
Carriage hire for Committee,	11 00
Expenses of Committee,	64 50

Total payments on Mayor's drafts, \$71,541 02
Per item No. 146 of Treasurer's account.

Payments made by the County Treasurer, as reported by him to the Auditor. These payments were made on requisitions by the Judges of the several Courts, etc., and are not drawn for by the Mayor; nor are they in any way under the control or supervision of the City Authorities, viz:

SUPERIOR COURT.—Criminal Sessions.

Clerk of the Court:— Fees,	\$24,572 02
Constables' fees,	18,479 12
Witnesses' fees,	17,392 99
Jurors' fees,	16,435 70
Deputy Sheriffs,	4,770 93
Incidental Expenses,	3,527 02
Messenger and crier,	3,003 63
Refunded bail,	2,149 50
Chelsea Justices and Officers,	735 62
Carriage hire,	495 12
Warden of State Prison,	30 00
Master of House of Correction,	14 10
	\$91,605 75

SUPERIOR COURT. — Civil Sessions.

Jurors' fees,	\$20,910 90
Constables' fees,	4,694 98
Incidental expenses,	2,877 99
Messenger and Assistant,	1,473 00
Deputy sheriffs,	1,371 00
Chelsea officers,	28 90
	31,356 77

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Jurors' fees,	\$3,971 00
Constables' fees,	2,007 79
Incidentals,	1,285 17
Sheriff's fees,	965 00
Witnesses' fees,	947 17
Clerk's fees,	451 59
Doctor's fees,	325 00
Counsel fees,	100 00

Carried forward, \$10,052 72 \$122,962 52 \$71,541 02

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$10,052 72	\$122,962 52	\$71,541 02
Messenger,	18 00		
Chelsea officers,	6 00		
		10,076 72	

MUNICIPAL COURT. — *Criminal Sessions.*

Witnesses' fees,	*\$15,484 20		
Copyists,	2,360 78		
Printing,	1,206 00		
Stationery,	487 60		
Books,	4 00		
Incidentals,	9 33		
Truant cases,	91 70		
		19,643 61	

MUNICIPAL COURT. — *Civil Session.*

Officers' fees,	\$1,410 25		
Clerk and Messenger,	1,298 00		
Printing,	431 71		
Stationery,	223 33		
Incidentals,	26 50		
		3,389 79	

INSANITY CASES.

Fees and costs of officers in insanity cases brought before the Judge of Probate,	2,985 30		
		159,057 94	
<i>Per item No. 147 of Treasurer's account,</i>	\$151,600 44		
<i>Per item No. 149 of Treasurer's account,</i>	7,457 50		
		\$159,057 94	

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Paid on Inquests on Dead Bodies and on Views of Dead Bodies when no Inquests were held, said Inquests and Views being approved by the City Auditor, as required by the Statute.

Jurors' fees,	\$948 20		
Coroners' fees,	640 00		
Medical examinations,	561 00		
Constables,	194 96		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$2,344 16	\$230,598 96	

* Of this amount, \$6,254.44 is credited to the Police Department (see page 136), being fees to officers who were witnesses in this Court.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

149

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$2,344 16	\$230,598 96
Scribes,	177 50	
Witnesses' fees,	98 16	
Incidental expenses,	26 87	
<i>Per item No. 148 of Treasurer's account,</i>		2,646 69
<i>Total County Expenses,</i>		\$233,245 65

RECAPITULATION.

On drafts drawn by the Mayor, and approved by the Committee on Accounts,	\$71,541 02
On drafts drawn by the County authorities, independent of the city,	161,704 63
<i>Total Expenditure on COUNTY ACCOUNT, for the year 1867-68, as above,</i>	\$233,245 65

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1868.

COUNTY INCOME.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1867-68.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1867, and ending
with the last day of April, 1868.*

Sheriff.

Received from the Sheriff of the County, for fines, forfeitures and costs taxed in the Superior Court, criminal session, and there paid,	\$121,869 41	
Fines and costs paid at jail, viz:		
Superior Court, criminal session,	\$2,288 85	
Municipal Court, criminal session,	5,767 74	
		8,056 59
Board of U.S. witnesses and prisoners,	3,306 60	
Sale of old material,	106 25	
		\$133,338 85
<i>Per item No. 150 of Treasurer's account.</i>		

Municipal Court, Criminal Sessions.

From the Clerk of this Court, for fines and costs, in criminal cases, col- lected by him,	\$39,779 22	
Less amount paid out by him to clerks, in conformity with Chapter 356, Acts of 1867,	5,714 19	
		34,065 03
<i>Per item No. 151 of Treasurer's account.</i>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>		 \$167,403 88

Brought forward,

\$167,403 88

Municipal Court, Civil Sessions.

From the Clerk of this Court, for fees

in civil cases, collected by him, \$2,662 80

LESS amount paid out by him to clerks,
in conformity with Chapter 356, Acts
of 1867,

1,875 00

787 80

*Per item No. 152 of Treasurer's account.****Superior Court, Criminal Sessions.***

From the Clerk of this Court, for half

surplus fees collected by him, 6,658 36

*Per item No. 158 of Treasurer's account.****House of Industry.***From the Superintendent of this House, for fines
and costs collected by him for the discharge of
prisoners,

1,256 82

*Per item No. 156 of Treasurer's account.****Chelsea.***From Trial Justices in Chelsea, for fines and costs
collected by them,

968 16

*Per item No. 153 of Treasurer's account.****Supreme Judicial Court.***From the Clerk of this Court, for half surplus fees
collected by him,

843 93

*Per item No. 154 of Treasurer's account.****House of Correction.***From the Master of the House of Correction, for
fines and costs collected by him on the discharge
of prisoners from that House,

663 54

*Per item No. 155 of Treasurer's account.****Municipal Court, Southern District.***From the Clerk of this Court, for fines and costs
collected by him,

570 45

Per item No. 157 of Treasurer's account.

Total Income on COUNTY ACCOUNT, for the year 1867-68, \$179,152 94

COUNTY STATEMENT.

The preceding County of Suffolk expenses and income show the

following result :

The expenditures on account of the County of Suffolk as per details on page 144,	\$233,245 65
The income on this account from all sources, as per details on page 150,	179,152 94
<i>Balance against the County,</i>	<u>\$54,092 71</u>

Which is a reduction of the balance against the County of Suffolk from that of last year of \$28,913.93.

Of the \$233,245.65, the City Authorities had cognizance of \$71,541.02, and the balance, \$161,704.63, was paid on requisitions of the Judges of the several Courts, and for Coroners' accounts, approved by the City Auditor, for expenses of inquests and views on bodies, "*supposed to have come to death by violence.*" Coroners' views are cases where no inquests are held. The Coroners in such cases receive a fee of \$2 on each body, for examining into the causes of death.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, June 1, 1868.

AUDITOR'S AGGREGATES.

CITY AND COUNTY, 1867-68.

Of the whole amount of the expenditures for city and county, for the year 1867-68, there was drawn for by the Mayor, through the Auditor's Office, after the same had been previously authorized and approved by the Committee on Accounts, viz :

On City of Boston account,	\$6,030,005 31	
On County of Suffolk account,	71,541 02	
	\$6,101,546 33	

The following sums were paid by the Treasurer, on accounts and requisitions which did not pass through the Auditor's Office, and were not drawn for by the Mayor, viz :

State Tax.

City of Boston's proportion of the State Tax for the year 1867 (whole tax assessed on all the cities and towns, \$5,000,000),	\$1,694,150 00
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Committee on the Reduction of City Debt.

Amount of certificates of City of Boston Stock issued to them,	* 950,500 00
--	--------------

Interest and Premium on City Debt.

Interest on the City Debt, as it became due; including the exchange and premium on gold, in which, or its equivalent, said payments and the City Debt which became due were made,	762,032 80
---	------------

Water Works, Interest and Premium.

Interest and exchange on the Water Loans, as it became due, including

Carried forward,	\$3,406,682 80 \$6,101,546 33
------------------	-------------------------------

* This is wholly a Treasury operation, connected with the debt Sinking Fund.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,406,682 80	\$6,101,546 33
the premium on gold, with which, or its equivalent, said interest was paid; also interest and premium on the interest on the cost of Works, in addition to loans; all of which is chargeable to the Water Works,	515,245 33	
<i>County of Suffolk.</i>		
On orders and requisitions from the Judges of the several Courts, and other County authorities,	161,704 63	
<i>Militia Bounty,</i>	46,069 50	
<i>Goodnow (City Hospital) Fund,</i>	* 4,000 00	
<i>Norcross School Fund,</i>	* 500 00	
<i>Old Claims.</i>		
Accounts audited, allowed and drawn for in previous years, but not paid till 1867-68,	262 03	
		4,134,464 29
Total payments, per Auditor's accounts,		\$10,236,010 62
The above total payments of \$10,236,010.62 are divided as follows, viz:		
City of Boston account,	\$10,002,764 97	
County of Suffolk account,	233,245 65	
		\$10,236,010 62
The payments per Treasurer's statement were,		
On City of Boston account,	\$10,001,121 22	
On County of Suffolk account,	233,245 65	
		\$10,234,366 87
Add Auditor of Accounts' drafts of 1867-68, not paid at the Treasury office,	1,643 75	
Total as above by the Auditor,		\$10,236,010 62

* These are wholly Treasury operations, connected with Trust Funds.

TREASURY AGGREGATES.

RECEIPTS IN, AND PAYMENTS FROM THE CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1867-68.

According to the Treasurer's accounts, the gross amount of actual receipts into the General Treasury (*City and County*), between the last day of April, 1867, and the first day of May, 1868, was as follows :

On City of Boston account,	\$9,840,044 82
On County of Suffolk account,	179,152 94
	\$10,019,197 76

The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, May 1, 1867, was	4,280,767 10
	\$14,299,964 86

The gross amount of actual payments from the General Treasury (*City and County*), during the same period, was as follows :

On City of Boston account,	\$10,001,121 22
On County of Suffolk account,	233,245 65
Total payments,	10,234,366 87
Balance, per Treasurer's account, 30th of April, 1868,	\$4,065,597 99

TREASURER'S BALANCE.

APRIL 30, 1868.

R E C E I V E D .

Cash on hand May 1, 1867, as per Auditor's Report No. 55, page 145,	\$4,280,767 10
Reimbursement of amount advanced by the Treasurer, 1866-67, on a loan then authorized, but not negotiated,	22,912 24
From amounts received from loans and revenue the financial year of 1867-68 over the payments on the accounts for which they were obtained, and are carried forward as balances to 1868-69 (see page 45),	649,553 39
From the annual appropriation carried to the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt as required by ordinance,	400,000 00
From excess of actual income and taxes over the estimated income and taxes, as per statement, page 49,	742,179 69
From excess of the appropriations over the actual payments, as per statement, page 42,	354,366 45
From payments into the City Treasury on Public Land Bonds and Mortgages,	131,928 90
From receipts on account of sales of Public Lands and from Public Land Department,	4,803 19
From interest by the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, on temporary loans to the City Treasurer,	26,656 54
From interest on Bonds of the City of Boston held by the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt,	50,970 20
From Norcross School Fund, Donation, Hon. Otis Norcross,	500 00
From Goodnow Fund, City Hospital, from Executors,	4,633 25
<i>Total receipts,</i>	\$6,669,270 95

PAID.

City Debt,	\$942,700 00	
Water Debt,	3,000 00	
Roxbury Debt,	150 00	
		\$945,850 00
The balances due at the close of the financial year 1866-67 (see page 44),		567,579 22
Advanced by the Treasurer on authorized loans for Oliver Street,		135,243 74
Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, amount invested in City of Boston Bonds,		950,500 00
Goodnow Fund, City Hospital,		4,000 00
Norcross School Fund,		500 00
<i>Total payments,</i>		\$2,603,672 96

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts,	6,669,270 95
Payments,	2,603,672 96
Balance in the Treasury, April 30, 1868,	\$4,065,597 99

This balance of \$4,065,597.99 is subject to the following payments, viz:

The balances carried to 1868-69, as detailed on page 45,	\$649,553 39
City Debt—Amount drawn for by the Auditor of Accounts, but not paid by the Treasurer, the payment of interest on which has been stopped,	1,500 00
To City Hospital, Goodnow Fund,	633 25
To City Hospital, Nichols Fund,	530 50
Total,	\$652,217 14

Cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1868, as above,	\$4,065,597 99
LESS payments to be made as stated above,	652,217 14

\$3,413,380 85

Add amount advanced by the Treasurer from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt,	135,243 74

We have the total cash balance in the Treasury belonging to the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, being Debt Sinking Fund,	\$3,548,624 59

THE SINKING FUND.

FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

By the Eighth Section of the Ordinance on Finance (*Ordinances of 1863, page 198*), the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance on the part of the Common Council, are constituted THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT, whose duty it is to cause all money passed to their credit, in the books of the Auditor of Accounts, to be applied to the purchase or payment of the Capital of the Debt of the City, in the manner they may from time to time deem expedient; and it is the duty of the Auditor and of the Treasurer of the city to conform to all orders in writing, in this respect, which shall be made and signed by all the members of said Committee.

The *Ninth* Section of said Ordinance requires that "all balances of money remaining in the Treasury at the end of any financial year; all receipts in money on account of the sale of real estate of any description, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the city; all receipts on account of the principal sum of any bond or note, now owned or which may hereafter be owned by the city; and also of the Annual City Tax, in every future year, a sum that shall not be less than three per centum of the amount of the principal of the City Debt (and never less than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in each year), shall be appropriated to the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt."

The *Tenth* Section of the said Ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor annually to pass to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt all receipts in money, the proceeds of either of the sources before mentioned, and the said amount out of the *Annual Tax*; and provides that the sums so passed to the credit of said Committee shall be drawn from the Treasury of the city, for the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt, in the manner before mentioned, and in no other mode, and for no other purpose whatever.

The following statement, on pages 160 and 161, being the Account with the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, will show the condition of the *Sinking Fund* as it stood April 30, 1868, and will also show what pay-

ments have been made on that account during the year, and what amounts have been placed to its credit, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance, as before set forth. Total amount of the Sinking Fund, April 30, 1868, \$4,762,299.59, against \$3,998,744.62, April 30, 1867, being an increase of the fund of \$763,554.97 over that year.

CITY DEBT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1867-8.

Cr.

1868. April 30.	By balance per last year's account..... <i>Auditor's Report No. 55, page 149.</i>	\$3,998,744 62
	By amount of the Annual Taxes, specifically appropriated to the Reduction of the City Debt, in conformity with the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, which requires that not less than 3 per cent of the amount of the City Debt and never less than \$50,000, shall be annually appropriated to this object.....	400,000 00
	By amount of cash received on account of Sales and other income from the Public Lands, as per details on page 138.....	4,803 19
	By amount of cash received for first instalment on bonds taken for lands sold this year, and for payments made on the bonds and mortgages which were on hand at the commencement of the year, as per details on page 130..	131,928 90
	By excess of the appropriations over the actual payments for the year, as per statement on page 42.....	354,366 45
	By excess of the actual cash income and taxes, this year, over the estimated income and taxes, as per statement on page 49.....	742,179 69
	By interest on temporary loans to the Treasurer,	26,656 54
	By interest on 6 per cent City of Boston Currency Bonds.....	50,970 20
		<u>\$5,709,649 59</u>
1868. April 30.	By balance due the Committee.....	<u>\$4,762,299 59</u>

This balance of \$4,762,299.59 is appropriated exclusively to the Redemption of the City Debt, as are also the bonds received for public lands sold, on hand, amounting to \$437,070.13, besides the proceeds of all the sales of the city lands.

The means of meeting the above balance are the following:

Cash in the Treasury, April 30, 1868,	\$4,065,597 99
Less balances to be paid out of the same, as per statement on page 157,	652,217 14
	<u>\$3,413,380 85</u>
Add amount advanced by the Treasurer, as stated on page 157,	135,243 74
	<u>\$3,548,624 59</u>
We have the cash balance belonging to the Debt Sinking Fund,	\$3,548,624 59
Add six per cent City of Boston Currency Bonds, held by the Committee,	1,213,675 00
	<u>1,213,675 00</u>
Balance, as above stated,	<u>\$4,762,299 59</u>

CITY DEBT PAID OFF.

1867-68.

The following table shows the amount of the City Debt which was paid off during the financial year 1867-68, and the objects for which it was obtained, being the whole amount that became due during that year:

Date of Order for Loan.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	Rate. of Int.	Amounts.
May 16, 1855,	Fitting up H. of Correction, D. Island,	6	\$6,000 00
June 27, 1855,	New Station House, Ward 1.....	6	16,000 00
July 3, 1855,	New Dwight School-house.....	6	25,500 00
Nov. 20, 1855,	Sea-Wall and Fences, Deer Island...	6	2,000 00
	Paving Appropriation.....	6	5,000 00
Dec. 29, 1855,	New Adams School-house, E. Boston,	6	12,000 00
Feb. 26, 1856,	Paving Appropriation.....	6	20,000 00
June 13, 1856,	Public Library Building.....	6	60,000 00
July 10, 1856,	Extension Friend Street.....	6	54,000 00
	do.....	5	45,000 00
July 18, 1856,	New Piers and Guards for East Bos-		
	ton and Chelsea Bridge.....	6	17,000 00
Oct. 22, 1856,	Federal Street Bridge.....	6	36,000 00
Dec. 5, 1856,	East Boston and Chelsea Bridge...	6	40,000 00
Dec. 15, 1856,	Faneuil Hall Market Improvement..	6	18,000 00
Dec. 17, 1856,	Charles Street Extension.....	6	21,000 00
Feb. 3, 1857,	Albany Street Grade Damages.....	6	5,000 00
Mar. 18, 1857,	Public Lands and South Bay.....	5	34,700 00
May 5, 1857,	Public Library Building.....	6	49,000 00
May 5, 1857,	Public Lands and South Bay.....	6	97,000 00
May 20, 1857,	Widening Water Street.....	6	34,500 00
July 27, 1857,	Widening Streets.....	5	56,000 00
Aug. 20, 1857,	South Bay Improvement.....	5	21,000 00
Aug. 20, 1857,	do.....	6	43,500 00
Aug. 20, 1857,	Public Lands.....	6	50,000 00
Aug. 20, 1857,	Purchase Mount Hope Cemetery....	6	28,000 00
Sept. 30, 1857,	New Sewer, Dedham Street.....	5	25,000 00
Oct. 19, 1857,	Hospital Building, Springfield Street,	5	20,000 00
Dec. 19, 1857,	South Bay Improvements.....	5	45,500 00
			\$886,700 00

In addition to the amount of City Debt paid off, as on page 162, which became due during the year, the amount given below, due in the years enumerated in the table, was purchased and the certificates of indebtedness for the same cancelled by votes of the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt," the amount for the payment of the same being taken from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the debt in their charge, viz :

Date of Order for Loan.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	When Due.	Rate of Int.	Amounts.
May 8, 1860,	Primary School-house, Poplar St.,	1876-77	5	\$1,500 00
June 6, 1860,	South Bay.....	1879-80	5	4,000 00
Jan. 1, 1861,	South St. Grammar School-house,	1876-77	5	2,000 00
Apl. 5, 1861,	Widening Franklin Street.....	1876-77	5	3,000 00
Apl. 19, 1861,	War Expenses.....	1876-77	5	1,000 00
May 31, 1861,	Dover Street Improvement.....	1876-77	5	2,000 00
Dec. 27, 1861,	City Hospital Building.....	1883-84	5	7,000 00
July 1, 1862,	New City Hall.....	1882-83	5	3,000 00
July 14, 1862,	Recruiting Fund	1883-84	5	2,000 00
Sept. 8, 1862,	do.....	1882-83	5	17,000 00
Dec. 1, 1862,	Soldiers' Relief.....	1884-85	5	10,000 00
Dec. 12, 1862,	Recruiting Fund.....	1884-85	5	2,000 00
Mar. 28, 1863,	City Hospital Building.....	1885-86	5	3,000 00
				<u>\$57,500 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid during the year as it became due,	\$886,700 00
Amount purchased,	<u>57,500 00</u>
Total amount of City Debt paid off 1867-68,	<u>\$944,200 00</u>

In addition to the above amount, the "Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt" purchased and cancelled \$3,000 Water Loan, as stated under the head of "Water Loans."

INCREASE OF CITY DEBT.

1867-68.

The following table shows the amount of money borrowed during the financial year 1867-68, and the objects for which it was obtained:

Date of Order.	Object for which it was Borrowed.	Rate of Interest.	Amounts.
May 3, 1867,	Hose House No. 1.....	6	\$7,000 00
May 7, 1867,	Wells School-house.....	6	91,000 00
May 11, 1867,	Engine House No. 1, and Ward Room, Ward 12.....	6	28,000 00
May 25, 1867,	Grammar School-house, Ward 7.....	6	15,000 00
July 12, 1867,	Central Charity Bureau.....	6	110,000 00
July 12, 1867,	Wells School-house.....	6	15,000 00
July 12, 1867,	Engine House No. 1, and Ward Room, Ward 12.....	6	10,000 00
Jan. 3, 1868,	Harrison Avenue Flats.....	6	65,000 00
Mar. 10, 1868,	Primary School-house, Charter Street,	6	28,000 00
April 11, 1868,	Devonshire Street.....	6	100,000 00
			<u>\$469,000 00</u>

ROXBURY DEBT.

The following is a schedule of the debt of the City of Roxbury assumed by the City of Boston, as stipulated in the act of annexation:

When Due.	Rate of Interest.	Amounts.	TOTALS.
1868-69.....	7	\$55,000 00	
1868-69.....	6	25,371 00	
1868-69.....	5½	21,000 00	
1868-69.....	5¼	2,000 00	
1868-69.....	5	8,000 00	
			\$111,371 00
1869-70.....	6	12,500 00	
1869-70.....	5½	125,000 00	
			137,500 00
1870-71.....	5	.....	72,500 00
1871-72.....	6	.....	10,000 00
1872-73.....	5	.....	16,500 00
1873-74.....	6	93,000 00	
1873-74.....	5	2,000 00	
			95,000 00
1874-75.....	6	20,000 00	
1874-75.....	5	18,000 00	
			38,000 00
1875-76.....	6	6,000 00	
1875-76.....	5	40,000 00	
			46,000 00
1876-77.....	6	.....	22,000 00
1877-78.....	5	.....	30,000 00
1878-79.....	5½	20,000 00	
1878-79.....	5	76,000 00	
			96,000 00
1879-80.....	5	.....	20,000 00
1880-81.....	5	.....	109,000 00
1881-82.....	5½	.....	58,000 00
1882-83.....	5	.....	40,000 00
1883-84.....	6	.....	20,000 00
1884-85.....	6	.....	62,000 00
Demand.....	6	4,520 00	
Do.	5	1,115 00	
	6	.....	5,635 00
			*1,800 00
			\$991,306 00

The total Roxbury debt assumed by the act of annexation was \$991,456, of which \$150 was paid, leaving the balance, as above stated, \$991,306.

* \$150 paid annually in gold or silver.

CITY DEBT.

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED.

(EXCLUSIVE OF WATER LOANS.)

The FUNDED CITY DEBT, May 1, 1868, amounted to \$9,152,-639.80 and will be due and payable as follows:

Trust Funds.

For the benefit of the Public Library,	\$92 000 00
Overseers of the Poor,	103,509 80
Jonathan Phillips' Street Fund,	20,000 00
City Hospital,	23,500 00
Public Schools,	11,550 00
Poor Widows' Fund,	3,200 00

<i>Total Trust Funds,</i>	\$253,759 80
In the financial year 1868-69,	197,000 00
1869-70,	308,000 00
1870-71, (See Water Loans)	203,200 00
1872-73, (do.)	6,000 00
1873-74,	168,000 00
1874-75,	*937,000 00
1875-76, (See Water Loans)	1,008,000 00
1876-77, (do.)	619,000 00
1877-78, (do.)	†667,000 00
1878-79, (do.)	584,705 00
1879-80,	341,800 00
1880-81,	‡369,000 00
1881-82,	497,500 00
1882-83,	604,000 00
1883-84,	420,000 00
1884-85,	359,000 00
1885-86,	643,000 00
1886-87,	253,000 00
On demand, purchased by the Committee on the Reduction of City Debt, and forms part of the Debt Sinking Fund (See Water Loans),	713,675 00

Total funded Boston City Debt, . . . \$9,152,639 80

To which add the Roxbury City Debt assumed by

Carried forward, . . . \$9,152,639 80

* Plus \$25,000, Overseers of Poor Trust Funds.

† Plus \$1,500, Poor Widows' Trust Fund.

‡ Plus \$5,000, Smith School Trust Fund.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,152,639 80
the City of Boston by the act annexing the two cities (see page 165),	991,306 00
Total amount of <i>funded</i> Boston and Roxbury Debt,	<u>\$10,143,945 80</u>
To which add the following <i>unfunded debt</i> , being the sum advanced by the Treasurer, 1867-68, under authority of loans passed by the City Council not negotiated, viz :	
Oliver Street,	135,243 74
Total <i>funded and unfunded City Debt, including Roxbury Debt,</i>	<u><u>\$10,279,189 54</u></u>

The average annual interest on the *funded* City Debt, including the Roxbury Debt, is $5\frac{36}{100}$ per cent, as will be seen below.

On \$583,205 00, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	\$26,244 22
“ 6,105,615 00, at 5 “	305,280 75
“ 2,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ “	105 00
“ 224,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	12,320 00
“ 3,174,125 80, at 6 “	190,447 54
“ 55,000 00, at 7 “	3,850 00
<u>\$10,143,945 80, at $5\frac{36}{100}$ “</u>	<u><u>\$538,247 51</u></u>

The certificates of indebtedness issued since September 1864, and those now being issued, bear 6 per cent per annum interest, principal and interest payable in currency. The principal and interest on the above *funded* debt is payable as follows :

\$583,205 00, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, principal and interest in gold.	
5,672,500 00, at 5 “ “ “	“ “
433,115 00, at 5 “ “	“ currency.
2,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ “ “	“ “
224,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ “ “	“ “
3,172,325 80, at 6 “ “	“ “
1,800 00, at 6 “ “	“ gold or silver.
55,000 00, at 7 “ “	“ currency.

\$10,143,945 80

The average annual interest on the Roxbury *funded* debt is $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, as will be seen below.

\$433,115 00, at 5 per cent,	\$21,655 75
2,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{4}$ “	105 00
224,000 00, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ “	12,320 00
277,191 00, at 6 “	16,568 02
55,000 00, at 7 “	3,850 00
\$991,306 00 at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,	\$54,498 77

The character of the funded City Debt, and the objects for which it was obtained, are given on page 169 to 174 both inclusive.

CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED BOSTON CITY DEBT.

Exclusive of the WATER LOANS, as it stood at the close of the financial year 1867-68, on the 30th day of April, 1868, viz :

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUND.					
Feb. 19, 1852.	6	Public Library, <i>Bigelow Fund</i>	Demand.	\$1,000 00	
Oct. 4, 1852.	6	P. Lands and So. Bay, <i>Bates Donation</i>		50,000 00	
Feb. 14, 1853.	6	New Workshop, Ho. Cor., <i>Phillips do.</i>		10,000 00	
April 17, 1860.	6	Suffolk Street, P. S. Ho., <i>Lawrence do.</i>		10,000 00	
Nov. 6, 1860.	6	Public Garden, <i>Jona. Phillips' Legacy</i>		20,000 00	
July 30, 1862.	6	Soldiers' Relief. <i>Franklin Club Donation</i>		1,000 00	
					\$92,000 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR TRUST FUNDS.					
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street	Demand.	500 00	
Oct. 22, 1864.	6	Station House, Ward 8		2,500 80	
Feb. 7, 1865.	6	Public Lands	1874-75	8,000 00	
Feb. 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-house, Boylston District	do.	4,000 00	
Mar. 17, 1865.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, East Boston	do.	3,000 00	
Mar. 31, 1865.	6	City Hall	do.	10,000 00	
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and Surface Drainage	Demand.	1,000 00	
July 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-houses Alterations		23,500 00	
May 8, 1866.	6	Harbor Police Station House		31,000 00	
May 7, 1866.	6	Albany Street		4,000 00	
Nov. 17, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Grading		4,000 00	
July 12, 1867.	6	Central Charity Bureau		6,000 00	
Jan. 3, 1868.	6	Harrison Avenue Flats		1,000 00	
Mar. 10, 1868.	6	Primary School-house, Charter Street		5,000 00	
					103,509 80
PHILLIPS STREET FUND.					
Nov. 6, 1860.	6	Public Garden, <i>Jona. Phillips' Legacy</i>	Demand.	20,000 00	
CITY HOSPITAL TRUST FUNDS.					
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street, East Boston	Demand.		
		Goodnow Legacy		16,500 00	
July 12, 1867.	6	Nichols' Legacy		1,000 00	
		Engine House and Ward Room, Ward 12, Goodnow Legacy		4,000 00	
July 12, 1867.	6	Do. Norcross Fund, ...		2,000 00	
					23,500 00
SCHOOL TRUST FUNDS.					
June 8, 1860.	5	Widening Tremont Street, Smith Fund	1880-81	4,000 00	
June 8, 1860.	5	Do. Franklin Medal Fund	1880-81	1,000 00	
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and S. Drainage, Lawrence Latin School Fund	Demand.	2,000 00	
	6	Do. Lawrence English High School Fund		2,000 00	
	6	Do. Latin School Prize Fund		1,050 00	
Sept. 9, 1865.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Webb Franklin School Fund		1,000 00	
Mar. 10, 1868.	6	Primary School-house, Charter Street, Norcross Fund		500 00	
					11,550 00
<i>Carried forward</i>					\$250,569 80

170 CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED BOSTON CITY DEBT,—1867-68.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Duc.	Amounts.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			\$250,559 80
		POOR WIDOWS' TRUST FUND.			
July 24, 1865.	6	Pr. School-houses Alterations } Joanna Bro-	Demand.	1,700 00	
July 27, 1867.	6	Widening Streets, } ker's Fund.	1877-78	1,500 00	
					3,200 00
		<i>Total Trust Funds.</i>			\$253,759 80
Sept. 27, 1852.	5	Rebuilding Boylston School-house	1882-83		20,000 00
Nov. 12, 1852.	5	Paving Appropriations	1882-83		38,000 00
Dec. 13, 1852.	5	Internal Health Appropriation	1882-83		21,000 00
Dec. 17, 1852.	5	Appropriation for Common	1882-83		3,000 00
Dec. 27, 1852.	5	Paving Appropriation	1882-83		33,000 00
	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1877-78	19,000 00	
			1882-83	10,000 00	
					29,000 00
Feb. 7, 1853.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1872-73	6,000 00	
			1877-78	10,000 00	
					16,000 00
Feb. 28, 1853.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1882-83		20,000 00
Mar. 3, 1853.	4½	Renewal of City Debt due in 1854-55	1878-79	583,205 00	
	4½		1883-84	12,000 00	
					595,205 00
April 1, 1853.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1877-78		40,000 00
July 18, 1853.	5	Public Lands and South Bay	1878-79		3,000 00
July 25, 1853.	5	New Primary School-house, Engine-house and Ward Room, Ward 9	1873-74		3,000 00
Oct. 10, 1853.	5	Lot for Library Building	1883-84		58,000 00
	5	Gas Fixtures for Street Lamps	1873-74		3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1853.	5	Police Appropriations	1884-85		10,000 00
Feb. 17, 1854.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1884-85		46,000 00
Feb. 20, 1854.	5		1884-85		19,000 00
Mar. 13, 1854.	5	House of Industry	1884-85		20,000 00
April 10, 1854.	5	South Bay	1884-85		5,000 00
July 12, 1855.	5	Public Library Lot	1876-77		3,000 00
July 27, 1857.	5	Widening Streets, <i>part of</i> \$500,000.00 . . .	1868-69		*156,000 00
Dec. 22, 1857.	5	New Sewer in Dedham Street	1870-71	5,500 00	
			1878-79	1,500 00	
					7,000 00
Jan. 2, 1858.	5	House of Industry Appropriation	1870-71		12,000 00
Feb. 10, 1858.	5	South Bay Improvements	1870-71		43,000 00
Feb. 25, 1858.	5	Public Lands	1870-71		3,000 00
May 11, 1858.	5	New Station House, Ward 2	1870-71		15,000 00
July 7, 1858.	5	South Bay Improvements	1870-71		75,000 00
July 8, 1858.	5	Public Lands	1870-71		20,000 00
July 13, 1858.	5	Enlargement of Brimmer School-house . .	1870-71		6,000 00
July 20, 1858.	5	Chapman School-house Lot	1870-71		3,000 00
Oct. 6, 1858.	5	Back Bay Lands (Public Garden)	1870-71		10,000 00
Oct. 16, 1858.	5	New City Stables, Ward 11	1870-71		10,000 00
Nov. 10, 1858.	5	Public Lands	1869-70	3,000 00	
			1873-74	9,000 00	
					12,000 00
Nov. 19, 1858.	5	Widening Streets	1868-69	40,000 00	
			1873-74	50,000 00	
					90,000 00
Nov. 23, 1858.	5	Common Appropriation	1869-70		3,000 00
Dec. 7, 1858.	5	New Eliot School-house	1869-70		30,000 00
Dec. 22, 1858.	5	Sewer Appropriation	1869-70		7,000 00
Dec. 23, 1858.	5	Deficiency of Appropriations	1869-70		18,000 00
Dec. 28, 1858.	5	Bridges	1869-70		16,000 00
Dec. 29, 1858.	5	Purchase of East Boston Ferries	1869-70		177,000 00
Dec. 29, 1858.	5	Public Buildings	1869-70		3,000 00
Dec. 31, 1858.	5	Mount Hope Cemetery	1874-75		1,500 00
Feb. 1, 1859.	5	Appropriations, 1858-59	1869-70		25,000 00
April 26, 1859.	5	Public Lands	1869-70		20,000 00
May 13, 1859.	5	Lot for Steam Fire Engine House	1869-70	6,000 00	
			1874-75	2,000 00	
					8,000 00
		<i>Carried forward</i>			\$2,009,464 80

* Plus \$1,500, Poor Widows' Fund.

CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED BOSTON CITY DEBT,—1867-68. 171

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
Aug. 2, 1859.	5	<i>Brought forward</i>	1874-75	14,000 00	\$2,009,464 80
		Hawes School-house, South Boston	1875-76	1,000 00	
					15,000 00
Aug. 3, 1859.	5	Public Lands	1874-75	14,000 00	14,000 00
Aug. 9, 1859.	5	New Grammar School-house, Ward 11 . .	1874-75	45,000 00	45,000 00
Oct. 4, 1859.	5	South Bay Improvements	1874-75	150,000 00	150,000 00
Oct. 23, 1859.	5	New Wharf Lot on North Grove Street, for City Stables and Paving Department . .	1870-71 1874-75	700 00 40,500 00	
					41,200 00
Dec. 8, 1859.	5	Suffolk Street Primary School-house . . .	1874-75 1875-76	24,000 00 1,000 00	25,000 00
Dec. 9, 1859.	5	Extension of Albany Street	1879-80	84,800 00	84,800 00
Dec. 20, 1859.	5	Public Lands	1874-75	10,000 00	10,000 00
Feb. 4, 1860.	5	North Street	1873-74 1874-75 1875-76 1879-80	100,000 00 25,000 00 17,000 00 58,000 00	
					200,000 00
April 3, 1860.	5	Brimmer School-house Lot	1874-75	13,000 00	13,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	Gallop's Island	1880-81	5,000 00	5,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	High Street Primary School-house	1880-81	60,000 00	60,000 00
May 8, 1860.	5	Poplar Street Primary School-house . . .	1876-77	3,000 00	3,000 00
May 15, 1860.	5	Public Lands	1875-76	12,000 00	12,000 00
June 6, 1860.	5	South Bay	1879-80	146,000 00	146,000 00
June 8, 1860.	5	Tremont Street Improvements	1879-80 1880-81	53,000 00 *2,000 00	
					55,000 00
June 9, 1860.	5	Dover Street Improvements	1880-81	100,000 00	100,000 00
July 14, 1860.	5	Water Works	1875-76	16,000 00	16,000 00
July 16, 1860.	5	Public Garden	1875-76 1880-81	10,000 00 15,000 00	
					25,000 00
Aug. 13, 1860.	5	Phillips School-house	1876-77 1880-81	1,000 00 77,000 00	
					78,000 00
Sept. 28, 1860.	5	North Street Widening	1880-81	95,000 00	95,000 00
Nov. 6, 1860.	5	Public Garden	1875-76	10,000 00	10,000 00
Nov. 21, 1860.	5	Public Lands	1875-76 1876-77	2,000 00 1,500 00	
					3,500 00
Dec. 8, 1860.	5	Water Works	1875-76	5,000 00	5,000 00
Dec. 11, 1860.	5	Boston Harbor Survey	1875-76	8,000 00	8,000 00
		Tremont Street Improvements	1875-76	8,000 00	8,000 00
Dec. 12, 1860.	5	Winthrop School-house Lot	1875-76 1876-77	12,000 00 1,500 00	
					13,500 00
Dec. 26, 1860.	5	Extension of Court House	1875-76 1876-77	25,000 00 4,000 00	
					29,000 00
Dec. 27, 1860.	5	Altering Old Dwight School-house for a Primary School-house	1875-76	12,000 00	12,000 00
Jan. 1, 1861.	5	South Street Grammar School-house . . .	1876-77	88,000 00	88,000 00
Jan. 5, 1861.	5	Sewer Appropriation	1875-76	15,000 00	15,000 00
April 5, 1861.	5	Widening Franklin Street	1876-77	60,000 00	60,000 00
April 19, 1861.	5	War Expenses	1876-77	96,000 00	96,000 00
May 31, 1861.	5	Dover Street Improvement	1876-77 1880-81	70,000 00 15,000 00	
					85,000 00
June 5, 1861.	5	Station House No. 3	1877-78	24,000 00	24,000 00
June 17, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1877-78	10,000 00	10,000 00
		Primary School-house No. 12	1877-78	25,000 00	25,000 00
June 19, 1861.	5	Blossom Street Primary School-house . .	1876-77	5,000 00	5,000 00
		Public Lands	1876-77	20,000 00	20,000 00
July 13, 1861.	5	Normal School-house Lot	1877-78	31,000 00	31,000 00
July 16, 1861.	5	City Hospital Building	1877-78	100,000 00	100,000 00
		<i>Carried forward</i>			\$3,850,464 80

* Plus \$5,000.—School Trust Funds.

172 CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED BOSTON CITY DEBT,—1867-68.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i>					\$3,850,464 80
July 22, 1861.	5	Allion Street	1877-78	10,000 00	
July 22, 1861.	5	Primary School-house, Ward 12	1877-78	6,000 00	
Oct. 4, 1861.	5	Station House No. 3	1877-78	5,000 00	
Oct. 7, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1877-78	25,000 00	
Nov. 5, 1861.	5	Additional Appropriations	1877-78	46,000 00	
Nov. 15, 1861.	5	Public Garden	1881-82	5,000 00	
Nov. 23, 1861.	5	Additional Appropriations	1877-78	60,000 00	
Dec. 13, 1861.	5	New City Stables	1881-82	25,000 00	
Dec. 17, 1861.	5	Public Garden Fence	1881-82	27,000 00	
Dec. 18, 1861.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1877-78	25,000 00	
Dec. 27, 1861.	5	City Hospital Building	1883-84	43,000 00	
Jan. 4, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Harrison Avenue	1881-82	20,000 00	
Feb. 8, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1881-82	25,000 00	
Mar. 5, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1881-82	20,000 00	
Mar. 25, 1862.	5	Public Lands	1877-78	15,000 00	
April 1, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1881-82	20,000 00	
April 29, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1881-82	20,000 00	
May 5, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Chardon Street	1881-82	25,000 00	
June 14, 1862.	5	High and Latin School-house	1881-82	12,000 00	
July 1, 1862.	5	New City Hall	1882-83	133,000 00	
			1883-84	4,000 00	
					137,000 00
July 2, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1881-82	20,000 00	
July 5, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, Bowdoin District	1881-82	22,000 00	
July 14, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund	1881-82	256,500 00	
			1883-84	39,000 00	
					295,500 00
July 23, 1862.	5	City Hospital Building	1883-84	50,000 00	
July 26, 1862.	5	Primary School-house, North Bennet St.	1883-84	30,000 00	
July 30, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1868-69	1,000 00	
			1883-84	5,000 00	
			1885-86	12,000 00	
					*18,000 00
Sept. 8, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund	1882-83	326,000 00	
Oct. 6, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1883-84	25,000 00	
Oct. 16, 1862.	5	Widening Streets	1883-84	10,000 00	
Nov. 3, 1862.	5	New City Stables	1883-84	25,000 00	
Nov. 7, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1883-84	25,000 00	
Nov. 7, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund	1883-84	30,000 00	
Dec. 1, 1862.	5	Soldiers' Relief	1883-84	20,000 00	
			1884-85	11,000 00	
					31,000 00
Dec. 12, 1862.	5	Recruiting Fund	1883-84	41,000 00	
			1884-85	181,000 00	
					222,000 00
Feb. 6, 1863.	5	Additions to Appropriations	1883-84	4,000 00	
Feb. 6, 1863.	5		1884-85	6,000 00	
					10,000 00
Feb. 10, 1863.	5	Additions to Appropriations	1884-85	30,000 00	
Feb. 16, 1863.	5	Dover Street Improvement	1883-84	9,000 00	
Feb. 16, 1863.	5	Dover Street	1885-86	65,000 00	
			1886-87	1,000 00	
					66,000 00
Mar. 28, 1863.	5	City Hospital Building	1884-85	20,000 00	
			1885-86	17,000 00	
			1886-87	10,000 00	
					47,000 00
April 3, 1863.	5	New City Hall	1885-86	140,000 00	
April 10, 1863.	5	Additional Appropriations	1886-87	12,000 00	
April 28, 1863.	5	Primary School-house, Boylston District	1886-87	17,000 00	
	6		1874-75	1,000 00	
					18,000 00
July 3, 1863.	5	Emergency Fund	1886-87	100,000 00	
July 7, 1863.	5	Public Lands	1886-87	10,000 00	
Sept. 29, 1863.	5	Bounty to Volunteers	1884-85	1,000 00	
			1885-86	409,000 00	
		<i>Carried forward</i>		410,000 00	\$5,992,964 80

* Plus \$1,000 to Public Library Trust Funds.

CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED BOSTON CITY DEBT,—1867-68. 173

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1886-87	410,000 00	\$ 5,992,964 80
				1,000 00	
Nov. 11, 1863.	6	Primary School-house, Boylston District .	1874-75		411,000 00
Nov. 17, 1863.	5	Recruiting	1886-87		5,000 00
Dec. 4, 1863.	5	Grammar Schools	1886-87		50,000 00
Dec. 4, 1863.	5	Dover Street	1886-87		25,000 00
Feb. 12, 1864.	5	Public Lands	1886-87	7,000 00	20,000 00
	6		1874-75	5,000 00	
Feb. 16, 1864.	6	City Hospital Building	1874-75		12,000 00
April 22, 1864.	6	Soldiers' Relief	1874-75		60,000 00
May 26, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street .	1874-75		120,000 00
June 23, 1864.	6	Ferdinand Street. Brown's Contract .	1874-75		51,000 00
July 22, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street .	1874-75		54,000 00
Oct. 8, 1864.	6	Temple Place, Widening	1874-75		20,000 00
Oct. 22, 1864.	6	Station House, Ward 8	1874-75		90,000 00
Nov. 14, 1864.	6	East Street School-house Yard	1874-75		2 19,000 00
Nov. 15, 1864.	6	City Hospital Building	1874-75	10,000 00	16,000 00
			1875-76	20,000 00	
Dec. 2, 1864.	6	City Hospital, Deficiency of Appropriation	1874-75		30,000 00
		Mayhew School-house Yard	1874-75		15,000 00
Dec. 13, 1864.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir	1875-76		8,000 00
Dec. 14, 1864.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, East Boston .	1874-75		50,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Grammar School-houses, Deficiency of App'n	1874-75		14,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Primary School-houses, Deficiency of App'n	1874-75		32,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Grammar School-house Lot, Ferdinand St.	1874-75		14,000 00
Dec. 30, 1864.	6	Albany Street Extension	1874-75		32,000 00
Feb. 7, 1865.	6	Public Lands	1874-75		10,000 00
Mar. 17, 1865.	6	Lamps, Deficiency of Appropriation .	1875-76		3 4,000 00
Mar. 31, 1865.	6	New City Hall	1874-75	15,000 00	20,000 00
			1875-76	71,000 00	
May 1, 1865.	6	Police Station House, Ward 8	1875-76		80,000 00
May 5, 1865.	6	Back Bay and Surface Drainage	1875-76		30,000 00
June 7, 1865.	6	City Hospital, Building Pavilion No. 3 .	1875-76		5 93,000 00
June 19, 1865.	6	Steam Fire Engine House, No. 10 . . .	1875-76		69,000 00
June 19, 1865.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street .	1875-76		17,000 00
July 14, 1865.	6	Unliquidated Street Claims	1875-76		4,000 00
July 24, 1865.	6	Primary School-houses, Alterations .	1875-76		50,000 00
Sept. 9, 1865.	6	Chestnut Hill Reservoir	1875-76		6 14,000 00
Sept. 25, 1865.	6	Winthrop School-house Yard	1875-76		7 23,000 00
Sept. 26, 1865.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street .	1875-76		12,500 00
Oct. 6, 1865.	6	City Hall	1875-76		7,000 00
Oct. 9, 1865.	6	Winthrop School-house Yard	1875-76		50,000 00
Oct. 17, 1865.	6	Eastern Railroad Wharf	1875-76		1,500 00
Oct. 21, 1865.	6	Fire Department, New Engine	1875-76		4,000 00
Oct. 27, 1865.	6	Sewers, Additional Appropriation . . .	1875-76		11,000 00
Oct. 31, 1865.	6	People's Ferry Drops	1875-76		15,000 00
Nov. 10, 1865.	6	Hancock School-house Yard	1875-76		7,000 00
Dec. 19, 1865.	6	Primary School-house, East Street . . .	1875-76		29,000 00
Dec. 22, 1865.	6	New Lunatic Hospital	1875-76		38,000 00
Dec. 27, 1865.	6	Public Lands	1875-76		28,000 00
Dec. 29, 1865.	6	City Hall	1875-76		15,000 00
Feb. 2, 1866.	6	Station House, Ward 8	1875-76		50,000 00
Feb. 10, 1866.	6	Widening Streets	1875-76		6,000 00
Mar. 14, 1866.	6	Hose House No. 1	1876-77		80,000 00
April 17, 1866.	6	Hancock School-house Yard, etc	1875-76		15,000 00
April 28, 1866.	6	Grammar School-house, Prescott Street .	1875-76		22,000 00
May 8, 1866.	6	Battery Army Building	1877-78		10,000 00
May 8, 1866.	6	Harbor Police Station House	1875-76	17,000 00	30,000 00
			1877-78	12,000 00	
June 26, 1866.	6	Back Bay Filling	1877-78		8 29,000 00
					32,000 00
		<i>Carried forward</i>			\$8,945,964 80

1 Plus \$17,500 City Hospital Trust Fund; \$500 O. Poor Trust Fund.

2 Plus \$2,592.80 O. Poor Trust Funds.

3 Plus \$2,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

4 Plus \$10,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

5 Plus \$1,000 O. Poor Trust Funds; \$5,050 School Trust Funds.

6 Plus \$23,500 O. Poor Trust Funds; \$1,700 Poor Widows' Fund.

7 Plus \$1,000 School Trust Funds.

8 Plus \$31,000 O. Poor Trust Funds.

174 CHARACTER OF THE BOSTON FUNDED CITY DEBT,—1867-68.

Date of Order for Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Object of the Loan.	When Due.	Amounts.	Totals.
		<i>Brought forward</i>			\$8,045,964 80
June 30, 1866.	6	Meridian Street Bridge	1877-78		55,000 00
July 7, 1866.	6	School-house, Richmond Street	1877-78		60,000 00
July 9, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Lot, etc.	1877-78		12,000 00
July 28, 1866.	6	Harbor Dredging Machine	1876-77		42,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	Primary School-house, East Street	1876-77		10,000 00
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	Police Station No. 2	1876-77		20,000 00.
Aug. 7, 1866.	6	People's Ferry Drops	1876-77		20,000 00
Sept. 7, 1866.	6	Albany Street Grading	1876-77		¹ 36,000 00
Sept. 28, 1866.	6	Adams School-house	1876-77		3,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866.	6	Public Lands	1876-77		10,000 00
Oct. 9, 1866.	6	Chestnut Hill Drive-way	1876-77		125,000 00
Nov. 17, 1866.	6	Dedham Street Grading			² 25,000 00
Nov. 28, 1866.	6	People's Ferry Drops			15,000 00
Dec. 1, 1866.	6	Central Charity Bureau			70,000 00
Dec. 14, 1866.	6	Albany Street Damages			60,000 00
Mar. 8, 1867.	6	Grammar School-house, Ward 7			60,000 00
Mar. 12, 1867.	6	Back Bay Lots			32,175 00
May 3, 1867.	6	Hose House No. 1			7,000 00
May 7, 1867.	6	Wells School-house			91,000 00
May 11, 1867.	6	Engine House and Ward Room, Ward 12	Demand.		28,000 00
May 25, 1867.	6	Grammar School-house, Ward 7			15,000 00
July 12, 1867.	6	Central Charity Bureau			³ 104,000 00
July 12, 1867.	6	Wells School-house			15,000 00
July 12, 1867.	6	Engine House and Ward Room, Ward 12			⁴ 4,000 00
Jan. 3, 1868.	6	Harrison Avenue Flats			⁵ 64,000 00
Mar. 10, 1868.	6	Primary School-house, Charter Street			⁶ 22,500 00
April 11, 1868.	6	Devonshire Street			100,000 00
					\$9,152,639 80

¹ Plus \$4,000 Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

² Plus \$4,000 Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

³ Plus \$6,000 Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

⁴ Plus \$6,000 City Hospital Trust Funds.

⁵ Plus \$1,000 Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

⁶ Plus \$500 Norcross School Fund.

⁶ Plus \$5,000 Overseers of the Poor Trust Funds.

RECAPITULATION

*Of the Objects for which the outstanding Funded Debt of the city
was contracted.*

Albion Street, raising houses and grading,	\$10,000 00
Back Bay,	99,050 00
Bridges,	68,000 00
Chestnut Hill Drive-way,	125,000 00
City Hall (new),	476,000 00
City Hospital,	389,000 00
Dover Street, raising houses and grading,	280,000 00
East Boston Ferries,	219,000 00
Harbor dredging, machine and scows,	42,000 00
Gallop's Island,	5,000 00
Harbor Survey,	8,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery,	1,500 00
Old debts, renewal of,	595,205 00
Ordinary expenditures,	635,000 00
Public buildings, <i>exclusive of school-houses,</i>	716,509 80
Public lands, <i>exclusive of South Bay,</i>	335,675 00
Public lands and South Bay,	53,000 00
Public Garden,	110,000 00
School-houses,	1,222,700 00
Sewer, Dedham Street,	7,000 00
South Bay, exclusive of public lands,	419,000 00
Tremont Street,	68,000 00
Trust funds,	1,000 00
Widening, extending, grading and building streets,	1,211,300 00
Wharves,	45,200 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$7,142,139 80

<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$7,142,139 80
War expenses, viz :		
Recruiting fund,	\$1,334,500 00	
Soldiers' relief,	385,000 00	
Emergency war fund,	100,000 00	
Other expenses,	96,000 00	
		1,915,500 00
Water Works * :		
Raising main pipe on Tremont Street and laying new pipe on Beacon Street,	\$21,000 00	
Chestnut Hill Reservoir,	74,000 00	
		95,000 00
		\$9,152,639 80

* The above issued as City Debt to cover \$95,000, negotiated as Water Loan of 1860-61, but used for city purposes, not being wanted for the object for which it was obtained, viz: the constructing of a new main pipe from the Brookline Reservoir,—the loan issued for that purpose amounting to \$400,000, and the work costing only \$305,000.

WATER LOANS.

APRIL 30, 1868.

In addition to the CITY DEBT, as heretofore stated, there exist Loans, made on account of the WATER WORKS, as follows, viz :

On the issue of BOSTON WATER SCRIPT, authorized by Legislative Acts of 30th March, 1846, and 1st May, 1849, as follows :

On Bonds of *One Thousand Dollars*, each payable in Boston, financial year 1870-71, to the amount of \$688,000 00

On *Sterling Bonds*, bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, to the amount of £400,000, in sums of £100, £200 and £500 each, payable in London, in financial year 1872-73, for which we have realized here, including exchange, 1,949,711 11

Making the total remaining debt on 30th April, 1865, contracted on account of the construction of the Water Works, \$2,637,711 11

To which is to be added loan of 1860-61, on City Notes, of \$1,000 each, outstanding, bearing interest at 5 per cent, authorized by an order of the City Council of 30th June, 1858, to defray the expense of laying a *New Main* from the Brookline Reservoir to the city, as stated in Report No. 49, page 220, due 1877-78, \$299,000 00

Also add, issued under said order, and used for city purposes, due financial year 1878-79,* 95,000 00

394,000 00

Carried forward, \$3,031,711 11

* Of the \$400,000 originally issued, as provided by the order of June 30, 1858, only \$305,000 was used for the purpose; but, July 14, 1860, a loan of \$16,000 was obtained for raising the pipes on Tremont Street; and one of \$5,000, Dec. 8, 1860, for laying a new pipe on Beacon Street. These sums, together with \$74,000 obtained the financial year 1865-66, under loan orders of Dec. 13, 1864, and Sept. 9, 1865, for purchasing land for the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, in the towns of Newton and Brighton, make up the balance of \$95,000 of the loan of June 30, 1858. This issue of City Debt certificates, for actual expenses of construction of the Water Works, will cover the balance of the loan issued as Water Loan, 1860-61, and so charged by the Treasurer, and by so doing the Auditor's City Debt and Water Loan accounts now agree with those of the Treasurer.

The amount issued for the construction of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, over the \$74,000, is charged to the cost of the Water Works, and issued as loans for that purpose.

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$3,031,711 11
“Water Loan of 1865,” for constructing a reservoir in Newton and Brighton, called the	
“Chestnut Hill Reservoir,” bearing 6 per cent currency interest, due financial year 1875-76,	128,000 00
Due in 1876-77,	208,000 00
Due on demand,	500,000 00
Total amount of Water Loans outstanding April 30, 1868,	\$3,867,711 11

During the year, the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt purchased \$3,000 of the Water Loan becoming due in the financial year 1877-78.

The Boston Water Scrip Loans will become due as follows :

In the financial year 1870-71,	\$688,000 00
Sterling Bonds 1872-73,	1,949,711 11
New Main 1877-78,	299,000 00
“ “ 1878-79,	95,000 00
Loan of 1865 (Chestnut Hill Reservoir), 1875-76,	128,000 00
“ “ “ “ 1876-77,	208,000 00
“ “ “ “ on dem'd,	500,000 00
	\$3,867,711 11

The average annual rate of interest on the above debt is $4\frac{93}{100}$ per cent, viz :

On \$1,949,711 11 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in gold,	\$87,737 00
1,082,000 00 at 5 “ “	54,100 00
836,000 00 at 6 “ in currency,	50,160 00
\$3,867,711 11 at $4\frac{93}{100}$ per cent,	\$191,997 00

CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE CITY.

ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1868.

The AMOUNT of the Consolidated Debt of the city (*Funded, Unfunded, and Water Loans*), on the 30th of April, 1868, was \$14,146,900.65, and is made up of the following items, viz :

FUNDED CITY DEBT, as per statement on page 166,	\$9,152,639 80
UNFUNDED Do., as per statement on page 167,	135,243 74
WATER LOANS, as per statement on page 177,	3,867,711 11
ROXBURY DEBT, as per statement on page 165,	991,306 00

Total,	\$14,146,900 65
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Funded,	\$14,011,656 91
Unfunded,	135,243 74
	\$14,146,900 65

The classification of the Consolidated Debt of the city, *funded and unfunded*, April 30, 1868, is as follows :

WATER DEBT. — The <i>net</i> cost of the Works to April 30th, 1868, as stated on page 184,	\$7,677,702 55
CITY DEBT, proper,	3,562,392 10
WAR DEBT,	1,915,500 00
ROXBURY DEBT,	991,306 00
Total as above,	\$14,146,900 65

To meet which there is a Cash balance to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt (or Sinking Fund), exclusively applicable to this purpose, as per statement on page 160, of \$4,762,299.59.

There are also Bonds and Mortgages on hand to the amount of \$437,070.13, which amount is specially appropriated to this object by the Ordinance on Finance. See *City Property*.

THE NET INDEBTEDNESS

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

OF THE FINANCIAL YEARS 1866-67 AND 1867-68,
COMPARED.

The amount of the City Debt, so called, <i>funded and unfunded</i> (exclusive of the outstanding Water Loans), at the close of the financial year 1867-68, April 30, 1868, was,	\$9,287,883 54
The amount of outstanding Water Loans was,	3,867,711 11
Roxbury Debt,	991,306 00
	\$14,146,900 65

To meet which there is a Cash balance in the Treasury and City of Boston Stock belonging to the Sinking Fund, as stated on page 160,	\$4,762,299 59
Also bonds and mortgages on hand in the Treasury, amounting to	437,070 13
	\$5,199,369 72

<i>Net Debt</i> , April 30, 1868,	\$8,947,530 93
The total Consolidated debt of the city, at the close of the financial year 1866-67, April 30, 1867, including <i>Funded, Unfunded and Outstanding Water Loans</i> , less the means then on hand for paying off the same (\$4,440,278.32) was,	\$8,581,184 88

<i>Net Increase</i> of the Debt since April 30, 1867,	\$366,346 10
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As the revenue from the Water Works has thus far contributed nothing towards the reduction of the cost of the Works, the Debt account should stand as follows :

WATER DEBT. — The <i>net</i> cost of the Water Works, up to the 30th April, 1868, as stated on page 184,	\$7,677,702 55
CITY DEBT, including "War Debt" and Roxbury Debt,	6,469,198 10
	\$14,146,900 65

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1867-68.

(Commencing May 1, 1867, and ending April 30, 1868.)

Mayor: OTIS NORCROSS, from May 1, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1868.

“ NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, from Jan. 6, 1868, to May 1, 1868.

City and County Treasurer:

F. U. TRACY.

Auditor of Accounts:

ALFRED T. TURNER.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

From May 1, 1867, to January 6, 1868.

The Mayor *ex officio*, Otis Norcross; the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen *ex officio*, Charles W. Slack; Councilmen, Charles R. Train (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Alfonso Bowman, Henry D. Hyde, Andrew Hall, Francis A. Osborn, Sewall B. Bond, George Baxter, Jr. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

From January 6, 1868, to May 1, 1868.

The Mayor *ex officio*, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff; the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen *ex officio*, George W. Messinger; Councilmen, Charles R. Train (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Francis A. Osborn, J. Byron Nason, Alexander Wadsworth, George P. Denny, Samuel T. Snow, Horace H. White. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

From May 1, 1867, to January 6, 1868.

Aldermen, Thomas Gaffield (Chairman), Benjamin James and Edward A. White; Councilmen, Benjamin F. Stevens (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Walbridge A. Field, Christopher A. Connor (Clerk), Charles H. Allen, F. A. Wilkins.

From January 6, 1868, to May 1, 1868.

Aldermen, Benjamin James (Chairman), Edward A. White, Samuel C. Cobb; Councilmen, Benjamin F. Stevens (Chairman on the part of the Common Council), Albert J. Wright, Henry W. Pickering, William M. Flanders, Edward E. Batchelder (Clerk).

COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

From May 1, 1867, to January 6, 1868.

Mayor, Otis Norcross; President of the Common Council, Weston Lewis; Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council, Charles R. Train — all *ex officio*. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

From January 6, 1868, to May 1, 1868.

Mayor, Nathaniel B. Shurtleff; President of the Common Council, Chas. H. Allen; Chairman of the Committee on Finance on the part of the Common Council, Charles R. Train — all *ex officio*. Alfred T. Turner, Clerk.

COST OF THE COCHITUATE WATER WORKS.

The following table shows the gross payments for constructing, carrying on and extending the Cochituate Water Works, from their commencement, August 20, 1846, to April 30, 1868, and the interest, discount and premium on the debt created for the purpose; also the income received from all sources to the credit of said works. The total payments foot up \$14,141,028.50; total income, \$6,463,325.95. Leaving the total *net cost* of the works April 30, 1868, \$7,677,700.55.

GROSS EXPENDITURES.

Water Commissioner's payments,	\$4,043,718 21
Water Board of 1850, payments,	366,163 89
Cochituate Water Board's requisitions to April 30, 1868,	2,850,427 64
Other payments, which include salaries paid to the Water Registrar, Treasurer's Clerk for this department, executions against the city on account of the works, etc.,	83,390 10
Interest, discount and premium account,	° 6,797,328 66
<i>Total Gross Expenditures,</i>	<u>\$14,141,028 50</u>

GROSS INCOME.

From water rates, from 1848 to April 30, 1868,	\$6,161,785 55
From shutting off and letting on water, for non-payment of rates, sales of old materials, and all other sources,	301,540 40
	<u>6,463,325 95</u>
NET COST of the Cochituate Water Works to the city, all income being deducted, April 30, 1868,	<u><u>\$7,677,702 55</u></u>

For a clear, comprehensive and interesting "History of the Introduction of Pure Water into the City of Boston, with a Description of its Cochituate Water Works," together with their cost in detail, the Auditor of Accounts would refer to a handsomely printed volume of two hundred and ninety-nine pages, written and compiled with great accuracy by NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, President of the Cochituate Water Board.

WAR EXPENSES.

The following tables exhibit the gross expenditures of all kinds, incurred by the city on account of the Southern Rebellion, which terminated in the spring of 1865; also the receipts on the same account. Under the head of Recruiting Receipts is included the return of money to the Treasurer, which had been advanced for that purpose. The receipts (except \$479.12) under the head of Soldiers' Relief, are amounts which have been refunded by the State of Massachusetts:

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
RECRUITING.		
1862-63.....	\$937,012 26	\$42,350 00
1863-64.....	255,365 52	64,296 00
1863-64, State Bounty Tax.....	513,026 41	
1864-65.....	549,050 43	150,086 84
1867-68.....		60 00
SOLDIERS' RELIEF.		
1861-62.....	129,309 00	479 12
1862-63.....	309,553 09	61,071 02
1863-64.....	297,328 33	257,066 51
1864-65.....	293,987 67	310,759 87
1865-66.....	117,469 30	290,007 28
1866-67.....	257,407 60	164,000 00
1867-68.....	109,179 79	205,000 00
OTHER EXPENSES.		
1861-62.....	90,151 63	6 52
1862-63.....	15,856 53	
1863-64.....	33,010 34	
1864-65.....	19,457 60	1,061 23
1865-66.....	23,371 13	8,580 00
1866-67.....	19,795 05	
1867-68.....	7,750 98	
	<u>\$3,978,082 66</u>	<u>\$1,554,824 39</u>
Gross Expenditures.....	\$3,978,082 66	
“ Receipts	1,554,824 39	
NET WAR EXPENSES.....	<u>\$2,423,258 27</u>	

THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The cost of carrying on the various institutions under the charge of the "Board of Directors for Public Institutions," for the financial year 1867-68, compared with the previous year, has been as follows; viz:

HOUSE OF CORRECTION. — The number of inmates on the 30th of April, 1868, was 388, viz: 294 males and 94 females, — average for the year, 389; previous year, 342. Expenditures — 1867-68, \$70,765.76; 1866-67, \$71,713.65. Income — 1867-68, \$47,242.15; 1866-67, \$44,977.68. The income of 1867-68 is 66.8 per cent of the expenditures, and leaves the *net* expenditures for carrying on the establishment, including the ordinary repairs, in 1867-68, \$23,523.61, against \$26,735.97 in 1866-67.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, ETC. — The whole number of inmates in these institutions on the 30th of April, 1868, was, 822, viz: 508 males, 314 females, — average for the year, 805; previous year, 709; distributed as follows: Almshouse, males, 155; females, 73; total, 228; House of Industry, males, 138; females, 231; total, 369; House of Reformation, boys, 175; girls, 33; total, 208. Total expenditures for these institutions, located at Deer Island, 1867-68, \$118,042.11; 1866-67, \$99,606.38. Income — 1867-68, \$16,243.75; 1866-67, \$9,853.74. The income of 1867-68 is 14 per cent for carrying on the same, including improvements and repairs of the buildings, and making the *net* expenditures, 1867-68, \$101,798.36, against \$89,752.64, 1866-67.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL. — The number of inmates on the 30th of April, 1868, was 179, viz: males, 94; females, 85, — average for the year, 175; previous year, 177. Expenditures — 1867-68, \$54,863.28; 1866-67, \$47,847.85. Income, 1867-68, \$11,703.62; 1866-67, \$15,945.97. The income of 1867-68 is 21.3 per cent of the cost of carrying on the establishment, and making the *net* cost of 1867-68, \$43,159.66, against \$31,901.88, 1866-67.

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

The whole cost for lighting the streets of the city, during the financial year 1867—68, was \$237,272.10, against \$219,495 the previous year. On the 30th of April, 1868, the city was lighted with 4,312 gas, and 1,351 oil lamps, being an increase of 702 gas, and a decrease of 78 oil lamps over the previous year. The lamps are located as follows:

In City Proper	2,956 gas, and 517 oil.
In South Boston	411 gas, and 434 oil.
In East Boston	348 gas, and 328 oil.
In Boston Highlands . .	567 gas, and 72 oil.

The price paid for gas in the public lamps of the city is $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per hour for five feet of gas. In South and East Boston, and the "Boston Highlands," the United States tax is added to this price. The gas lamps, except those at South Boston, which are lighted by the Gas Company at the same rate, are all cleaned, lighted and extinguished by men employed by the city, at the rate of two dollars per night for every one hundred lamps.

The gas companies have the sole charge of the underground *service* pipes. They are laid and kept in repair by the various companies, but at the expense of the city.

The oil lamps, during the past year, have been lighted and cleaned by men employed under the Superintendent of Lamps at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lamp, per night, for this service.

A contract has been made by the city for the supplying of the oil lamps, to May 1, 1869, with burning fluid, at the rate of $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1 cent per hour for each lamp.

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The office of the City Physician is in the basement story of the City Hall, and his office hours are from 12, M., to 1, P. M., daily.

The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated, free of expense, during the year ending 30th April, 1868, was 1,665; previous year, 2,365.

The number of children examined and furnished with the certificate of vaccination required to entitle them to enter the public schools was 352; previous year, 259.

The number of gratuitous supplies of vaccine virus to physicians belonging to Boston, has been 235; previous year, 282.

The various city institutions, public hospitals, and other charitable institutions, have also been supplied with vaccine virus, at sundry times, as necessity required. In consequence of the liberal supply of virus from this office to physicians and to the United States Army, the number of vaccinations during the year by private physicians must have been very large.

The duty of attending all cases of sickness at the Suffolk County Jail, and at the City Temporary Home, 133 Charles Street, is assigned to the City Physician.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES for the Public Schools of Boston for the last fifteen financial years, ending 30th April in each year, exclusive of the cost of the school-houses; also the average number of scholars for each school-year, ending July 31, to 1864-65, and from that year for the year ending March 1:

Financial Year.	No. of Scholars.	Salaries of Teachers.	Rate per Scholar.	Incidental Expenses.	Rate per Scholar.	Total Rate per Scholar.
1853-54	22,528	\$192,704 05	\$8 55	\$57,960 46	\$2 57	\$11 12
1854-55	23,439	222,970 41	9 51	62,350 50	2 66	12 17
1855-56	23,749	224,026 22	9 43	67,380 06	2 84	12 27
1856-57	24,231	225,730 57	9 32	72,037 71	2 97	12 29
1857-58	24,732	258,445 34	10 45	86,849 27	3 51	13 96
1858-59	25,453	268,668 27	10 56	86,998 21	3 38	13 87
1859-60	25,328	277,683 46	10 96	95,985 15	3 79	14 75
1860-61	26,488	286,835 93	10 82	111,446 31	4 21	15 03
1861-62	27,081	300,181 28	11 08	108,245 06	4 00	15 08
1862-63	27,051	310,632 43	11 50	115,641 97	4 27	15 77
1863-64	26,960	324,698 51	12 04	140,712 56	4 85	16 89
1864-65	27,095	372,430 84	13 74	180,734 00	6 67	20 41
1865-66	*27,204	403,300 82	14 82	172,520 76	6 34	21 16
1866-67	*23,002	492,796 66	17 60	186,908 85	6 67	24 27
1867-68	*27,982	548,615 90	19 61	224,090 51	8 01	27 62

The following table shows the total expenses of the city for education, for fifteen years, from May 1, 1853, to April 30, 1868, inclusive:

Financial Year.	Salaries of Teachers.	Incidental Expenses.	Cost of School-houses.	Total Expenditures.
1853-54	\$192,704 05	\$57,960 46	\$22,587 24	\$273,251 75
1854-55	222,970 41	62,350 50	103,814 73	389,135 64
1855-56	224,026 22	67,380 06	149,732 80	441,139 08
1856-57	225,730 57	72,037 71	51,299 26	349,067 54
1857-58	258,445 34	86,849 27	225,000 00	570,294 61
1858-59	268,668 27	86,998 21	105,186 42	459,952 90
1859-60	277,683 46	95,985 15	144,202 67	517,871 28
1860-61	286,835 93	111,446 31	230,267 04	628,549 28
1861-62	300,181 28	108,245 06	166,141 50	574,567 84
1862-63	310,632 43	115,641 97	107,812 74	534,087 14
1863-64	324,698 51	140,712 56	5,870 87	471,281 94
1864-65	372,430 84	180,734 00	90,609 84	643,774 68
1865-66	403,300 82	172,520 76	200,553 64	776,375 22
1866-67	492,796 66	186,908 85	101,575 09	781,280 60
1867-68	548,615 90	224,090 51	188,790 80	961,497 21

Cost per scholar, 1867-68, for Instruction, \$19 61
 Incidentals, 8 01
 Houses, 6 74
 \$34 36

1866-67 27 90
 1865-66 28 53
 1864-65 23 75
 1863-64 18 82
 1862-63 18 05

* From Teachers' returns, March 1.

SALARIES OF THE TEACHERS

OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,

AS FIXED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

	First Year.	Second and Subsequent Years.
Masters of the High Schools.....	\$3,000 00	\$4,000 00
“ “ Grammar Schools.....	2,400 00	3,000 00
Sub-masters in the High Schools.....	1,800 00	2,200 00
“ “ Grammar Schools.....	1,400 00	1,600 00
Ushers in the High Schools.....	550 00	650 00
“ “ Grammar Schools.....		
Assistants in the Grammar Schools.....		
Primary School Teachers.....		

Head Assistant in the Girls' High and Normal School.....	\$1,500 00
“ “ “ Master's Room in the Grammar Schools...	800 00
“ “ except the above, in the Grammar Schools.....	700 00
Assistants in the Girls' High and Normal School.....	1,000 00
Superintendent of the Training School — Branch of Normal....	1,500 00
Assistant in the Training School — Branch of Normal.....	1,000 00
Teacher of Sewing in the Bowditch School.....	550 00
“ “ “ Hancock and Winthrop Schools.....	450 00
“ “ “ Everett School.....	350 00
“ “ “ Bigelow, Chapman, Franklin, Lawrence and Lincoln Schools.....	310 00
“ “ “ Adams, Lyman, Wells and Prescott Schools.....	275 00
“ Music “ Girls' High and Normal School.....	450 00
“ “ “ Grammar Schools, for each School....	150 00
“ “ “ Primary Schools.....	2,500 00
“ Vocal and Physical Culture.....	3,000 00
“ Assistant — 1st year \$1,800.00, 2d year.....	2,200 00
“ French in the Latin School.....	500 00
“ “ “ Girls' High and Normal School.....	500 00
“ German “ “ “ “ “	500 00
“ Drawing “ “ “ “ “ “	1,200 00
“ “ “ English High School.....	500 00
“ French “ “ “ “ “	700 00
“ Military Instruction of English High and Latin School	1,000 00

COST OF FUEL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

1867-68.

The amount expended for Fuel for the Public Schools of Boston, in 1867-68, was \$36,399.37, distributed as follows, viz :

High and Grammar Schools.	Coal, Tons.	Wood, Cords.	Amounts.
Adams	92	2	\$797 00
Bigelow and Branch	195	5.4	1,561 49
Bowditch	70	5	587 50
Bowdoin	76	7	678 46
Boylston	108	7.4	851 54
Brimmer	105	7.4	912 10
Chapman	55	11	592 00
Dwight	107	2	851 22
Eliot	80	5	661 50
Everett	114	1	894 50
Franklin	131	4	1,063 82
Hancock	175	13	1,474 28
High and Latin	133	6.4	1,093 72
Lawrence	106	7.4	917 05
Lincoln	95	7	799 82
Lyman	45	12.4	529 50
Mayhew	60	8.6	561 75
Normal and Branch	126	1.4	964 84
Norcross (new)	87	2	677 97
Phillips	104	5	849 40
Prescott	110	6	991 00
Rice	52	7	434 69
Quincy	99	5.2	815 87
Wells (rooms)	55	3.6	461 16
Winthrop	112	7	951 30
Roxbury Grammar Schools	14	2	127 65
Totals	2,506	145.2	\$21,101 13
Weighing and Inspecting the above			319 00
Total cost for High and Grammar Schools			\$21,420 13
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	1,716	118.5	\$14,820 24
Weighing and Inspecting the above			159 00
Total cost for Primary Schools			\$14,979 24

The Fuel for the Public Buildings in the city proper and South Boston (except those exempted by ordinance), and for the School-houses, was furnished by contract at the following rates, viz : \$6.99½ for white-ash coal, and fifty cents per ton for housing it; \$8.95 per cord for hard wood, \$8 per cord for soft wood, and \$3 per cord for sawing it twice, splitting and piling it; and \$4 for sawing three times and splitting and piling it.

The Coal furnished for East Boston Buildings was delivered at the rate of \$7.50 per ton, and fifty cents per ton for housing.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The following table shows the expenditures of the financial year 1867-68, for Printing and Paper, Binding, and Stationery and Blank Books, as charged to the several appropriations, viz :

Appropriation.	Printing, Including Paper.	Binding.	Stationery and Blank Books.
Adams School House	\$11 77		
Albany Street Bridge	41 20		
Boston Harbor	24 48		
Cemeteries	132 02		\$104 96
Central Charity Bureau	21 40		
Chestnut Hill Reservoir	91 70		140 65
City Hospital	391 85		483 99
Common, etc.			4 50
County of Suffolk (Except on Drafts of Judges), viz:—Jail			136 60
Superior Court, Criminal	137 60		
Municipal Court, Southern District	1,006 65		
Registry of Deeds and Probate	714 41	\$174 05	703 06
Treasurer's Clerk in Municipal Court			58 80
Grantor and Grantee Indices		9 50	49 75
Engine House No. 1 and Ward Room Ward 12	20 47		
Engineering	13 90	144 36	456 51
External Health	56 32		95 75
Fire Alarms	206 05		57 67
Fire Department	232 60	1 50	165 25
Grammar School-House, Ward 7	68 46		
Hose House No. 1	14 73		
Incidentals, viz: Commercial Convention	121 63		
July Fourth	622 11		
Eulogy on Gov. Andrew	128 61		
President's Reception	64 85		
Soup Houses	17 55		
Internal Health	285 41		160 45
Lamps	254 11		76 71
Markets	58 34		6 00
Mount Hope	187 39		26 30
New Lunatic Hospital	342 74		
Paving, etc.	107 63		136 20
Police	723 35	2 00	748 88
Printing and Stationery	13,798 98	613 08	2,838 44
[Which includes the amounts for the City Council and all the Offices for which no special appropriations are made.]			
Public Baths	71 52		50 25
Public Buildings	59 70		107 35
Public Institutions, viz:—House of Industry	76 10		228 92
House of Correction	98 30		181 68
Lunatic Hospital	53 70		127 03
Office Expenses	148 45	20 50	164 09
Steamboat Henry Morrison	5 45		
Public Lands			7 30
Public Library	3,355 61	4,076 90	1,419 47
Schools.—Grammar Schools, School Committee	7,300 65	3 00	2,925 03
Primary do. do.	1,322 28		293 15
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings	3 90		
Primary do. do.	35 00		
Sealers Weights and Measures	8 15		52 25
Sewers and Drains	22 54		46 26
Soldiers' Relief	265 31		49 98
War Expenses	49 07		9 95
Water Works	939 60	2 00	418 65
Wells School House	39 54		
West City Stables	16 37		
Widening Streets	157 44		73 44
Totals	\$33,928 18	\$5,046 98	\$12,623 27

COST OF GAS.

The following table shows the expenditures for gas, during the financial year 1867-68, by the several departments, except the House of Industry, House of Correction and Lunatic Hospital, the gas for these institutions being manufactured by the city :

Armories, Allowance to the several Militia Companies,	\$803 30
Bridges,	3 91
City Hospital,	1,556 45
County of Suffolk, viz :	
Jail,	611 94
Court House,	280 06
Registry and Probate Building,	99 42
Fire Department. — Engine Houses,	1,559 31
Incidentals. — Music on the Common, Sheridan's Reception and July 4th,	23 33
Internal Health Department. — Stables,	473 04
Lamp Department, Lighting Streets,	160,590 52
Lunatic Hospital — from Nov. 9 to 22,	122 30
Markets,	841 67
Police Station Houses,	4,606 60
Public Baths,	8 35
Public Buildings, viz :	
City Hall,	1,490 62
Ward Rooms,	242 10
Faneuil Hall,	75 67
Solicitor's Office,	2 17
Public Library,	2,059 42
Grammar School-houses,	268 36
Water Works : Proving Yard,	74 75
	 \$175,793 29

This amount has been paid as follows, viz :

To Boston Gas Light Company,	\$137,505 31
South Boston Gas Light Company,	19,590 08
East Boston Gas Light Company,	15,909 97
Roxbury Gas Light Company,	2,787 93
	 \$175,793 29

CONSOLIDATED FUNDED DEBT

OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

From 1822 to 1868, both inclusive.

The following table exhibits the total consolidated *funded* debt of the city for each year from its commencement to May 1, 1868, inclusive. At the commencement of the City Government, in 1822, the amount of the debt (which had been contracted by the town for the erection of the Court House and prisons in Leverett Street) was :

May 1, 1824,	the Amount of the City Debt was	\$100,000 00
" 1825,	" " " "	207,050 00
" 1826,	" " " "	305,873 85
" 1827,	" " " " including the debt for the erection of Faneuil Hall Market	364,800 32
" 1828,	" " " "	1,011,775 00
" 1829,	" " " "	949,350 00
" 1830,	" " " "	911,850 00
" 1831,	" " " "	891,930 75
" 1832,	" " " "	880,330 75
" 1833,	" " " "	817,123 93
" 1834,	" " " "	940,358 28
" 1835,	" " " "	1,078,088 28
" 1836,	" " " "	1,147,398 97
" 1837,	" " " "	1,264,400 00
" 1838,	" " " "	1,497,200 00
" 1839,	" " " "	1,491,400 00
" 1840,	" " " "	1,596,600 00
" 1841,	" " " "	1,698,232 56
" 1842,	" " " "	1,663,800 00
" 1843,	" " " "	1,594,700 00
" 1844,	" " " "	1,518,700 00
" 1845,	" " " "	1,423,800 00
" 1846,	" " " "	1,163,266 62
" 1847,	" " " "	1,153,713 16
" 1848,	" " " " Water debt included this year and after	1,296,626 98
" 1849,	" " " "	3,452,606 37
" 1850,	" " " "	5,334,846 54
" 1851,	" " " "	6,195,144 35
" 1852,	" " " "	6,801,541 35
" 1853,	" " " "	7,110,679 70
" 1854,	" " " "	7,859,435 66
" 1855,	" " " "	7,799,855 32
" 1856,	" " " "	7,151,149 77
" 1857,	" " " "	7,107,149 77
" 1858,	" " " "	7,259,299 77
" 1859,	" " " "	8,101,199 77
" 1860,	" " " "	8,954,649 77
" 1861,	" " " "	8,491,599 77
" 1862,	" " " " War debt included this year and after	8,894,499 77
" 1863,	" " " "	9,031,207 77
" 1864,	" " " "	10,335,857 77
" 1865,	" " " "	11,015,732 77
" 1866,	" " " "	11,371,942 57
" 1867,	" " " "	11,892,375 91
" 1868,	" " " " Roxbury debt included . .	12,998,550 91
		14,011,656 91

The funded debt of May 1, 1868, is classified as follows :

Water Debt	\$7,677,702 55
City Debt, proper	3,427,148 36
War Debt, ...	1,915,500 00
Roxbury Debt	991,306 00
	\$14,011,656 91

The unfunded debt May 1, 1868, was \$135,243.74. The means on hand to pay the debt, May 1, 1868, was \$5,199,369.72.

T A X E S .

The amount of taxes assessed, by the Board of Assessors, on the real and personal estates and polls of the city, for the year 1867, was as follows :

Valuation of real estate,	\$250,587,700 00
Valuation of personal estate,	194,358,400 00
 Total Valuation,	 <u>\$444,946,100 00</u>
 Assessed at \$15.50, per 1,000, gives,	 \$6,896,664 55
Add 35,772 polls, at \$2 each, gives,	71,544 00
 Gross tax,	 <u>\$6,968,208 55</u>

This rate of \$15.50, per 1,000, is divided as follows :

For city and county purposes, \$11.56 per 1,000 being,	\$5,143,576 92
State assessment, at \$3.94,	1,753,087 63
 Total valuation (\$444,946,100), as assessed at \$15.50,	 <u>\$6,896,664 55</u>

The amount of abatements from the above assessments, to April 30, 1868, was as follows :

From real estate,	\$27,879 98
From personal estate,	100,454 35
From poll taxes,	700 00
 Total,	 <u>\$129,034 33</u>

This year's valuation shows a gain over that of 1866, as follows :

1867, real estate,	\$250,587,700 00
1866,	225,767,215 00
 GAIN, 11 per cent,	 <u>\$24,820,485 00</u>

1867, personal estate,	\$194,358,400 00
1866,	189,595,130 00
GAIN, 2.51 per cent,	\$4,763,270 00
Total valuation, real and personal, 1867,	\$444,946,100 00
“ “ “ “ 1866,	415,362,345 00
Total GAIN, 1867, on the total valuation of 1866, equal to 7.12 per cent,	\$29,583,755 00
Number of polls in 1867,	35,772
“ “ 1866,	34,192
GAIN, 4.62 per cent,	1,580
The total valuation of the taxable real and per- sonal estates in 1867, which did not include property owned by the city, was,	\$444,946,100 00
The same, in 1857,	258,111,900 00
GAIN in these ten years, which is equal to 72.39 per cent,	\$186,834,200 00

The State valuation of 1865 fixes the city's portion of all State taxes to be assessed, between the years 1865 and 1875, at \$338.83 on every \$1,000 of said tax, including polls at half a mill each; this is 33.883 per cent against 31.525 per cent under the 1860 valuation, being an increase of State tax upon the City of Boston of 2.358 per cent. Roxbury's portion of the State tax is 2.274 per cent, making the aggregate of the united cities 36.157 per cent on every \$1,000 assessed by the State. The State tax for 1868, is \$2,000,000, of which the city of Boston (including Roxbury) is to pay as its proportion \$723,140.

VALUATION OF BOSTON.

BY THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Total amount of the Assessors' Valuation and Tax levied on the Real and Personal Property in the several Wards of the City of Boston, in the years 1866 and 1867, compared.

WARDS.	1866.	1867.
1.....	\$10,678,500	\$12,468,200
2.....	24,714,700	25,530,300
3.....	9,771,100	10,430,100
4.....	114,938,025	117,836,600
5.....	98,679,900	107,633,700
6.....	60,732,200	65,457,300
7.....	11,756,050	13,105,800
8.....	13,982,270	15,570,800
9.....	18,161,500	19,638,900
10.....	18,477,100	20,386,900
11.....	24,179,600	26,682,800
12.....	9,291,400	10,204,700
TOTAL.....	\$415,362,345	\$444,946,100
Tax.....	\$5,399,710 48	\$6,656,411 00
Rate per thousand	13 00	15 50
Number of Polls, at \$2.....	34,192	35,772

Assessors' Valuation of the Real and Personal Estates, and number of Polls in each of the Twelve Wards of the city, on which Taxes were assessed in the years 1866 and 1867.

Taxes are assessed as of the first day of May in each year.

Wards.	Real Estate.		Personal Estate.		Polls.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
1 . . .	\$8,719,100	\$10,109,700	\$1,959,400	\$2,358,500	4,225	4,648
2 . . .	15,610,700	16,540,400	9,104,000	8,989,900	2,902	3,341
3 . . .	6,930,800	7,381,800	2,840,300	3,048,300	3,167	3,265
4 . . .	59,029,225	61,852,600	55,908,800	55,984,000	4,204	4,100
5 . . .	45,074,000	53,978,000	53,605,900	53,655,700	2,957	2,788
6 . . .	24,064,000	26,726,300	36,668,200	38,731,000	2,540	2,600
7 . . .	10,286,650	11,272,300	1,469,400	1,833,500	2,893	3,188
8 . . .	9,836,240	11,128,200	4,146,030	4,442,600	2,353	2,336
9 . . .	12,625,800	14,228,900	5,535,700	5,410,000	1,985	2,123
10 . . .	12,207,700	13,898,700	6,269,400	6,488,200	2,399	2,436
11 . . .	14,766,100	16,171,200	9,414,500	10,511,600	2,203	2,270
12 . . .	6,617,900	7,299,600	2,673,500	2,905,100	2,364	2,677
Total .	\$225,767,215	\$250,587,700	\$189,505,130	\$194,358,400	34,192	35,772

STATEMENT showing the ASSESSORS' VALUATION of the Real and Personal Property of the CITY OF BOSTON, on the first day of May, for thirty-three years, — 1835 to 1867, inclusive.

Also, the amount and rate per cent of increase in each period of ten years.

YEARS.	Valuation First Term.	Valuation Second Term.	Amount of In- crease in the Ten Years.	Rate per cent of Increase in Ten Years.
1835 and 1845....	\$79,302,600	\$135,948,700	\$56,646,600	71.4
1836 and 1846....	88,265,000	148,839,600	60,574,600	68.6
1837 and 1847....	89,583,800	162,360,400	72,776,600	81.2
1838 and 1848....	90,231,600	167,728,000	77,496,400	85.9
1839 and 1849....	91,826,400	174,180,200	82,353,800	89.7
1840 and 1850....	94,581,600	180,000,500	85,418,900	90.3
1841 and 1851....	98,006,600	187,947,000	89,940,400	91.8
1842 and 1852....	106,722,800	187,660,000	80,937,200	75.8
1843 and 1853....	110,046,000	206,514,200	96,468,200	87.6
1844 and 1854....	118,450,300	227,013,200	108,562,900	91.7
1845 and 1855....	135,948,700	241,932,200	105,983,500	77.9
1846 and 1856....	148,839,600	249,162,500	100,322,900	59.7
1847 and 1857....	162,360,400	258,111,900	95,751,500	58.9
1848 and 1858....	167,728,000	254,714,100	86,896,100	51.9
1849 and 1859....	174,180,200	263,429,000	89,248,800	51.2
1850 and 1860....	180,000,500	276,861,000	96,860,500	53.8
1851 and 1861....	187,947,000	275,760,100	87,813,100	46.7
1852 and 1862....	187,680,000	276,217,000	88,537,000	47.2
1853 and 1863....	206,514,200	302,507,200	95,993,000	46.4
1854 and 1864....	227,013,200	332,449,900	105,436,700	46.44
1855 and 1865....	241,932,200	371,892,775	129,960,575	53.71
1856 and 1866....	249,162,500	415,362,345	166,199,845	66.70
1857 and 1867....	258,111,900	444,946,100	186,834,200	72.39

The valuation on the preceding pages excludes all the property owned by the city, which is never estimated by the City Assessors. In the State Valuation, this property is all estimated and taxed.

Real and Personal Property and Income are all taxed at the same rate.

The rate for 1867 was \$15.50 on every thousand dollars.

The following items are not estimated in the foregoing valuation, viz:

All houses of religious worship, and the pews and furniture of the same. All tombs, and rights of burial.

The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions incorporated by the State; and all the real estate belonging to such institutions, *which is actually occupied by them*, or their officers, for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

United States Securities and all shares in Massachusetts corporations owned by individuals.

All property belonging to the United States Government.

All property belonging to the Commonwealth, except real estate of which they may be in possession under a mortgage for conditions broken.

The income of all officers holding a commission from the United States Government.

Household furniture of every person, not exceeding \$1,000 in value; and his wearing apparel, and the tools necessary for carrying on his business, under \$300.

The income of all persons to the amount of \$1,000; all income above that amount being taxable.

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF THE DWELLING-HOUSES (INCLUDING
HOTELS) IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, MAY 1, 1867.

VALUE.		Number of houses.
Value less than \$1,000		1,322
" \$1,000 and less than \$2,000		3,745
" 2,000 "	3,000	3,315
" 3,000 "	4,000	2,711
" 4,000 "	5,000, including 1 hotel	1,405
" 5,000 "	6,000, including 1 hotel	1,268
" 6,000 "	7,000	1,011
" 7,000 "	8,000, including 1 hotel	731
" 8,000 "	9,000, including 1 hotel	575
" 9,000 "	10,000, including 1 hotel	520
" 10,000 "	11,000, including 2 hotels	484
" 11,000 "	12,000	225
" 12,000 "	13,000	260
" 13,000 "	14,000, including 1 hotel	188
" 14,000 "	15,000	167
" 15,000 "	16,000	135
" 16,000 "	17,000	119
" 17,000 "	18,000, including 1 hotel	93
" 18,000 "	19,000, including 2 hotels	134
" 19,000 "	20,000, including 1 hotel	54
" 20,000 "	21,000, including 1 hotel	97
" 21,000 "	22,000, including 1 hotel	34
" 22,000 "	23,000, including 2 hotels	54
" 23,000 "	24,000	39
" 24,000 "	25,000, including 2 hotels	37
" 25,000 "	26,000	35
" 26,000 "	27,000, including 1 hotel	40
" 27,000 "	28,000	33
" 28,000 "	29,000	25
" 29,000 "	30,000	18
" 30,000 "	31,000, including 4 hotels	54
" 31,000 "	32,000	17
" 32,000 "	33,000	20
" 33,000 "	34,000	24
" 34,000 "	35,000, including 1 hotel	21
" 35,000 "	36,000	27
" 36,000 "	37,000	20
" 37,000 "	38,000, including 1 hotel	18
" 38,000 "	39,000	18
" 39,000 "	40,000	8
" 40,000 "	41,000, including 1 hotel	25
" 41,000 "	42,000	10
" 42,000 "	43,000, including 1 hotel	17
" 43,000 "	44,000	12
" 44,000 "	45,000	8
" 45,000 "	46,000	15
" 46,000 "	47,000	6
" 47,000 "	48,000	7
" 48,000 "	49,000	8
" 49,000 "	50,000	6
" 50,000 "	51,000, including 2 hotels	31
" 51,000 "	52,000	6
" 52,000 "	53,000	3
" 53,000 "	54,000	3
" 54,000 "	55,000	3
" 55,000 "	56,000, including 1 hotel	10
" 56,000 "	57,000	3
" 57,000 "	58,000	1
" 58,000 "	59,000	5
" 59,000 "	60,000	2
Carried forward,		19,402

DWELLING-HOUSES, HOTELS, VACANT HOUSES, VACANT
LANDS, ETC.

The following table, prepared by the Board of Assessors' shows the number of dwelling-houses, hotels, vacant houses, the number of feet and value of vacant land in the city, May 1, 1867, excluding the Common and Squares, applicable to building purposes; also the number of feet and value of the marsh and flats:

WARDS.	Dwelling-Houses.	Hotels.	Vacant Houses.	Feet of Vacant Land.	Value of Vacant Land.	Aggregate feet of Marsh and Flats.	Aggregate Value Marsh and Flats.
1	2,412	2	34	*25,867,354	\$1,280,400	{ 21,748,960 Marsh 13,386,800 Flats	\$79,400 76,800
2	1,736	7	12	136,749	225,700		
3	1,475	3	11	203,380	230,000	7,000 Flats	3,000
4	854	29	13	52,504	153,500		
5	1,075	4	5	95,262	617,800		
6	1,549	0	24	†1,354,147	2,590,800	534,392 Flats	88,300
7	1,964	2	7	3,732,429	1,032,200	4,513,496 Flats	267,000
8	1,137	3	15	38,805	61,300		
9	1,409	0	10	†2,486,658	2,927,600	3,323,111 Flats	316,800
10	1,546	2	42	713,250	756,300	828,690 Flats	213,600
11	1,588	2	46	1,969,808	1,317,535	67,000 Flats	10,050
12	2,771	1	37	12,222,118	1,223 300	{ 3,470,476 Marsh 14,022,218 Flats	319,900
	19,516	55	256	48,872,464	\$12,416,435	61,902,143	

* Including the islands in the harbor.

† In addition to the above, the Commonwealth holds the fee of 484,326 square feet of land in Ward 6, and 765,887 square feet in Ward 9, upon which no valuation is placed, as no taxes can be assessed.

The amount of land in Wards 6 and 9, not taxable by the city, May 1, 1866, was 1,594,578 square feet. The enactment of Chap. 101 of the Acts of 1867, which provides that all lands sold by the Commonwealth, where bonds are given for deeds, shall be taxable in three years from such sale, has reduced the amount of lands, not taxable, to the area given above.

VALUATION AND TAXES OF BOSTON, COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

The following tables and statement, prepared by THOMAS HILLS of the Board of Assessors, exhibits the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the City of Boston, New York, and other cities, and the rate of tax upon each thousand dollars, for the years 1860 to 1867, inclusive :

BOSTON.

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Rate Tax per \$1,000.
1860	\$163,891,300	\$100,112,969	\$276,861,000	\$9 30
1861	167,682,100	108,078,000	275,760,100	8 90
1862	163,638,000	112,579,000	276,217,000	10 50
1863	169,624,500	132,882,700	302,507,200	11 50
1864	182,072,300	150,377,600	332,449,900	13 30
1865	201,628,900	170,263,875	371,892,775	15 80
1866	225,767,215	189,595,130	415,362,345	13 00
1867	250,587,700	194,358,400	444,946,100	15 50

NEW YORK.

A table covering the above years, compiled from official reports, shows the valuation and rate of taxation of the City of New York for the same time :

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	Rate Tax per \$1,000.	
				North 57th St.	South. 57th St.
1860	\$398,533,619	\$178,697,037	\$577,230,656	\$16 66	\$17 16
1861	406,955,665	174,624,306	581,579,971	19 52	20 02
1862	399,556,404	172,416,031	571,972,543	16 82	17 34
				Uniform.	
1863	402,187,382	191,967,161	594,145,543	\$20 35	
1864	410,774,435	223,920,505	634,694,940	21 60	
1865	427,360,884	181,423,471	608,784,355	29 90	
1866	478,994,934	257,994,974	736,989,908	23 00	
1867	555,447,062	276,389,451	831,836,513	26 70	

It will be observed that for the years preceeding 1863, different parts of the city were assessed at different rates; this practice still prevails in other cities of the State of New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following partial table, compiled in part from official documents, exhibits the assessed valuation for five years in the City of Philadelphia :

Year.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total.	Rate per \$1,000.
1860	.....	.....	.....	\$20 50
1861	.....	.....	.....	23 00
1862	.....	.....	.....	23 00
1863	.....	.....	.....	23 00
1864	\$153,668,368	\$2,756,964	\$156,425,332	23 00
1865	155,980,917	3,139,011	159,119,928	28 00
1866	159,590,142	3,241,687	162,831,829	40 00
1867	160,350,666	3,737,785	164,088,451	43 00
1868	445,563,321	7,954,169	453,517,490	14 00

Since the assessment of 1867, a system of taxation, different from that heretofore existing, has been in operation in this city. An increase of 175 per cent in the valuation of the Real Estate would seem to be the result of an assessment approximating to market value. The personal property (including \$32,771,726 moneys at interest, taxed for the State) has, under the new system, increased equally with the real estate. In a message to the City Council, the Mayor reports that "The operation of the new system has fully justified all that was claimed for it. A near approach has been made to equality in assessments, and there is a general feeling that the burdens of taxation are much more equally distributed than was formerly the case." The communication on the next page from the Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes shows the detail of the assessment and the amount of tax :

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVISION OF TAXES,
Philadelphia, April 27, 1868.

	Assessment. 1868.	City Tax.
Real Estate, city rate.	\$406,262.276 @ \$1 40 per hundred,	\$5,687.671 86
“ “ rural	38,911,920 @ 94 “ “	365.772 04
“ “ meadow .	389,125 @ 70 “ “	2,723 87
Furniture	5,469,632 @ 1 40 “ “	76,574 84
Horses.....	1,740,947 @ 1 40 “ “	24,373 25
Carriages for pleasure	548,979 @ 1 40 “ “	7,685 70
“ “ hire....	194,611 @ 1 40 “ “	2,724 55
	<u>\$453,517,490</u>	<u>\$6,167.526 11</u>

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your letter of the 21st inst., you will find by the table above, the city tax assessed for 1868. On the other property assessed, there is only a State tax,—\$3.00 per thousand on moneys at interest. The tax for city purposes is levied only on the property above enumerated. The tax rate for 1868 is \$1.40; rural property pays two-third rate, and meadow one-half rate.

Very truly yours,

THOS. COCHRAN.

To THOS. HILLS, Esq.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
 OF THE CITY OF BOSTON,
 ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1868.

PUBLIC LAND BONDS AND MORTGAGES IN THE
 TREASURY, APRIL 30, 1868.

Received on the following accounts :

Neck lands,	\$258,801 85
City Wharf,	2,735 28
Jail lands,	1,656 00
South Boston lands,	46,939 00
South Bay,	107,188 00
Albany Street,	18,490 00
East Boston,	1,260 00
	\$437,070 13

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND SQUARES.

CITY PROPER.

The Common and Malls, containing forty-eight and one-quarter acres, exclusive of the Cemetery, which contains one and one-quarter acres. The length of the iron fence around the Common is one mile and one-eighth.

Public Garden, on the west side of Charles Street, containing about twenty-four and one-quarter acres.

Fort Hill, about 40,000 feet in the enclosure.

Franklin Square, on the east side of Washington Street, containing 105,205 feet.

Blackstone Square, on the west side of Washington Street, containing 105,000 feet.

Chester Square, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, containing 57,860 feet.

Union Park, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street, containing 16,000 square feet.

Worcester Square, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, containing 16,000 square feet.

Lowell Square, on Cambridge Street, containing 5,772 square feet.

SOUTH BOSTON. — Telegraph Hill, on which the reservoir stands. Independent of the reservoir, there is a lot, containing about 190,000 square feet, reserved for a public walk, and which is enclosed with an iron fence.

Independence Square, situated between Broadway and Second, and M and N streets, contains about six and one-half acres, and has been properly graded, the walks arranged, the gutters paved, and trees set out.

A strip of land, situated between the Old Road, Fourth and M streets, and east of the primary school-house, has been set aside and dedicated as a public square. An iron fence has been erected around it. The lot contains 9,510 square feet.

EAST BOSTON. — Maverick Square, containing 22,500 square feet, of which 4,398 square feet are enclosed by an iron fence.

Central Square, between Meridian and Border streets, containing 49,470 square feet, 32,310 of which are enclosed by an iron fence.

Belmont Square, surrounded by Webster, Sumner, Belmont and Seaver streets, — 30,000 square feet, enclosed by an iron fence.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS. — Madison Square, located between Ruggles, Cabot and Sterling streets, containing 122,220 square feet, around which there is 21,580 square feet contemplated for streets.

Orchard Park, located between Eaton and Yeoman streets, containing 79,337 square feet.

Washington Park, located between Dale and Bainbridge streets, containing 396,125 square feet.

Highland Park, between Highland and New streets, about 5,600 square feet.

SALABLE LAND.

In charge of the Committee on Public Lands.

NECK LAND. — *Exclusive of Streets and Public Squares, viz:*

Southeast of Harrison Avenue, south of Dover Street.

Building lots,	862,333	square feet.
Wharf lots,	26,024	“
Dock lots,	10,464	“
Reserved lots,	45,120	“
	943,941	“

Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street.

Building lots,	35,914	“
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Between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street.

Reserved lots,	16,317	“
----------------	--------	---

Northwest of Tremont Street.

Building lots,	122,472	“
<i>Total Neck Lands,</i>		
	1,118,644	“

A lot bordering on the Providence Railroad, mostly in Boston Highlands, containing about 30,000 square feet.

•Town Slip, Broad Street, between Foster's and Rowe's wharves, rented for \$50 per annum.

A lot containing 16,800 square feet, on the corner of Newbury and Berkeley streets, acquired under an agreement between the Commonwealth, the Boston Water Power Company, and the city, relating to filling up the Back Bay.

A lot of land containing about 17,500 square feet, formerly a part of the jail-yard, and was received in exchange for a lot on Fruit Street, containing about 15,300 square feet, which has been added to the jail-yard. Now occupied by Sewer and Health Departments for storing purposes.

SOUTH BOSTON. — Between Old Road and Fourth, also between Fourth and First streets, and K and O streets, the city owns about 758,005 square feet of upland.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS. — The following lands came into possession of the City of Boston by the Act of Annexation, viz :

Wharf Lot, on Swett Street, containing	22,060 square feet.	
* City Wharf, corner of Northampton and Swett streets, containing	23,971	“
One Lot of Land on Winthrop Street adjoining School-house Lot, containing	16,341	“
One Lot between Beach Glen and Fort Avenue, containing	115,000	“
One Lot, on Cabot Street, containing	6,250	“
Which is used at present by the Committee on Bathing as per order of the City Council.		
One Lot, on Orange Street, containing	4,000	“
Total in Boston Highlands of	<u>187,622</u>	“

RESERVED LOTS.

Three lots of land, situated on Rutland, Canton and Dartmouth streets, west of Tremont Street, held as reserved lots, subject to the order of the City Council, containing 86,850 square feet.

The following amount of South Bay land on Albany Street, south of Brookline Street, has been set apart for the use of the departments mentioned as follows :

Paving department,	55,292 square feet.	
Health department,	32,780	“
Sewer “	50,177	“
Water “	72,617	“
City Hospital,	69,318	“
Other city purposes,	58,140	“
Total,	<u>338,324</u>	“

* 16,290 feet of the City Wharf is to be taken for the extension of Albany Street, the balance of 7,681 feet was sold at public auction, on the first day of May, 1868, for the sum of \$17,825.10.

LAND AND HOUSES

In charge of the Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets.

A small wedge of land, corner of North Square and North Street, remnant of estate taken in 1859 to widen this street, containing about 480 feet; about 426 feet of this will be required for the widening of North Square, leaving only 54 square feet to be sold.

A gore lot running 62 feet on Water Street, containing 393 square feet, leased until September 1, 1871, at \$1,000 per annum.

Lot on Cross Street, East Boston, of about 900 square feet, of which $337\frac{1}{2}$ feet will be required for widening. Now used by the Paving Department for storing paving stones, etc.

Three estates on Washington Square containing respectively $381\frac{4}{10}$, $462\frac{5}{10}$, $999\frac{35}{100}$, square feet, — in all, $1,843\frac{25}{100}$ square feet; and three estates on Belmont Street, containing respectively $779\frac{8}{10}$, $641\frac{97}{100}$, $3,269\frac{50}{100}$ square feet, — in all, $4,691\frac{27}{100}$ square feet. The above estates were surrendered to the city by the owners pursuant to the special Act of the Legislature of 1865, and will be sold at public auction at such time as the city may deem advisable, and the net proceeds thereof applied towards the expenses of widening and grading of Oliver Street, etc.

Estate on Richmond Street (with two small brick houses on same), containing 1,272 square feet, surrendered to city under the Betterment Law. Rented to tenants at will by the month.

Vacant lot on Commercial, Battery and Salutation streets, adjoining the Harbor Police Station, containing 4,627 square feet.

Lot on Adams Street, adjoining the Central Charity Bureau Lot, containing $2,798\frac{90}{100}$ square feet.

Two estates on Hamilton Street, containing, after widening, respectively $1,119\frac{1}{10}$ and $945\frac{4}{10}$ square feet, surrendered under the Betterment Law. Rented to tenants at will by the month.

Two estates on High Street, between High Street Place and Federal Street, containing respectively 1,083 and 752 square feet.

WHARF PROPERTY.

At East Boston — a wharf lot on Condor Street, 70 feet on said street, running to Commissioners' Line, about 800 feet. Adjoining this is another lot belonging to the Boston Water Works, about 50 feet front on said street, and running down to the Commissioners' Line. The two make a front of 120 feet on Condor Street. The wharf lot is under charge of the Paving Department.

The "Jail Wharf" — so called, on Cambridge Street and North Charles Street, running to the Commissioners' Line, containing 37,626 square feet of wharf, occupied by the Paving Department. This is part of the Jail-land purchase.

FERRY PROPERTY.

People's Ferry, — to East Boston. Original cost to the city, \$125,000. On the 4th of March, 1859, the People's Ferry Company conveyed to the city by deed recorded, L. 752, f. 363, all the property, real and personal, which the Company possessed, with the exception of their boats and franchise. This property consists of 17,360 square feet of avenue; 10,511 square feet of solid wharf inside the ferry gates, and about 31,531 square feet of water lot between the sea wall and the Commissioners' Line, making a total on the *Boston side* of 59,402 square feet of land. See *City Document* No. 69 of 1863.

On the *East Boston Side* of the Ferry, 80,600 square feet of avenue, solid wharf and water lot, originally taken by said People's Ferry Company from the Maverick Wharf Company, under and by virtue of their charter, and conveyed to the city by a deed from said Maverick Wharf Company, 24th February, 1859, L. 753, f. 40.

The drop, tank, and all the buildings and other improvements situated on or attached to the said property, which were put in complete repair in 1866 and 1867-68, at a cost of \$51,380.96.

The People's Ferry Company obligated themselves to maintain and operate the said Ferry for the term of ten years, at such rates of toll and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Aldermen should prescribe.*

*They stopped running the Ferry Dec. 1, 1863, and the corporation has since ceased to exist.

East Boston Ferry. — Cost to the city, \$125,000. On the 1st November, 1859, the East Boston Ferry Company conveyed to the city by deed recorded, L. 767, f. 150, the following described property, *viz* :

First. The Eastern Railroad Wharf, so called, and the avenue leading thereto from Commercial Street, containing

11,582 square feet of solid wharf.

43,592 square feet of pier wharf and dock, to the Commissioners' Line.

27,950 square feet of avenue.

83,124 square feet.

Second. All their rights in the wharf and landing on the East Boston side lying north of the south line of Lewis Street, containing about 4,700 feet solid wharf below the gates of the Ferry ; 33,196 feet pier wharf and dock to Commissioners' Line. Total, 37,896 feet. The title to this property consists of the right to use the same for ferry purposes forever, but does not include the right to put it to any other use.

Third. The drops, tanks and buildings attached to the above-described property on both sides of said Ferry.

Fourth. The East Boston Ferry Company obligated themselves to maintain and operate said Ferry for the term of *ten years*, at such rates of toll and upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Aldermen shall prescribe ; to permit all officers of the city, when on official business, to cross the Ferry without payment of toll, and to keep in good repair, and at their own expense, all property connected with said Ferry.

The city leased to the Ferry Company, at a *nominal rent*, the right to use the drops, slips, and offices, on both sides, connected with said Ferry ; and also a right of way over the Eastern Avenue and so much of Sargent's Wharf as the said Company has heretofore used, or may hereafter use, for *Ferry purposes*, and none other, during the time the same shall be used exclusively for such purposes. The Eastern Railroad Wharf is leased at \$3,000

per annum, for a berth for the steamer "H. Morrison," to the Board of Directors for Public Institutions.

There is a stable on the People's Ferry Wharf, Boston side, which is leased for three years from April 1, 1867, for an annual rent of \$600.

ISLANDS.

APPLE ISLAND, containing $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, purchased in 1867, for \$3,750.

GREAT BREWSTER ISLAND, in the town of Hull, containing about 16 acres.

See Property in charge of Board of Directors for Public Institutions.

WATER WORKS.

LAKE COCHITUATE.—Situated within the limits of the towns of Framingham, Wayland, and Natick, in Middlesex County. The extreme length of the lake in a direct line is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the breadth of the widest part about 1,800 feet, with a water surface of 650 acres. In addition to the supply in the Lake "Dug Pond" containing $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and "Dudley Pond" containing 81 acres, are connected with and form important tributaries to the Lake.

Also the whole line of the Water Works, extending from the Lake, and continuing through a brick aqueduct, iron pipes, and stone tunnel of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a reservoir in Brookline, of about 23 acres of water surface; and from thence through about 120 miles of iron pipe to and through the city, to other reservoirs in city proper, South Boston and East Boston.

Also the "Chestnut Hill Reservoir" now erecting on land purchased for that purpose in the towns of Brighton and Newton, to be of the capacity of 730,000,000 gallons, and a surface of $212\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

Pipe Yard and Wharf, Albany Street, containing 72,617 feet, upon which there are wooden buildings for storage of pipes, etc.

Pipe Yard and Machine Shop, on Federal Street near Summer, with tools and machinery, and other property therein, for the use of the department. This lot contains 9,192 feet, on which is a

brick building used as a machine shop. The original cost of the establishment, including tools and machinery, stable, etc., was about \$30,000.

The report of the Cochituate Water Board to the City Council, for the financial year 1867-68, contains an account of the water pipes and other stock on hand, as they existed at that date. Also a full statement of the condition of the works.

The whole *net* cost of these works to the city up to the 30th of April, 1868, is \$7,677,702.55 — per statement on page 184.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following property is under the charge of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions:

DEER ISLAND. — Containing about 134 acres of upland, and about 50 acres of flats, on which is the large brick building known as the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. Also a wooden house occupied as a House of Reformation for Girls, two large barns, Small-pox Hospital, and other buildings; Steamboat Wharf and another landing place; farming utensils, live stock, merchandise, provisions, tools, etc., required for carrying on the Houses of Industry and Reformation, and the Quarantine Establishment.

GALLOP'S ISLAND, in Boston Harbor, with the buildings thereon, containing about 16 acres, — also used as a Quarantine Station.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND LUNATIC HOSPITAL. — These Institutions occupy an area of 631,700 feet of upland, to which is appended about 1,310,700 feet of flats, which, with the workshop, outhouses, and other appendages, the furniture farming, and mechanics' tools and utensils, fire engines, provisions, stock on hand for manufacturing and other purposes, horses and other live stock, belong to the city. There is in the House of Correction Workshop a good steam engine of twenty-horse power, and boiler, with shafting, etc., for carrying the machinery of the contractors, and the necessary apparatus for heating the workshops and Chapel with steam.

NEW LUNATIC HOSPITAL. — Site for a New Lunatic Hospital in the town of Winthrop, containing about $181\frac{1}{2}$ acres, costing \$28,108.33. In addition to this amount, \$9,761.75 has been expended for plans for the buildings, and sundry items.

STEAMBOAT "HENRY MORRISON." — This boat is 147 tons burden. She was built in New York, in the year 1854, and was purchased in May 1855, and is employed in conveying passengers, provisions, etc., to and from the city to the Deer Island Institutions, and Gallop's Island.

ALMSHOUSE BUILDING, Boston Highlands, to be surrendered to the City Council as soon as the present inmates are removed to the Deer Island Poor-house.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(All public buildings, not otherwise specially provided for by ordinance, are under the supervision of the Committee on Public Buildings and the Superintendent of Public Buildings.)

CITY HALL, lot on School Street and Court Square, containing in all 26,427 square feet. The old building covered 6,010 square feet; the new building covers 13,927 square feet. Total cost of new building \$505,691.42, including furniture in the same.

COURT HOUSE, on Court Street. The area within the Court House fence measures 15,185 square feet.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PROBATE OFFICES, in Court Square, covering about 2,380 square feet of land.

FANEUIL HALL. — The lower story and cellar of the "Old Cradle of Liberty" is occupied for a market. Over the old time-honored hall, in which the people hold their meetings, are armory rooms, one of which is occupied by the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company."

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING, and lot, on Boylston Street, with its books and pamphlets, furniture, etc. The lot is 107 feet on Boylston Street, extending to Van Rensselaer Place, which opens at No. 215 Tremont Street. Whole contents of lot, 23,384 square feet. In charge of Trustees of Public Library.

CITY HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.—These buildings are located on the Square, bounded by Harrison Avenue, Concord, Springfield and Albany streets, containing 292,633 feet, or about $6\frac{7}{10}$ acres. The wharf lot on Albany Street, in the rear of the hospital grounds, is used by the Trustees, and upon this lot are located the Small-pox and Cholera hospitals, wooden structures. Total cost of buildings, original grading of grounds, and furniture, \$429,297.49. This is exclusive of the land. These buildings and grounds are in charge of the “Trustees of the City Hospital.”

OLD HANCOCK SCHOOL-HOUSE, and lot, on Hanover Street, containing about 4,890 square feet, affording accommodations for Police Station No. 1, and three Primary Schools.

OLD ENDICOTT SCHOOL-HOUSE, Cooper Street, 4,742 square feet. Now occupied as an armory by the 1st Light Artillery Company, and by two Primary and two Grammar Schools.

STONE JAIL, on Charles Street, near Cambridge Street, containing within its enclosure 134,250 square feet, with a small building used for offices, lock-ups, etc., attached to the same. In charge of the Sheriff of Suffolk County.

RECEIVING HOUSE, on North Grove Street, intended for the reception of dead bodies, subjects for Coroners’ inquests, etc. This building was erected in 1852 at the expense of the County of Suffolk.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL BUILDING. The land and buildings thereon, situated on Worcester and Springfield streets, purchased of the Boston Lying-in Hospital Corporation, in 1858, for \$45,000; re-sold to the New England Female Medical Society, in 1859, for \$50,000, and which reverted to the city in October 1861. The lot contains 40,000 feet, and is now occupied by invalid soldiers, and is known as the Discharged Soldiers’ Home.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET HOUSE, and **QUINCY HALL**, over the same. Rents, 1867–8, \$67,126.87. The building covers 27,012 square feet of land.

MARKET under FANEUIL HALL, containing about 8,250 square feet.
Rents, 1867-8, \$17,524.50.

OLD STATE HOUSE, and lot, State Street, containing about 4,448 square feet. Leased for ten years from July 1, 1866, for \$21,000 per annum.

BATTERY ARMORY BUILDING, on Wareham and Plympton streets.
Lot, 8,500 square feet; built, 1866; cost, \$29,685.38. Occupied by the Second Company of Light Artillery, M. V. M.

BRIDGE ESTATE, so called, containing about 1,228 square feet.
This is a wooden building, at the junction of Tremont Row and Court Street, being one of the estates purchased, in 1847-8, for the purpose of widening those streets. Rents for \$1,100 per annum.

GREENHOUSE in the Public Garden, leased for \$1,200 per year.

BUILDING on Dorchester, corner of Fourth street, containing a house for Steam Fire Engine No. 1, a Ward room for Ward 12, an Armory for Co. E, First Regiment, and a School-room. Built in 1868, at a cost of, for land, \$7,350.35; building, \$31,368.36.

The following buildings in the Boston Highlands have been brought under the charge of the Committee on Public Buildings by the Act of Annexation. The amounts against the respective estates give the valuation of last year:

City Hall, buildings adjacent, and land,	\$20,000 00
Dwelling-house and land on Washington street,	4,000 00
“ “ “ Dudley street,	12,500 00
“ on Shawmut Avenue,	
“ on Highland Street,	

HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Latin and English High, Bedford Street; built in 1844. Lot 12,980 feet. An additional story added in 1863. The Latin School was established in 1635, and the High School in 1821.

Normal, for girls, Mason Street; built in 1848, with large additions and alterations in 1861-2. Lot 12,771 feet.

Normal Training, corner of Allston and Somerset streets. Lot 5,488 feet, exclusive of stable lot. 812 feet in stable lot. The stable is rented for \$350 per annum.

Adams, Sumner and Lamson streets, East Boston; built in 1856, with an engine-house; the latter not occupied. Lot 21,600 feet.
Boylston, Fort Hill; built in 1818, rebuilt in 1852-3. Lot 8,204 feet.

Bowdoin, Myrtle Street; built in 1848. Lot 4,892 feet.

Brimmer, Common Street; built in 1843. Lot 11,097 feet.

Bigelow, Fourth Street, South Boston; built in 1849-50. Lot 12,660 feet.

Bowditch, South Street; built in 1861-2. Lot 12,006 feet.

Chapman, Eutaw Street, East Boston; built in 1849-50. Lot 13,040 feet.

Dwight, Springfield Street; built in 1857. Lot 19,125 feet.

Eliot, North Bennet Street; built in 1838, rebuilt, and lot enlarged, 1859-60. Lot 11,077 feet.

Everett, Camden and Northampton streets, on a city lot running from street to street; built in 1860. Lot 32,409 feet.

Franklin, Ringgold Street, corner Hanson; built in 1859. Lot 16,439 feet.

Phillips, corner of Anderson and Phillips streets; built in 1861-62. Lot 11,190 feet.

Prescott, Prescott, Saratoga, and Bennington streets, East Boston; built in 1865. Lot 39,952 feet.

Hancock Richmond and Prince streets; built in 1847. Lot 13,468 feet.

Hancock Branch, on Richmond Street; built in 1867. Lot 12,400 feet. This is also occupied for Primary Schools.

Lyman, Meridian Street, East Boston; built in 1846. Lot 13,616 feet.

Lincoln, Broadway, near K Street, South Boston; built in 1859. Lot 17,560 feet.

Lawrence, corner of B and Third streets, South Boston; built in 1856. Lot 14,343 feet.

Mayhew, Hawkins Street; built in 1847. Lot 9,625 feet.

Quincy, Tyler Street; built in 1847, destroyed by fire in March 1859; rebuilt in 1859-60. Lot 11,766 feet.

Rice, formerly Old Franklin, Washington Street; rebuilt in 1845.

Lot 15,073 feet. The ward room for Ward 10 is in this building.

Norcross, corner of D and Fifth streets, South Boston; built in 1868. Lot 12,075 feet.

Wells, Blossom Street. Rebuilding. Lot 10,767 feet.

Winthrop, Tremont Street; built in 1854-5. Lot 15,078 feet.

Lot on Ferdinand Street, purchased in 1865 for a Grammar school-house, containing 25,691 feet. Cost \$32,171.

Lot on Paris and Decatur streets, East Boston, purchased, 1867, for a Grammar school-house, containing 26,250 feet. Cost \$13,500.

The following is a list of Grammar school-houses in the Boston Highlands brought under the charge of the Committee on Public Buildings by the Act of Annexation. The amounts against the respective estates give the valuation of last year.

<i>High</i> (of stone), Kenilworth Street. Lot 7,244 feet,	\$20,000
--	----------

<i>Comins</i> (of brick), Gore Avenue. Lot 23,750 feet,	40,000
---	--------

<i>Dudley</i> (of brick), Bartlett Street. Lot 7,243 feet,	20,000
--	--------

<i>Dearborn</i> (of brick), Dearborn Place. Lot 59,774 feet, including lot on Hartopp Place,	40,000
---	--------

<i>Francis Street</i> (of brick), Lot 10,200 feet,	5,000
--	-------

<i>Smith Street</i> (of wood), Lot 7,200 feet,	3,000
--	-------

<i>Washington</i> (of brick), Washington Street. Lot 18,900 feet,	23,000
--	--------

Lot on Dale and Oneida streets, containing 27,829 square feet.

Cost \$4,174.35, on which a new Grammar school-house is being erected.

Total number of feet of land occupied by the above High, Latin, Normal, and Grammar school-houses, 604,782 feet. The original cost of these houses and land has been about \$2,300,276.56.

PRIMARY SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Armstrong, Belcher's Lane; built in 1840. Lot, 1,639 feet; two rooms.

Andrews, Genesee Street; built in 1848. Lot about 5,418 feet; three rooms.

Austin, Paris Street, East Boston; built in 1849. Lot 7,294 feet; six rooms.

Baldwin, Grant Street; built in 1864. Lot 6,139 feet.

Bailey, Newbern Place, leading from Carver Street; built in 1840. Lot 1,669 feet; three rooms.

Channing, Cove Street; built in 1866. Lot 9,000 feet; nine rooms.

Cook, Groton Street; built in 1852. Lot 4,567 feet; six rooms.

Cheever, Thacher Street; built in 1846. Lot 3,383 feet; three rooms.

Cooper Street; built in 1840. Lot 4,743 feet; four rooms.

Dwight, Rutland Street; built in 1851. Lot 7,830 feet; six rooms.

Dean, Wall Street; built in 1853. Lot 3,645 feet; six rooms.

Daves, High Street place; built in 1860. Lot 6,662 feet; six rooms.

Emerson, Poplar Street; built in 1860-61. Lot 6,040 feet; six rooms.

East Street Place; built in 1849. Lot 2,743 feet; four rooms.

East Street (old Engine House); one room, the lower story being used for storage.

East Orange Street; built in 1850. Lot 2,500 feet; three rooms.

Friend Street; built in 1843. Lot 1,694 feet; one room.

Freeman, Charter Street; rebuilding. Lot 5,233 feet.

Guild, East Street, two houses; old house built in 1835; twelve rooms. New house built in 1866; nine rooms. Lot 22,049 feet.

Grant, Phillips (formerly Southac) Street; built in 1852. Lot 3,742 feet; four rooms.

Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston; built in 1823; eight rooms. The lot contains about 11,401 feet including the land occupied by the Simonds School.

Ingraham, Sheafe Street; built in 1848. Lot 2,347 feet; three rooms.

Mackintosh, Lane Place and Purchase Place; three buildings, two brick and one wood; four rooms in each of the brick and two in the wooden building. Lot 5,550 feet.

Mather School-house, on Broadway, between B and C streets; built in 1842. Lot 10,132 feet; ten rooms, and a Ward room for the citizens of Ward 7.

May, Washington Square, Fort Hill; built in 1863-64. Lot 4,000 feet; six rooms.

North Margin Street; built in 1837. Lot 1,655 feet; two rooms.

Oliver, Sumner Street, near Lamson Street, East Boston; built in 1843. Lot 2,260 feet; two rooms.

Old Hancock, on Hanover Street; three rooms.

Pierpont, Hudson Street, near Oak; built in 1850. Lot 3,840 feet; four rooms.

Parkman, Silver Street, South Boston, between Federal and A streets; built in 1848. Lot 5,382 feet; six rooms.

Pormort, Snelling Place, from Hull Street; built in 1855. Lot 4,799 feet; six rooms.

Rice, Concord Street; built in 1845, remodelled and enlarged in 1861. Lot 10,773 feet; twelve rooms.

South Margin Street; built in 1825. Lot 1,587 feet; two rooms.

Savage, Harrison Avenue (near Essex Street); built in 1862. Lot 5,550 feet; four rooms for schools, and a Ward room for Ward 5.

Smith, Joy Street, corner of Smith Court; built in 1834. Lot 2,108 feet; two rooms.

Sharp, Old Phillips, corner of Anderson and Pinckney streets. Lot 5,533 feet; six rooms, and a Ward room for Ward 6.

Shurtleff, Tyler Street; built in 1855. Lot 3,900 feet; six rooms.

Simonds (rear of Hawes), Broadway, South Boston; built in 1840; three rooms.

Ticknor, Washington Village, Dorchester, corner of Middle Street: built by the town of Dorchester in 1848, purchased by the City of Boston in 1855; was enlarged from four to twelve rooms in 1865. Lot 12,041 feet.

Tuckerman, City Point School, on Fourth Street, between L and M; built in 1850, enlarged in 1865. Lot 6,000 feet; six rooms.

Thurston, Hanover Street (rear of the church); built in 1851. Lot 2,508 feet; three rooms.

Tappan, Lexington Street, East Boston; built in 1846. Lot 3,777 feet; three rooms.

Wisner, Warren Street; built in 1854. Lot 3,047 feet; six rooms and a Ward room for Ward 8.

Webster, Webster Street, East Boston, built in 1852. Lot 5,040 feet; six rooms.

Ware, North Bennet Street; built in 1862; has 6,790 feet of land, four rooms, and a Ward room for Ward 2.

Webb, Porter Street, East Boston; built in 1853. Lot 7,500 feet; six rooms.

Winchell, Blossom Street; built in 1845. Lot 5,055 feet; three rooms.

Wait, Suffolk Street; built in 1859-60. Lot 10,922 feet; eight rooms.

Williams Street; built in 1847. Lot 2,722 feet; not occupied.

The following is a list of the Primary school-houses in the Boston Highlands brought under the charge of the Committee on Public Buildings by the Act of Annexation. The amounts against the respective estates give the valuation of last year.

Avon Place (of wood),	Lot 9,850 feet,	two rooms,	\$3,500 00
Cottage Place	Lot 13,779 feet,	four rooms,	13,000 00
Centre Street (of wood),		two rooms,	2,000 00
Eustis Street (of wood),	Lot 10,436 feet,	four rooms,	15,000 00
Edinboro' Street (of wood),	Lot 6,720 feet,	two rooms,	3,500 00
Elm Street (of wood),	Lot 9,512 feet,	two rooms,	5,000 00
Franklin Place (of brick),	Lot 8,092 feet,	four rooms,	20,000 00
George Street (of brick),	Lot 18,936 feet,	six rooms,	20,000 00
Heath Street (of wood)	Lot 11,600 feet,	two rooms,	5,000 00
Mill-dam (of wood),	Lot not owned by city,	one room,	600 00
Munroe Street (of wood),	Lot 11,825 feet,	two rooms,	5,000 00
Phillips Street (of brick),		eight rooms,	30,000 00
Sudbury Street (of wood),	Lot 15,000 feet,	four rooms,	12,000 00
Vernon Street (of wood),	Lot 7,593 feet,	four rooms,	6,000 00
Winthrop Street (of brick),	Lot 28,341 feet,	two rooms,	15,000 00
Yeoman Street (of wood),	Lot 5,000 feet,	four rooms,	4,000 00

The Primary School-houses before mentioned, occupy about 408,898 square feet of land. The cost of these houses and land has been about \$1,315,981.58.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following property is in charge of the Chief of Police, and kept for use in his department:

STATION HOUSES, viz:

- No. 1. — In Old Hancock School building, Hanover Street, two first floors and basement; lot 4,890 feet.
- No. 2. — Brick house, Court Square; lot 2,035 feet.
- No. 3. — Brick house, Joy Street; lot 4,234 feet.
- No. 4. — Brick house, built in 1865, in La Grange Street; lot 5,040 $\frac{6}{10}$ feet.
- No. 5. — Brick house on East Dedham Street; lot 3,372 feet.
- No. 6. — Brick house, Broadway, South Boston; lot 2,850 feet.
- No. 7. — Brick house on Meridian Street, East Boston; lot 3,775 feet.
- No. 8. — Brick house on Commercial Street, corner Salutation Street; lot 3,236 feet; built in 1866. This is the Harbor Police Station House.
- No. 9. — Basement of old City Hall, Dudley Street, Boston Highlands.

TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS, connecting Stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 with Central Station or head-quarters, in the City Hall.

HARBOR POLICE BOATS. — Schooner "*Quarantine*," of 42 tons, with her small boat, furniture and other appurtenances. The Harbor Police Boat, 8 tons measurement, 23 feet long, schooner-rigged, built in 1855, with iron ballast, sails, rigging and furniture, cost about \$450, including two beds and two compasses; also two row boats.

FURNITURE. — A Rogue's Gallery, containing photograph likenesses of 500 notorious male and female rogues; cooking ranges, clocks, three hundred police billies, two hundred revolvers, one hundred pairs handcuffs, bedsteads, beds and bedding, in the nine Station Houses.

ONE TOP BUGGY, one sleigh, harness, and buffalo robe. Various other articles, as per schedule annexed to the Annual Report of the Chief of Police, dated in January 1868, the estimated value of which is \$27,080.15.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—Fourteen, located as follows, viz: six in city proper, three at East Boston, two at South Boston, and three at Boston Highlands.

HORSE HOSE CARRIAGES.—Thirteen, located as follows, viz: six in city proper; one in East Boston; two, South Boston; and four, Boston Highlands, three of which are located in "Engine Houses."

HOOKS and LADDERS.—Four Carriages, located as follows: two in city proper, one at East Boston, and one at Boston Highlands.

HORSES.—Forty-five.

FUEL WAGONS.—One in Engine House, East Street; one on Paris Street, East Boston; one in Engine House No. 2, at South Boston; one in old Hose House, Salem Street; two, Boston Highlands.

FIRE HOOKS.—Eight.

FIRE LADDERS.—One hundred, of different sizes.

HOSE.—About 34,000 feet of leading and 340 feet suction.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOUSES.—Fourteen, located as follows, viz: Broadway, near Dorchester Street; Fourth, near K Street; Washington, near Dover Street; Scollay's Building; Marion Street, E. B.; Wall Street; Purchase Street; North Bennet Street; Paris Street, E. B.; Mount Vernon Street, corner of River; Sumner, corner of Orleans Street; Warren Street, Boston Highlands; Centre Street, do.; Cabot Street, do.

HOSE CARRIAGE HOUSES.—Ten, viz: Salem Street; Hudson Street; Fruit Street; Northampton Street; Shawmut Avenue; Chelsea Street, E. B.; Warren Street; B Street; Washington Village, S. B.; Cabot Street.

HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES. — Four, viz: One on Harrison Avenue, corner of Warcham Street; one on Friend Street; one on Sumner Street, corner of Orleans, E. B.; one on Eustis Street, Boston Highlands.

SPARE APPARATUS. — Four Steam Fire Engines; one Hand Engine at Deer Island; there is one Hose Carriage, with 400 feet of Hose, located on the Mill-dam. This hose is only used by the residents of that location. Also one Hose Carriage in House No. 1, Salem Street, of 1,000 feet, and two in Hook and Ladder House, Harrison Avenue, of 800 feet each. One at South City Stable, and one at City Hospital.

RESERVOIRS. — One hundred and seventy-four, of which thirteen are located at East Boston, eighteen at South Boston, forty-four at Boston Highlands, and the balance in the different Wards of the city. They contain from 15,000 to 55,000 gallons each, and are mostly supplied by rain water from the roofs of buildings. Sixty-five of these reservoirs are now connected with the Cochituate water pipes.

THE ENGINES, HOSE, CAPS, AXES, LADDERS, and all the other Apparatus used by the Fire Department, are owned by the city, and are under the care and control of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

HYDRANTS. — For supplying water in cases of fire, 1,579, viz: in the city proper, 1,028; at South Boston, 337; at East Boston, 196; at Boston Highlands, 18, — an increase of 40, in all, over last year. The hydrants are located at an average distance of 250 feet from each other.

The Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for 1867, City Doc. No. 20, gives a full and particular description of the property under his charge, Dec. 31, 1867.

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM.

The following property is in charge of the Superintendent:

MAGNETIC FIRE ALARM APPARATUS, in City Hall, the whole cost of which is over \$45,000.

WORKING LINES OF WIRE, about fifty miles.

SIGNAL BOXES, in use, eighty-four.

STRIKING MACHINES, twenty-seven, one of which is not in use.

ENGINE-HOUSE^e ALARM GONGS, sixteen.

ENGINEERS' GONGS, seventeen.

CLOCKS. — One electric watch clock; one repeating clock, for striking signals; one do. for tapping-box signals.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES, for striking bells, two.

RELAY MAGNETS, twenty.

OFFICE BELLS, eleven.

STOCK AND FURNITURE. — One switch-board; one large galvanometer, for alarm-battery; one do., for testing purposes; six small do., for signal batteries; 3 miles new iron wire; 600 insulators; 200 iron brackets; 2,000 lbs. zinc; 1,000 lbs. sulphate of copper, 800 porous cups for batteries; lot of old machinery and old iron, useless except for repairing other machinery, or to sell as old material; office furniture, bedsteads, bedding, and sundry other articles.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The following property is in charge of the Superintendent of the Health Department:

SOUTH CITY STABLE, SHOPS AND SHEDS. — Situated on Albany Street, on the South Bay Territory, opposite Newton Street. The lot belonged to the city, before being used for this purpose, and contains 92,911 feet. The stable and buildings connected therewith are of brick. The stable is two stories high, with French roof, and has accommodations for 100 horses. Total original cost, exclusive of land, \$79,089.23.

Connected with the stables are blacksmith, wheelwright and harness-makers' shops, with all the necessary tools, in which all the wagons, carts, harnesses, etc., used by the Department, are constructed and kept in repair.

OFFAL DEPOT. — Erected in the year 1864 on the wharf fronting on Albany Street, opposite Brookline Street, on the other side of the dock from that used by the Paving Department. The lot which the building occupies, and the yard attached to the same, contains 32,780 feet, and belonged to the city, before being used for that purpose. Total cost of building, \$18,578.89.

This building is used for the deposit of house offal daily collected in the city carts, and is thence conveyed from without the limits of the city by the contractor for the removal of the same.

WEST STABLE, North Grove Street. — This is a brick building, a story and a half high, 128 feet by 50, located on North Grove Street, built in 1861, with suitable outbuildings attached to the same. It has accommodations for thirty-eight horses, with all the required outbuildings and conveniences. The lot contains about 47,500 feet.

The Superintendent of the Health Department has charge of the City Stables, horses, carts, wagons, etc., necessary for the business of keeping the streets, places, yards, cellars, etc., in good order and condition; collecting and removing from the city all the house offal, and abating nuisances of all kinds; collecting all the house ashes, dry dirt, etc. A particular inventory and valuation of the property in his charge, including ninety-nine horses, is attached to his Annual Report to the City Council, made in January last. The estimated value of the whole at that time was \$77,393.64. By the annexation of Roxbury, about \$1,800 of property, in addition to this amount, came into possession of this department.

Prisoners and Paupers are conveyed to and from the institutions at South Boston and to the Deer Island steamboat by vehicles furnished by this department.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, City Hall. — The following property is in charge of the physician, viz: Seventeen volumes of medical books relating to the business of the department; various other books; one case of instruments, and sundry other instruments.

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

The following property is under the charge of the Superintendent of Streets:

BUILDING AND WHARF, on Albany Street, opposite Sharon Street, adjoining the City Stable. The building is of brick and wood, and covers some 8,000 square feet of land, and is divided into a

shed for breaking stone for macadamizing, blacksmith and carpenters' shops, and a tool-room. The total contents of the lot, including wharf and building, is 55,292 square feet. Cost of building, \$10,940.86.

CHARLES STREET WHARF, opposite the Jail, containing about 28,000 square feet; used for landing and storing of materials for the department.

FOUNDRY BUILDING, on North Grove Street, Vine and Fruit streets; used for breaking stone for macadamizing, and for storage of tools and materials. This building is under a lease, which came into possession of the city through the purchase of the Attleboro' Bank property, upon which the City Stable stands, on the opposite side of North Grove Street.

The Superintendent of Streets, in his Annual Report to the City Council, January 1868, gives a schedule of property belonging to the Paving Department, consisting of two horses, buggy, wagon, sleigh, harnesses, tools, etc.

On the annexation of Roxbury, the Paving Department came into possession of the Ledge Lot on Shawmut Avenue, containing 134,671 square feet. Upon this lot are buildings containing a steam engine and stone cracker. Also, a stone powder house, and small wooden cottage, — the latter occupied by the foreman of the ledge. Also, seven horses, five carts, two wagons, one buggy, blankets, tools, etc. On Highland Street is the Almshouse lot, containing $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land. Upon this lot is the almshouse, pest-house, stable, sheds, and blacksmith's shop. This lot is occupied by the Paving and Health departments and the Board of Directors for Public Institutions.

SEWER DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Sewers has under his charge 497,000 feet of sewers built by the city and under its exclusive control. He occupies a small wooden building on North Grove Street, and a larger one on the South Bay Land, on Albany Street, for the storage of materials, tools, etc.; also a wharf lot on same street;

for landing materials. In his Annual Report to the City Council, January 1868, the Superintendent of Sewers gives a schedule of the tools and other property belonging to this department.

SEALERS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There are two of these salaried officers annually appointed by the Mayor, under the ordinance of July 1863. One of them has charge of the business of the north section, and the other that of the south section, of the city. They have in their charge property consisting of various sets of standard weights and measures, etc.; also two horses, three sets harnesses, three wagons, two blankets, two robes. See annual reports of 1868 of said officers.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

The following articles are in charge of the City Engineer, viz:

Instruments for surveying and drawing; drawing and other paper, books, tools, drawing-boards and horses; hanging maps and plans of the city since 1795; 45 volumes of plans and profiles of streets and indices to same; 3,436 loose plans in drawers; 2,600 engraved plans; and various other articles.

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of Lamps has charge of 4,312 gas, and 1,351 fluid lamps; posts, brackets, ladders, oil cans, measures, canisters, and other furniture in use by the Lamp Department.

PUBLIC SCALES.

One on the South Stable Yard, Albany Street; one on Haymarket Square; one on Central Square, East Boston; one corner of Eustis and Mall streets, Boston Highlands.

POUNDS.

One on the South Bay land; one at East Boston; one at South Boston; one on Almshouse lot, Boston Highlands.

FURNITURE.

In the various offices in City Hall, Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, Probate Office; in the Grammar and Primary School-houses owned by the city, and in several rooms hired for school and other purposes.

COMMON, Etc.

List of property in charge of Superintendent of Common and Squares.

1 deer house, 1 duck house on Garden, 4 hand carts, 3 lawn mowers (City Stable), 1 snow scraper, 1 snow plow and planer (City Stable), 1 stone roller, 1 cast iron roller, 12 shovels, 20 hoes, 5 old scythes, 9 snaths, 4 sickles, 9 garden trowels, 6 edging irons, 1 tree scraper, 11 iron rakes, 10 wooden rakes, 12 spades, 8 pick and handles, 15 spading forks, 1 pair English grass shears, 4 pair pruning shears, 1 grindstone, 1 iron bar, 2 garden reels, 1 garden line, 1 pruning chisel, 1 cast-iron wrench, 1 wagon wrench, 2 brands (Common), 1 brand (Garden), 2 hot bed frames, 10 sashes, 4 ladders, 1 basket, 2 images (Chester Park), 1 white marble image and pedestal (City Stable), 6 cast-iron vases, 1 statute frame covering (Garden), 1 frame covering fountain (Worcester Square), 4 set wood covering for the steps on Common, cast-iron notices, "Keep off the grass," 75 bundles broom stuff, 120 feet rope, 1 tool box and tools, 2 whetstones, cast-iron seats, 2 water pots, 2 stoves, dahlia bulbs, 2 barrels, 2 water pails, 13 birch brooms, 2 barrels grain, 4 hand saws, 1 cross cut saw, 1 axe, 1 garden syringe, 1 garden engine, 300 dahlia poles, 100 garden trellises, 4 manure forks, 5 broom handles, 75 cast-iron seats, 1 hay fork, 7 cesspool shovels, 4 wheelbarrows, 1 tree hook, 1 ten-foot pole, 1 writing desk, 47 cast-iron grates for cesspools, old cast-iron (Garden), 400 bulbs gladiolus.

Live Stock: 12 deer on Common, 4 swan, 7 geese, 4 ducks.

CEMETERIES.

NINE, viz: the *South*, on the Neck, Washington Street; the *Central*, on the Common; the *Granary* and the *Chapel*, on Tremont

Street; one on *Copp's Hill*; one at *South Boston*; one at *East Boston*: two in *Boston Highlands*; one in *Warren Street*, and one corner of *Eustis and Washington streets*.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.—Located in the towns of *Dorchester* and *West Roxbury*, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city. Contents $84\frac{3}{4}$ acres. House occupied by the Superintendent of the Cemetery is owned by the city.

TOMBS.—Twenty-five in the *South Burial-ground*.

One infant tomb in the *South Burial-ground*.

Two infant tombs in the *Copp's Hill Burial-ground*.

One for adults and one for infants in the *Granary Burial-ground*.

One in the *Chapel Burial-ground* for infants.

One in the *Central Burial-ground* for infants.

Three receiving tombs at *East Boston*.

 *No graves are now allowed to be dug in the cemeteries in the city proper.*

TWO FUNERAL CARS.

BELLS AND CLOCKS.

Hedding Church Clock—transferred from the *Deer Island* building to this church.

Charles Street Church Clock and Dials, cost in 1850-51, \$506.39.

Shawmut Avenue Church Bell and Clock, cost 1852-53, \$1,000.

Union Chapel Bell, *East Boston*, cost in 1853-54, \$244.53.

Phillips Church, *South Boston*, contributed, in 1860-61, for illuminated clock, \$200.

TOTAL VALUATION OF THE REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Board of Assessors' valuation of all the lands, including Common, Public Garden, Public Squares, and buildings belonging to the City of Boston, on the 1st day of May, 1864, was \$13,918,400. To this amount add the property acquired by the annexation of *Roxbury*, \$581,416, and by purchase since that period, deducting the lands sold, the total real property of the city, April 30, 1868, would amount to about \$15,000,000.

TRUST FUNDS.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR'S FUNDS.

Trust Funds in the hands of the Overseers of the Poor, F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., *Chairman*; OTIS NORCROSS, *Treasurer*, April 30, 1868.

PEMBERTON FUND. — This Fund comprises bequests made to the City of Boston, from 1760 to the present time, from "A. B," Daniel Oliver, Margaret Blackader, Alice Quick, Anne Wheelwright, Mary Ireland, Benjamin Pemberton, Martha Stevens, Mrs. H. Driscoll, William Breed, Samuel Elliot, John Coffin Jones, Mary Belknap. The most important, however, of the bequests was from BENJAMIN PEMBERTON, Esq., whose will was proved June 25, 1782; and for that reason his name has been given to the fund. The income of this fund is to be expended, at the discretion of the Overseers, in semi-annual payments to the poor of this city. The amount of this fund, April 30, 1868, \$85,335.55.

BOYLSTON FUNDS. — These funds were from a bequest by JOHN BOYLSTON, who died in London. His will was proved June 12, 1795. One portion of the bequest is ordered to be paid to "Poor and decayed householders of the Town of Boston" "not under fifty years of age," "persons of good character, and reduced by the Acts of Providence, not by indolence, extravagance or other vice." The other portion to be applied to the "nurture and instruction of Poor Orphans and Deserted Children of the Town of Boston until fourteen years of age."

The Boylston Relief Fund amounted, April 30, 1868, to \$17,552.41
The Boylston Education Fund amt'd, April 30, 1868, to 58,210.35

MASON FUND. — Was a bequest from JONATHAN MASON, by will dated July 15, 1798. Interest to be paid annually to the Chaplain

of the Almshouse or Workhouse. Interest to be added until one is appointed. The interest is now paid annually towards the salary of the Chaplain of House of Industry. Amount of Mason Fund, April 30, 1868, \$8,076.69.

DEXTER FUND. — Was a bequest of SAMUEL DEXTER, by will dated May 7, 1811, for supplying firewood or coal to such objects of charity as are not supported in the almshouse, though sometimes relieved by the Overseers of the Poor. Amount of Dexter Fund, April 30, 1868, \$1,578.84.

JEFFRIES FUND. — Was a bequest by DAVID JEFFRIES, former Town Treasurer. Will dated January 1786. Income to be applied to the purchase of tea, coffee, chocolate and sugar for the refreshment of those persons who, in the Providence of God, are or shall be obliged to seek refuge in the almshouse after having lived reputably, but always giving preference to the pious poor. Amount of Jeffries Fund, April 30, 1868, \$1,411.31.

FIFTY ASSOCIATES CHARITY AND SEARSTAN CHARTER HOUSE are funds contributed by the Hon. DAVID SEARS, for the relief of the Poor.

Amount of Fifty Associates Charity Fund	.	\$27,741 83
“ “ Searstan Charter House “	.	32,652 63

RECAPITULATION.

Pemberton Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$85,335 55
Boylston Education Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58,210 35
Boylston Relief Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,552 41
Mason Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,076 69
Dexter Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,578 84
Jeffries Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,411 31
								\$172,165 15
Fifty Associates Charity	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,741 83
Searstan Charter House	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,652 63
								\$222,559 61

N. B. For more particular description of the funds, reference can be had to the Manual of the Overseers of the Poor, 1866.

FRANKLIN FUND,
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF YOUNG MECHANICS.

As it stood January 1, 1868.

Dr. FRANKLIN, in his will, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, one thousand pounds sterling, which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than £60 nor less than £15, to one applicant, at 5 per cent interest; to be repaid in annual instalments of 10 per cent each. These loans are restricted to "Young Married Artificers, under the age of twenty-five, who have faithfully served an apprenticeship in Boston, so as to obtain a certificate of good moral character from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond for the repayment of the money."

The Doctor calculated (not anticipating any losses) that the one thousand pounds would increase in the course of one hundred years, to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds (\$582,000); and of this amount he would have the managers lay out £100,000 in public works; and the remaining £31,000 he would have continue on interest for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculated that the fund would be £4,610,000; of which, £1,610,000 was to be at the disposition of the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and the balance to the Government of the State.

The Trustees under the Will are the Selectmen (now Board of Aldermen), united with the ministers of the oldest Episcopalian Congregational, and Presbyterian Churches in the Town of Boston. The first loan was made in May 1791.

The Treasurer of the Fund, FREDERIC U. TRACY, in his annual report to the trustees, makes the statement of its condition, Jan. 1, 1868, viz :

Amount of the Fund, Jan. 1, 1867,	\$117,692 32
Interest accrued during the year,	7,681 21
	\$125,373 53
Paid J. L. Fairbanks' bill for Account Books and box for papers,	8 00
Amount of Fund Jan. 1, 1868,	\$125,365 53
This amount consists of	
Deposit in Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company,	\$124,225 61
Deposit in Provident Institution for Savings,	576 38
“ Suffolk Savings Bank,	507 54
One bond,	56 00
	\$125,365 53

Treasurer of the Fund, FREDERIC U. TRACY, City Treasurer.
Office, City Hall.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL MEDAL FUND.

This is a legacy by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, in 1790, the interest on which, since 1792, has been invested in silver medals, and distributed at the annual examination, among the most deserving boys in the WRITING AND GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.

One certificate of City of Boston Five per cent Stock, \$1,000 00

LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation made by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, in the year 1844, the interest on which is payable annually to the Sub-Committee of the ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL for the time being; and is by them distributed in prizes for the best performances in various branches of literature and science in that institution; and in such other rewards to the scholars in that school as the Committee shall recommend.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$2,000 00

LAWRENCE LATIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a donation made by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, in the year 1845, the interest on which is payable annually to the "Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, for the time being," and is distributed in prizes for the general encouragement of the scholars in such a way as the Sub-Committee of that school shall consider advisable.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$2,000 00

LATIN SCHOOL PRIZE FUND.

This is a donation from a number of Gentlemen of Boston, in the year 1819, the interest of which is invested in prizes which are annually distributed among the most deserving scholars in the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$1,050 00

WEBB FRANKLIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a legacy, made in the year 1828, by RUFUS WEBB, Esq., who was for a great many years a WRITING MASTER in one of our Public Schools.

The income from this fund is applied to the purchase of books, etc., for the use of the indigent scholars in the WRITING DEPARTMENT OF THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$1,000 00

NORCROSS SCHOOL FUND.

Donation of Hon. OTIS NORCROSS. The income from this fund to be paid to the master of the "Norcross School," to be expended in books for a library for the first class of said school.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$500 00

SMITH FUND.

This is a legacy by ABIEL SMITH, Esq., of Boston, who died in 1815, to the SELECTMEN of the TOWN OF BOSTON, for the time being.

The income from this fund is appropriated towards the expense of "the Free Instruction of COLORED CHILDREN in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic."

One certificate of City of Boston Five per cent Stock, payable in the year 1880, for	\$4,000 00
Eleven shares Suffolk National Bank, Boston, par value,	1,100 00
Thirteen shares in the Boston & Providence Railroad Corporation, par value,	1,300 00
Four shares Continental National Bank, par value,	400 00
Two United States 5-20 Bonds,	200 00
	\$7,000 00

POOR WIDOWS' FUND.

This is a donation made by Mrs. JOANNA BROOKER and others to the Selectmen of Boston for the time being.

The income from this Fund is paid over in equal proportions to the Aldermen of the city, and they distribute the same, at their discretion, for the relief of POOR WIDOWS and SICK PEOPLE.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, due 1878-79,	\$1,500 00
One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock,	1,700 00
	\$3,200 00

PUBLIC LIBRARY FUNDS.

BIGELOW FUND.—This is a donation made by Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW in August, 1850, when Mayor of the city.

The income from this fund is to be appropriated to the purchase of books for the increase of the Library.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$1,000 00

Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library for the time being.

BATES FUND.—This is a donation made by JOSHUA BATES, Esq., of London, in March 1853.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$50,000 00

“The income only on this fund is to be, each and every year, expended in the purchase of such books of permanent value and authority as may be found most needful and most useful.” Payable to the Mayor of the city for the time being.

PHILLIPS FUND.—This is a donation made by the Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, in April 1853.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$10,000 00

.The interest on this Fund is to be used exclusively for the purchase of books for the said library.

Also, a bequest by the same gentleman, in his will, dated 28 September, 1849.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$20,000 00

The interest on which is to be annually devoted to the maintenance of a Free Public Library.

Both of these items are payable to the Mayor of the city for the time being.

Mr. Phillips died on the 29th July, 1860, at the age of 82, and this latter sum was realized by the city in April 1861.

LAWRENCE FUND.—This is a bequest by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$10,000 00

The interest on this Fund is to be exclusively appropriated for the purchase of books for the said library, having a permanent value.

Payable to the Mayor of the city for the time being.

TOWNSEND FUND.—This is a note secured by mortgage on an estate in the Town of West Roxbury, for \$4,000.

It is a donation from William Minot, and William Minot, Jr., Esqrs., executors of the will of Miss Mary P. Townsend, of Boston,

at whose disposal she left a certain portion of her estate, in trust, for such charitable and public institutions as they might think meritorious. Said executors accordingly selected the Public Library of the City of Boston, as one of such institutions, and attached the following conditions to the legacy: "The income only shall in each and every year be expended in the purchase of books for the use of the library; each of which books shall have been published in some one edition at least five years at the time it may be so purchased."

FRANKLIN CLUB FUND.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, for \$1,000 00

This is a donation made in June 1863, by a literary association of young men in Boston, who, at the dissolution of the Association, authorized its Trustees, Thomas Minns, John J. French, and J. Franklin Reed, to dispose of the fund on hand in such manner as to them should seem judicious. They elected to bestow it on the Public Library, attaching to it the following conditions: "In trust, that the income, but the income only, shall, year by year, be expended in the purchase of books of permanent value for the use of the Free Public Library of the city, and, as far as practicable, of such a character as to be of special interest to young men." The Trustees expressed a preference for books relative to Government and Political Economy.

Beside the above, the following donations have been made to the Public Library, and the amounts have been appropriated to the purchase of books, according to the intention of the donors, viz:

The late Hon. Samuel Appleton,	\$1,000 00
Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard,	1,000 00
James Brown, Esq., late of Cambridge,	500 00
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	300 00
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq.,	200 00
James Nightingale, Esq.,	100 00
	\$3,100 00

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUST FUNDS.

Bigelow donation,	\$1,000 00
Bates donation,	50,000 00
Phillips donation,	10,000 00
Phillips bequest,	20,000 00
Lawrence bequest,	10,000 00
Miss Townsend's bequest,	4,000 00
Franklin Club,	1,000 00
Invested funds,	\$96,000 00
Donations expended,	3,100 00
	\$99,100 00

PHILLIPS STREET FUND.

This is a bequest from the Hon. JONA. PHILLIPS, who died in July 1860.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, payable to the Mayor of the city for the time being, for \$20,000.

The interest on this fund "may be expended annually by the Board of Aldermen, subject to the approval of the Mayor, to adorn and embellish the Streets and Public Places of the city."

CITY HOSPITAL FUNDS.

GOODNOW FUND.—ELISHA GOODNOW, of South Boston, (Ward XII.) who died in the year 1851, and whose will is dated 12 July, 1849, bequeathed to the city "all the rest and residue of his estates, real and personal, not otherwise disposed of," for the purpose of establishing, in the Eleventh or Twelfth Wards of the city, a Hospital for the Sick. One-half of said funds to be applied for the establishment and maintenance of free beds, which should always be at the disposal and under the control of the officers of the Government of said Hospital for the time being. Under this Will, the city came into possession of certain real estate situated on Cross Street, which has been disposed of, and has produced

thus far the sum of \$16,500, which has been invested in City of Boston Six per cent Stock. Also a lot of land on Third Street, South Boston, containing 6,683½ feet, which was disposed of in 1867 for \$4,633.25, of which \$4,000 has been invested in City of Boston Six per cent Stock, and the balance (\$633.25) remains in the City Treasury.

NICHOLS FUND.—LAWRENCE NICHOLS, who died in September 1862, made the following bequest to the city:—"I give to the City of Boston, towards the establishment and endowment of a City Hospital, in case such Hospital shall have been established at the time of my decease, the sum of one thousand dollars." And in case such Hospital should not have been established by the city at the time of his decease, he directed the same amount to be deposited with the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and suffered to accumulate by the addition of interest, until such an Hospital should be established.

The executor of the will, Wm. Perkins, Esq., has paid into the treasury nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents (\$937.25) being the amount devised less the *Internal Revenue Tax* on the same, and \$530.50 as one of the "*residuary legatees in the United States*," from the surplus remaining undisposed of. The \$937.25, with the accumulated interest thereon, has been invested in a certificate of City Stock for \$1,000. The balance (\$530.50) remains in the hands of the City Treasurer.

NORCROSS FUND.—Donation of Hon. OTIS NORCROSS, the interest of which to furnish clothing to indigent patients when leaving the Hospital.

One certificate of City of Boston Six per cent Stock, \$2,000

RECAPITULATION CITY HOSPITAL FUNDS.

<i>Goodnow Fund.</i> —Two certificates City of Boston Six per cent stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being,		\$20,500 00
Cash in City Treasury,		633 25
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$21,133 25

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$21,133 25
<i>Norcross Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being,	2,000 00
<i>Nichols Fund.</i> — One certificate City of Boston Six per cent Stock, payable to the Mayor for the time being,	1,000 00
Cash in City Treasury,	530 50
	\$24,663 75

The ordinance in relation to the City Hospital, R. O., Sec. 9, page 328, provides that said script shall be deposited with the Auditor of Accounts, who shall receive the interest as the same shall become due thereon, and add it to the moneys which shall have been appropriated for the use of the Hospital.

THE HAWES FUND.

Being a property left by JOHN HAWES, Esq., of South Boston, who died in 1829. By his will, made in 1813, he directed that the income of a portion of his real estate should be applied to certain benevolent purposes, among which were the endowment of places for religious worship, and the establishing and supporting of Public Schools in Ward 12, *South Boston*, in such a way and manner as, in the opinion of certain Trustees, should most tend to the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of said Ward.

The income is derived from one-half of the rents of certain real estate, situated in South Boston, and on the Neck, near the Roxbury line, Ward 11, in the city proper.

No report is made to the City Government by the Trustees of this fund.

THE BIRD FUND.

This is a property left by the late JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., of South Boston, who died in June 1835. It consisted of one-half of his real and personal estate, which was placed in the hands of trustees.

By the terms of the Will, which is dated January 1835, *the net income* of this property is to be applied, after the death of his mother, to the "support of a seminary of the first order for the education of females, to be established and located in South Boston, Ward 12."

No report is made by the Trustees of this Fund to the City Council.

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1868-69.

And an Estimate of the Ways and Means of meeting the same.

By the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts is required to lay before the City Council, in the month of February, annually, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditure of the then ensuing financial year, under the respective heads of Appropriation; together with an estimate of the Ways and Means of paying the same.

Such estimates were duly made, and laid before the Council in February last; they were referred to a special Committee, by whom an order was reported which finally passed the City Council.

That Order was in substance as follows :

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year commencing with the first day of May, 1868, and ending with the last day of April, 1869, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimate and in the applications of the various Committees and Boards.

And it is further ordered, That no money shall be expended, and no debt be incurred, for any object or purpose, for which a specific appropriation is herein made, beyond the amount which is so specifically appropriated; *Provided, however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed by individuals, to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the city, shall be strictly applied, according to the intention of the contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly; that is to say: For

Advertising	\$6,000 00
Annuities	1,200 00
Armories	16,000 00
Bells and Clocks	2,225 00
Boston Harbor	9,300 00
Bridges	15,000 00
Cemeteries	11,490 00
City Debt	417,000 00
City Hospital	85,000 00
Common, etc.	44,167 00
County of Suffolk	240,000 00
Engineer's and Surveyor's Department	25,000 00
Fire Alarms	40,000 00
Fire Department	208,870 00
Grammar School-house, Ward 14	68,000 00
Harbor Dredging	2,000 00
Health Department	277,500 00
Interest and Premium	615,000 00
Incidental Expenses	75,000 00
Lamps	326,400 00
Markets	9,000 00
Militia Bounty	50,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery	12,000 00
Old Claims	1,500 00
Overseers of the Poor	58,000 00
Paving, etc.	300,000 00
Police	544,984 00
Public Baths	25,000 00
Public Buildings	60,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, viz:

House of Industry	\$129,000 00
House of Correction	80,000 00
Lunatic Hospital	60,000 00
Quarantine Establishment	8,000 00

Carried forward, \$277,000 00 \$3,545,636 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$277,000 00	\$3,545,636 .00
Steamboat "H. Morrison,"	14,000 00	
Pauper Expenses,	15,000 00	
General Expenses at City Office,	7,000 00	
New Building for Pauper Girls,	30,000 00	
Workshop for House of Correction,	25,000 00	
		368,000 00
Public Lands		12,000 00
Public Library		50,000 00
Printing and stationery		30,000 00
Reserved Fund		250,000 00
Salaries		113,000 00

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES, *viz*:

High and Grammar School In-		
structors,	\$506,350 00	
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	90,000 00	
Grammar Schools, School Commit-		
tee,	46,820 00	
Salaries Officers School Commit-		
tee,	17,500 00	
Primary School Instructors,	260,750 00	
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	80,000 00	
Primary Schools, School Commit-		
tee,	11,820 00	
		1,013,240 00
Sealers Weights and Measures		6,200 00
Sewers and Drains		50,000 00
State Tax		724,000 00
War Expenses		5,000 00
Water Works		161,000 00
Water Works, Interest and Premium		564,000 00
Widening Streets		200,000 00
Total appropriations, for 1868-69,		\$7,092,076 00

WAYS AND MEANS.

1868-69.

An estimate of the Ways and Means of meeting the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1868-69 :

(Commencing with the first day of May 1868, and ending with the last day of April 1869.)

Armories	\$10,000 00
City Hospital	6,000 00
Common, etc.	1,200 00
County of Suffolk	40,000 00
Corporation Tax	300,000 00
Fees	2,700 00
Fire Department	400 00
Harbor Dredging	6,000 00
Interest and Premium	75,000 00
Internal Health Department	25,300 00
Militia Bounty	50,000 00
Markets	850 00
Outstanding Taxes	100,000 00
Overseers of the Poor	15,000 00
Public Institutions	26,000 00
Public Library	500 00
Paving Department	3,000 00
Police	6,750 00
Rents	100,000 00
Sealers Weights and Measures	3,600 00

Carried forward,

\$772,300 00

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$772,300 00
Sewers and Drains	20,000 00
School Fund	7,000 00
Unclaimed Drafts	1,500 00
Water Works	557,850 00
Widening Streets	20,000 00
Estimated Income	<u>\$1,378,650 00</u>
Appropriations, as stated on page 248 . . .	\$7,092,076 00
Income, as above	<u>1,378,650 00</u>
Amount to be raised by Taxation, 1868, for the financial year 1868-69	<u>\$5,713,426 00</u>

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR

1867-68.



CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Boston, May 14, 1868.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to submit herewith my accounts with the city and county for the financial year ending April 30th.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

City Treasurer.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 14, 1868.

Referred to the Committee on the Treasury Department.

Sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES H. ALLEN,

President.

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Concurred.

G. W. MESSINGER,

Chairman.

Dr.

CITY OF BOSTON in Account Current from May 1, 1867,

1868. April 30.	To cash paid on Mayor's drafts, and charged to the following appropriations, viz :	No. of Acc.	
	Adams School-house.....	1	\$11,659 27
	Advertising	2	3,121 77
	Albany Street Bridge.....	3	65,973 22
	Albany Street Damages....	4	19,267 70
	Albany Street Grading.....	5	20,395 73
	Albany Street, So. of Dover	6	6,985 63
	Annuities	7	930 16
	Apple Island	8	3,750 00
	Armories	9	12,439 97
	Bells and Clocks.....	10	1,802 95
	Boston Harbor	11	4,505 55
	Bridges	12	13,086 54
	Cemeteries	13	7,860 80
	Central Charity Bureau	14	23,791 82
	Chestnut Hill Reservoir....	15	451,070 90
	Chestnut Hill Driveway....	16	71,368 13
	City Hospital.....	17	91,947 25
	Carried forward.....		\$809,957 39

to April 30, 1868, with FREDERIC U. TRACY, City Treasurer. Cr.

1868. April 30.	By cash received and credited to the following appropriations, viz :	No. of Acc.		
	Armories, from Commonwealth.....	90	.....	\$11,580 80
	Bonds, Instalments on Bonds....	91	.....	[131,928 90.
	Chestnut Hill Reservoir, for sale Wood.....	92	.....	942 65
	City Hospital, Interest on Trust Funds		\$1,050 00	
	from Pauper Expenses... ..		148 00	
	Superintendent.....	93	4,752 68	5,950 68
	City Debt, Permanent Loans, per Order of City Council....	94	.....	469,000 00
	City Clerk, for License Fees, etc.....	95	.....	2,230 16
	City Registrar, Fees for Publications... ..	96	.....	1,679 00
	Com. on Red'n of City Debt, Interest on Amt. due them	97	.....	77,626 74
	Dog Fund, from City Clerk, for License on Dogs.....	98	.....	7,536 00
	Dover Street, Instalments on Bonds for Estates sold.....	99	.....	1,380 00
	External Health, from Port Physician, Quarantine Fees.....	....	746 25	
	from Directors Public Institutions	100	1,469 10	2,215 35
	Fire Department, from Police Department.. ..	....	102 00	
	Chief Engineer.....	101	661 50	763 50
	Fire Alarms, from Superintendent	102	.....	80 62
	Gram. Schools, School Com., sale of Old School Books.	103	.....	266 49
	Carried forward.....	....	.....	\$713,180 89

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1868.				
April 30.	<i>Brought forward</i>.....	.....		\$713,180 89
	Hay Scales,			
	from Supt. North Scales.	\$929 41		
	South Scales.	21 97		
	East Boston.. 104	25 81		
				977 19
	Harbor Dredging..... 105	.....		14,311 66
	House of Industry,			
	from Directors Pub. Inst. 106	.....		16,243 75
	House of Correction,			
	from Directors Pub. Inst. 107	.....		47,242 15
	Instructors of Gram. Sch'ls,			
	Interest on Trust Funds.. 108	.....		472 60
	Incidentals,			
	U. S. Stamps sold, etc.... 109	.....		148 35
	Internal Health,			
	for House Offal.....	5,500 00		
	Abatement of Nuisan-			
	ces	2,755 51		
	Northampton Street			
	Nuisance Case.....	5,379 17		
	Sale of Manure.....	828 75		
	Removing Ashes.....	1,270 72		
	Sale of Street Dirt... ..	1,648 09		
	Ashes.....	14,100 10		
	Old Materials.	170 00		
	Horses	1,391 00		
	Roxbury Offal.	398 74		
	from Police Department..	2,133 75		
	Sewer "	446 32		
	Paving "	2,481 00		
	Public Buildings.....	454 70		
	City Hospital.....	218 12		
	Public Lands.....	15 75		
	Fire Department... ..	45 00		
	Common.....	557 92		
	Central Charity Bu-			
	reau	48 33		
	County	20 60		
	Albany St. Bridge..	365 75		
	Sealers Weights and			
	Measures.....	126 83		
	Water Works	747 00		
				41,102 55
	Interest,			
	on Bonds.....	29,799 59		
	Taxes	10,455 83		
	Bank Deposits.....	126,383 86		
	<i>Carried forward</i>	\$166,638 78		\$833,679 14

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1868.				
April 30.	<i>Brought forward</i>.....	....	\$166,638 78	\$833,679 14
	from Commonwealth,			
	Rents, etc.....	111	9,291 03	175,929 81
	Lamps,			
	from Superintendent	112	.....	12 00
	Lunatic Hospital,			
	from Directors Pub. Ins.	113	.....	11,703 62
	Markets,			
	Coal delivered occupants.	114	.....	514 00
	Militia,			
	from Commonwealth.....	115	.....	46,070 30
	Mount Hope Cemetery,			
	for lots sold.....	....	7,770 00	
	graves, fees, etc.....	116	5,239 38	13,009 38
	Oliver Street,			
	for old materials.....	....	1,758 20	
	from Albany St. Damages,	....	18,537 50	
	Grading .	....	795 00	
	Extens'n	....	2,477 50	
	Widening streets ...	117	6,325 00	29,893 20
	Overseers of the Poor,			
	from Treas. of Overseers.	...	14,231 81	
	for burials	118	2,194 00	16,425 81
	Pauper Expenses,			
	from Directors Public In-			
	stitutions	119	.....	649 12
	Paving and Repairs Streets,			
	Assessments on Side-			
	walks	120	.....	4,083 56
	Peddlers,			
	Licenses	121	.....	766 00
	Police,			
	Officers' fees collected by			
	Clerkin Municipal Court	....	6,254 44	
	from Chief, for extra ser-			
	vices of officers.....	....	5,336 04	
	Wagon and Hack Licenses.	....	2,833 00	
	Sale of unclaimed goods.	....	208 33	
	Board of prisoner	122	3 75	14,635 56
	Primary Schools,			
	School Committee, sale of			
	slates.	123	.....	5 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>.....	....	.....	\$1,147,376 50

Dr.

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

1868. April 30.	Brought forward.....	\$4,911,480 46
	Primary Schools; Sch'l Com. 57	14,553 51
	Primary Schools; Public Buildings 58	71,927 41
	Public Baths 59	23,653 77
	Public Lands..... 60	9,098 08
	Public Buildings..... 61	75,796 72
	Public Library 62	50,766 11
	Public Institutions; Office Expenses 63	5,527 56
	Prim. Sch'l-house, Thatcher Street 64	3,612 16
	Prim. School-house, Charter Street 65	475 00
	Richmond St. School House 66	17,762 42
	Roxbury City Debt 67	150 00
	Soldiers' Relief 68	109,179 79
	Salaries..... 69	98,069 53
	of Officers of School Committee 70	12,579 08
	Sewers and Drains 71	41,055 53
	Sealers of Weights & Measures 72	6,322 33
	Carried forward.....	\$5,452,009 46

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1868. April 30.	<i>Brought forward</i>.....	.....		\$1,147,376 50
	Primary Schools, Pub. Build- ings, Land sold Hanover Avenue.	124	.....	2,557 50
	Public Lands, from Supt. of Sewers .....	.....	\$2,063 74	
	Supt. rent lands .....	.....	1,786 95	
	Laying sidewalk.....	.....	140 00	
	Sale land, Seaver street.....	125	812 50	
				4,803 19
	Public Buildings, Sale old buildings .....	.....	100 00	
	Payment on Bond, Station houses.....	.....	3,050 00	
	Rent of Ward rooms, etc.	126	187 00	
				3,337 00
	Rents, from Public Buildings ...	.....	32,408 29	
	Steamboat H. Mor- rison .....	.....	2,250 00	
	Market Houses.....	127	80,151 37	
				114,809 66
	Soldiers' Relief, from Commonwealth.....	128	.....	205,000 00
	School Fund, from Commonwealth	129	.....	9,722 96
	Sewers and Drains, from Assessments .....	.....	18,998 80	
	Supt., for Permits ..	130	2,135 50	
				21,134 30
	Sealers of Weights and Measures, for Fees,.....	131	.....	3,521 38
	Steamboat Henry Morrison, from Directors Public In- stitutions	132	.....	163 00
	Station House, Ward 8, Payments for Estates sold	133	.....	1,709 64
	Taxes, Collected for 1867.....	.....	6,488,300 54	
	1866 and older .....	.....	218,275 41	
	from Commonwealth Cor- poration Tax.....	134	439,075 44	
				7,145,651 39
	Tremont Street, Payments on Estates sold	135	.....	3,760 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>.....	.....		\$8,663,546 52

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Continued.*

Cr.

1868. April 30.	<i>Brought forward</i>			\$8,663,546 52
	Water Works,			
	for Water Rates.....		\$538,879 66	
	Payments by Water Board.....		11,300 00	
	Shutting off water.....		1,044 00	
	less wood sold, on Ac-		551,223 66	
	count Chestnut Hill			
	Reservoir.....	136	326 95	550,896 71
	War Expenses,			
	Bounty Refunded.....	137		60 00
	Widening Streets,			
	Rent of buildings.....		574 00	
	Sale Estate, Hanover St..		3,000 00	
	Adams St.....		375 00	
	Church St.....		1,600 00	
	Received under Better-			
	ment Law.....		26,683 03	
	Sale Estate corner Rich-			
	mond and Salem streets	138	390 00	32,622 03
	Goodnow Fund,			
	from Executors.....	139		4,633 25
	City of Roxbury,			
	Balance Received of Treas-			
	urer to January 13.....		35,125 00	
	for Taxes.....		25,617 01	
	Sewers.....		5,998 90	
	Rents.....		568 42	
	Notes.....		461 10	
	Interest.....		413 83	
	Lamps, Edgestones,			
	etc.....		83 10	
	from Commonwealth for			
	School Fund.....		1,822 17	
	from Commonwealth for			
	Militia.....		6,979 00	
	from Commonwealth for			
	Corporation Tax.....	140	1,463 36	78,531 89
	Norcross School Fund,			
	Donation from Otis Nor-			
	cross.....	141		500 00
	Hamilton Street,			
	Rent of Buildings.....	142		26 20
	Water Loan, 1865,			
	Permanent Loans issued			
	by order of City Coun-			
	cil.....	143		500,000 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>			\$9,830,816 60

Dr. CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Concluded.*

1868.				
April 30.	Brought forward.....	....	\$2,971,428 13	\$6,028,623 59
	Militia; Bounty for 1867....	86	46,069 50	
	Committee on the Reduction of City Debt,			
	Amount of Certificates of City Stock issued to them	87	950,500 00	
	Goodnow Fund; funded in City Note.....	88	4,000 00	
	Norcross School Fund	89	500 00	
				3,972,497 63
				\$10,001,121 22
	Balance .....	.....		4,119,690 70
				\$14,120,811 92

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Concluded.*

Cr.

• 1868.				
April 30.	Brought forward.....	.....		\$9,830,816 60
	Common,			
	Sale Grass.....	.....	\$100 00	
	Rent Greenhouse.....	144	1,112 50	
				1,212 50
	Library,			
	Interest on Trust Funds..	.....	7,268 00	
	on Mortgage Note.....	.....	240 00	
	from Librarian.....	145	507 72	
				8,015 72
				\$9,840,044 82
	Cash on hand, May 1, 1867..	.....		4,280,767 10
				\$14,120,811 92
	By Balance.....	.....		\$4,119,690 70

BOSTON, April 30, 1868.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

City Treasurer.

[illegible]

to April 30, 1868, with FRED. U. TRACY, County Treasurer. Cr.

1868.		No. of Acc.		
April 30.	By Cash received, as follows :			
	From Sheriff, for fines and costs.....	....	\$129,926 00	
	Board U. S. Prisoners....	....	3,306 60	
	Sale of old iron.....	150	106 25	\$133,338 85
	From Clerks Municipal Ct., for fines and costs in Criminal cases.....	....	39,779 22	
	Less amount paid out.....	151	5,714 19	34,065 03
	For fees in Civil Cases.....	....	2,662 80	
	Less amount paid out.....	152	1,875 00	787 80
	From Justices in Chelsea, for fines and costs in Police Court	153	.....	968 16
	From Clerk of Sup. Judicial Court half surplus fees...	154	.....	843 93
	From Master of House of Correction, fines and costs	155	.....	663 54
	From Supt. of House of Industry, fines and costs, Deer Island.....	156	.....	1,256 82
	From Clerk Municipal Court, Southern District, fines and costs.....	157	.....	570 45
	From Clerk Superior Criminal Court, half surplus fees	158	.....	6,658 36
				\$179,152 94
	Balance .....	....	.....	54,092 71
				\$233,245 65

Boston, April 30, 1868.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

County Treasurer.

D^r. TREASURER OF THE CITY OF BOSTON AND COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. **C^t.**

1868. April 30.	To Balance, as per Account Current with the City of Boston.	1868. April 30.	By Balance, as per Account Current with the County of Suffolk.
	\$4,119,690 70		\$54,092 71
	<u>4,119,690 70</u>		Balance
	<u>\$4,119,690 70</u>		4,065,597 99
1868. April 30.	To Balance.....		<u>\$4,119,690 70</u>
	\$4,065,597 99		<u> </u>

Boston, April 30, 1868.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

City and County Treasurer.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 21, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Treasury, to whom were referred the Accounts of the City and County Treasurer for the year ending April 30, 1868, beg leave to

R E P O R T

That they have made a careful examination of the Accounts, and compared them with the records in the Treasurer's Office; and they find that the entries correspond with the receipts and vouchers on file.

The business, on City Account, during the past year, amounted to.....	\$14,120,811 92
And on County Account, to.....	233,245 65
Making a total of	\$14,354,057 57
An increase over the previous year of.....	2,835,755 49
The balance of Cash on hand, on the 30th of April, was.....	4,065,597 99
The amount in Bonds and Notes, held by the city was	437,070 13
The amount placed to the credit of the Committee on Reduction of the City Debt, was	4,762,299 59
In Cash.....	\$3,548,624 59
In Bonds of the city.....	1,213,675 00
The actual amount of the City Debt cancelled was	942,700 00
Amount of the Water Debt.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$945,700 00
The amount standing to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, last year, was	\$3,998,744 62
The increase on that amount, this year, is.....	763,554 97
Making the whole amount as before stated....	\$4,762,299 59

The Committee on the Treasury Department are gratified in being able to present such a satisfactory statement of the financial affairs of the city.
For the committee,

G. W. MESSINGER,
Chairman.

In Board of Aldermen, May 21, 1868.

Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER,
Chairman.

In Common Council, May 21, 1868.

Accepted in concurrence.

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
President.

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROXBURY.

Dr. JOSEPH W. DUDLEY, *City Treasurer, in Account Current, from*

1868.			
Jan. 13.	To Balance in the Treasury at last Audit		\$24,748 53
	Cash Received of the Commonwealth of Mass. for Corporation Tax		25,122 43
	For Taxes Assessed for the Year 1867.....	\$464,098 99	
	For Taxes Assessed for Previous Years	20,086 38	484,185 37
	For Interest due on Taxes.....		1,599 15
	Of George Curtis for Rent of Wharf.....	500 00	
	Of J. E. Adams for Rent of Wharf, Mrs. Harriet Taber, Rent of House.....	700 00	
	Isaac H. Meserve, Rent of House.....	250 00	
	Julius S. McCallum, Rent of House.....	125 00	
	Smith & Cotton, Rent of House, Robert Bell, Rent of House...	116 66	
	County of Norfolk, Rent of Court Room	131 25	
	Commonwealth of Mass., Rent of Armories	54 00	
	Joseph W. Tucker for Fees Received	350 00	
	Andrew W. Newman, for Income of Hay Scales	952 00	
	Alfred Williams for Fees Received.....	155 50	
		133 25	
		2,174 74	5,642 40
	Cash Received for Watering Streets		
	For Sales of Land.....	2,558 75	
	Interest on Notes.....	1,826 65	
	Of Cities and Towns for Support of Paupers.....	387 87	
	Of Ezra Young for House Offal...	291 00	
	James Munroe for Old Hose..	1,231 10	
	Owen Nawn for Horse, etc....	15 20	
	Sundry Persons for Repairs of Lamps	161 00	
	Sundry Persons for Old Iron from School-houses.....	72 72	
	M. H. Webber for Blacksmith Work and Edgestone.....	70 23	
	James E. Adams for Laying Wall at Wharf.....	1,193 13	
	S. P. Fuller for Draining Land, Joseph Hubbard for Money Received at Sundry Times..	200 00	
	Sundry Persons for Grass, etc.	153 37	
		218 20	
		79 71	
	Carried forward.	\$8,458 93	\$541,297 88

Cr.

Carried forward

Dr.

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Concluded.*

1868.			
Jan. 13.	<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$8,458 93	\$541,297 88
	Sundry Persons for Sewers		
	Built in 1867.....	16,016 98	
	Sundry Persons for Sewer		
	Built previously	12,725 65	
	Commonwealth of Mass. for		
	Pay of Militia.....	226 60	
	Commonwealth of Mass. for		
	Aid to Families of Volun-		
	teers, etc.	20,000 00	
			57,428 16
	To Cash Received for Loans Au-		
	thorized.....		204,200 00
			\$802,926 04

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *Concluded.*

Cr.

1868.			
Jan. 13.	<i>Brought forward</i>		\$573,554 65
	Collecting House Offal		2,647 24
	Militia		7,204 60
	Aid to Families of Volunteers....		10,471 46
	Widening and Building Streets ..		23,758 37
	County Tax	\$19,423 45	
	State Tax	113,700 00	
			133,123 45
	Contingent Expenses		17,041 27
			\$767,801 04
	By Balance Paid Frederic U. Tracy, Esq., City Treasurer of Boston		35,125 00
			\$802,926 04

ROXBURY, February 3, 1868.

JOSEPH W. DUDLEY,

City Treasurer.

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City Document. — No. 69.

CITY OF BOSTON.



LAYING OUT STREETS

IN

BOSTON.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ACT

In amendment of an Act concerning the laying out, altering, widening and improving the streets of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. Wherever any street, in the City of Boston, shall be laid out, widened, extended, discontinued, graded or altered, and in the opinion of the Board of Aldermen of said city, any real estate, including any, a part of which may have been taken for such purpose, shall receive any benefit and advantage therefrom, beyond that general advantage which all real property, in the said city, may receive therefrom, the said Board may adjudge and determine the value of such benefit and advantage to any such estate, and may assess upon the same a proportional share of the expense of such laying out, widening, discontinuance, grading or alteration, including damages paid under the second section of the act of which this is an amendment, provided, that the entire amount assessed for such benefit or advantage, upon all the estates, shall not exceed in amount one-half the amount of such adjudged benefit and advantage, but in no case shall such assessment exceed the amount to be paid by the said city for such laying out, widening, discontinuance, grading or alteration.

SECT. 2. The fifth section of the one hundred and seventy-

fourth chapter of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect any rights or liabilities which have already accrued under the section hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. The word street, in this act, shall be construed to include high-ways, town-ways, courts, lanes and alleys.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, June 1, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 2, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEO. O. BRASTOW, *President.*

June 4, 1868.

Approved.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

Secretary's Department, BOSTON, June 4, 1868.

A true copy,

Attest:

CHAS. W. LOVETT,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

City Document.—No. 70.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ACT
FOR
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE TERRITORY
ADJACENT TO
DOVER STREET,
BY
RAISING THE GRADE THEREOF.
1868.



CITY OF BOSTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT.

AN ACT

*For the Abatement of a Nuisance in the City of Boston, and for
the Preservation of the Public Health in said City.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court
assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The City of Boston may purchase or otherwise take the lands, or any of them, not within the limits of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in said city, which are below the grade of eighteen feet above mean low water, and all estates any part of which is below said grade, with the buildings and other fixtures on the land so purchased or taken, situated and lying within the district which is bounded on the northeast by Pleasant Street, on the east by Washington Street, on the south by Dover Street, and on the west and northwest by Tremont Street. Said city shall within sixty days from the time they shall take any of said lands, file in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, a description of the lands so taken, as certain as is required in a common conveyance of

lands, and a statement that the same are taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, which said description and statement shall be signed by the Mayor of said city; and the title to all lands so taken shall vest in the City of Boston; and if any party whose land is taken, shall agree with the said city upon the damage done to him by the said taking, the same shall be paid to him by the said city forthwith. And it shall be the duty of the City of Boston forthwith to raise the grade of said territory so purchased or taken, laying out and filling up the same with good materials, with reference to a complete drainage thereof, so as to abate the present nuisance, and to preserve the health of the city, and in no wise to affect injuriously the lands of the Commonwealth or its grantees in the back bay, or the system of drainage therein.

SECT. 2. Any person entitled to any estate in any part of the land so taken, may at any time within one year from the time when the same shall be taken, as well in his own behalf as in behalf of all other persons having estates in the land so taken, file a bill in equity in the Supreme Judicial Court, in the County of Suffolk, setting forth the taking of the complainant's land, and the condition of the same in respect to its capacity for drainage, and whether the complainant claims any and what damages against the City of Boston, or the Boston Water Power Company, or any other corporation or person, by reason of any and what wrongful act or omission by their causing a diminution in the value of his land at the time of said taking, and praying an assessment of damages against such parties. And upon the filing of such a bill, the said Court shall cause notice of the pendency of said bill to be given to the parties named therein as defendants, according to the course of courts of equity, and also public notice thereof, to all persons in whose behalf such bills shall be filed, to appear and become parties thereto, if they shall think fit to do so. Said Court shall prescribe how such public notice shall be given, and what length of time shall be allowed

for appearing and becoming a party to such suit. Any party failing so to appear and become a party within the time prescribed by the Court, shall be forever barred from recovering any damages on account of such taking. Each person so appearing and becoming a party, shall file a written description of the land in which he claims an estate, together with a plan thereof, so as clearly to distinguish the same from all other lands, and shall also declare what estate he claims therein. If he claims that the value of said lands at the time of taking the same was lessened by any unlawful act or omission of the City of Boston, or the Boston Water Power Company, or any other corporation or person, so that the value of the land, in its condition when taken, would not be a just compensation for all the estate and rights of the party in and in reference to the same, such party shall also state what such injury is, and how and by whom the same had been or is caused, and what right or title of the party is violated, and what amount of damages in gross, is claimed by him, as compensation therefor, from each of the parties defendant.

SECT. 3. Upon the expiration of the time allowed for appearance to the said bill, the said Court shall appoint three commissioners, who shall receive such compensation as the said Court shall fix, to be paid by the City of Boston.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners, after due notice, to hear each of the said parties, including the said City of Boston, and the said Boston Water Power Company, and other parties named as defendants, and to assess the present value of each parcel of the said land claimed by any party so appearing with its capacity for drainage in its present condition; and the amount in gross, if any, of damages done to such parcel of land by reason of any unlawful act or omission of the City of Boston, or the Water Power Company, or any other party defendant, affecting its value at the time of said taking.

SECT. 5. Said commissioners, or the major part of them,

shall make report to the said Court of their doings, and when requested by any party, of the evidence touching any exception intended to be taken by him.

SECT. 6. Any party aggrieved may either except to the report of the said commissioners, and have the exception heard and determined by the said Court, according to its course as a Court of Equity, or may apply to said Court to have proper issues framed and tried by a jury, and proceeded in as in other cases of issues ordered by said Court. And on the trial of any such issue, the report of the commissioners respecting its subject matter shall be *prima facie* evidence of what is therein stated.

SECT. 7. When it shall be finally determined what amount of damages any party is entitled to recover against the City of Boston, or the Boston Water Power Company, or any other party defendant, a separate decree shall be entered accordingly, and execution therefor shall be issued, without regard to the pendency of the claims of any other party or parties, or of other claims of such complainant.

SECT. 8. If any party shall elect a jury, he shall recover his legal costs, if the award of the commissioners shall be altered in his favor; otherwise he shall be liable for the legal costs of the other party or parties.

SECT. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed as exempting the City of Boston from any obligation it would otherwise be under, to make compensation to the owners of lands abutting on or near to the territory described in the first section of this act, for any injury it may do to such lands in any acts of raising, filling or draining said territory or any part thereof.

SECT. 10. If any party shall allege that the value of his land, at the time of the said taking, had been diminished by any act or omission of the Commonwealth, or its agents or officers, for which diminution the Commonwealth ought to make him compensation, he shall make the allegations relating thereto

in a separate article of the bill, in the nature of a petition of right against the Commonwealth, and the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the Attorney-General. And the Attorney-General shall appear, and may make a separate answer thereto; and the commissioners appointed by the Court to assess damages under this act, are hereby empowered to make a separate report of the damages, if any, caused to any party, by any act or omission for which the Commonwealth is responsible, and shall, at the request of the Attorney-General, report the evidence, together with the grounds of their opinion why the Commonwealth ought to pay the same. And it shall be the duty of the Supreme Judicial Court to instruct the said commissioners on any matter of law involved in their decision, at the request of any party or of the commissioners, and the proceedings shall be conformed as nearly as possible to those in suits in Equity. And the final report of the commissioners on the subject of the claims upon the Commonwealth shall be filed in Court in the cause, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to his Excellency the Governor. And if, in the opinion of the Court, it is reasonable that the Commonwealth bear any part of the costs or expenses, the same shall be certified with the said report.

SECT. 11. Said Court may make all orders and decrees necessary to carry into full effect the intent of this act, and may, at its discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, order a party to give security for the payment of damages or costs.

SECT. 12. All legal costs which shall accrue in proceedings under this act, not otherwise provided for, shall be paid as the said Court shall order.

SECT. 13. The City of Boston is hereby authorized to lay railway tracks through any street or streets of said city, and to maintain them so long as it may be necessary, to enable them to transport earth and other material to fill up the district aforesaid, under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 14. All lands taken under this act otherwise than by purchase, shall be taken within three years from the passage thereof.

SECT. 15. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, May 28, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

HARVEY JEWELL, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 2, 1868.

Passed to be enacted.

GEO. O. BRASTOW, *President.*

June 4, 1868.

Approved.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

Secretary's Department, BOSTON, June 4, 1868.

A true copy.

Attest:

OLIVER WARNER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

City Document. — No. 71.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON POLICE

ON THE

PREAMBLE AND ORDER

OFFERED IN THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

MARCH 16, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 8, 1868.

The Special Committee to whom was referred certain matters pertaining to the affairs of the police department, have attended to that duty, and would present the following

R E P O R T .

The importance of an efficient and well-organized police department, cannot for a single moment be questioned by any sensible man; and it is more than probable that our own, in these respects, will bear honorable comparison with any other within our knowledge. But it is equally important that such an organization should be surrounded with such checks and restraints, as shall insure it from abuse, and that the controlling power should be so applied as to prevent any illegal expenditure, or careless waste of those moneys which are appropriated to its support.

An opinion has for some time prevailed among a portion of our fellow-citizens, that the police department, especially of late, has made very large demands upon the city treasury; and it has been intimated in several directions that there must be a leak somewhere, which it was the duty of the government to inquire into, and endeavor to remedy. With these facts in view, and to respond to the expressed wishes of many, whose opinions and wishes are entitled to respectful consideration, an "order" was presented and adopted in this Board in March last, which

initiated that investigation, the results of which are embodied in this "Report."

It is sometimes said that it is hazardous to popularity and influence to disturb long-established customs. In the opinion of the interested, and of those who take a superficial view of matters, it may be so; but we do not believe that such considerations affect the mind of any gentleman at this board, or who would, from any intimations of such a character, hesitate for one moment to faithfully execute his duties to his constituents.

If there exists a wrong, which lies so deeply hidden beneath the routine of custom that it can only be seen and known by those who are within the circle of that wrong, the sooner it is discovered and brought to light, and its influence destroyed, the better it will be for the government and the governed.

The investigation of these matters has been conducted in all candor and fairness, and so far from there being any disposition to the slightest exaggeration in the results, many things have been passed over as being too unimportant, in themselves considered, to require much expenditure of time, but which, if included in the results, would have considerably swelled the aggregate.

With all the care and attention which have been given to the matter, we are satisfied that we have but approximated the truth, for there is much which could never be reached but by long continuance in the inspection of documentary evidence filed away in the proper offices, the disturbance and examination of which would greatly interfere with the official business of those departments.

Such evidences as we have examined extend from the year 1863 to 1867, both inclusive, together with the first three months of 1868. By the means of personal interviews, by the examination of "time" and "pay rolls," and the "draft books" kept in the auditor's office, we have reached our results.

It may be proper to premise at this point, that it is settled by

competent legal authority, that, according to our charter, the city has no right to grant gratuities, or to pay for services not performed. If it is desirable to do so, it will require a special Legislative enactment. This is not introduced for the purpose of casting any reproach upon those manly feelings of regret, or those honorable sentiments of sympathy, which have led Mayors and committees having these matters in charge, to grant these payments: those feelings of commiseration and sympathy are highly creditable to those gentlemen. But the question is not, what would sympathy and our natural feelings of commiseration prompt us to do? but *what may we legally do*, with fidelity to those trusts which our constituents have committed to our hands? This is the question for us to meet, and to decisive and legal action upon which we feel confident that this investigation will lead, resulting in benefit to the city, and to those who may be so unfortunate as to be injured in her service.

The legal question above referred to, was submitted to the City Solicitor for an opinion, and in the close of his reply he observes: — “I gave an opinion to the School Committee some years ago, in regard to their right to pay teachers in the schools during temporary disability, wherein I more fully developed the question now submitted to me. You will find that opinion in the printed report of that committee for the year 1860, I think, being City Document No. 53, of that year; and all I there said in regard to teachers in the schools is equally applicable to police officers.”

The extract from the Solicitor’s answer to the School Committee on paying school teachers, when they do not do full duty is as follows: —

“If the Committee have contracted with a teacher for his services for a stipulated sum, should afterwards become satisfied that the contract is unequal and onerous upon such teacher, they are undoubtedly at liberty to relieve the hardship by adding to the stipulated salary; but if the teacher has met with

accident or misfortune, which appeals to the sympathy and liberality of the humane and benevolent, such an appeal cannot be responded to by the Committee. They may be just, but they may not give gratuities."—Document 9, page 164, 1860.

By the foregoing statement it will appear that the opinion of the City Solicitor upon the legal question is plain and explicit, and that the same rules which apply to the School Committee, as to their rights and privileges, apply with equal force to the matter of police pay under like circumstances.

The instances of officers being paid for longer or shorter periods, where no service has been rendered, have been quite numerous. Your Committee does not desire to call up matters to occasion unpleasant feelings, or to make a useless parade of names. These names are suppressed from the best of motives, but the facts are recorded for the inspection of such of the Board as may desire it. The periods for which payments have been made without an equivalent in service, vary from about five years down to ten or fifteen days, and the sum thus paid amounts to \$41,868, or to nearly nine thousand dollars per year.

We are informed that the custom has been to allow men pay for ten days' absence, when caused by sickness, when that fact is certified by the attending physician, although, of course, such certificate does not make the payment any the less illegal; yet such has been the usage. In looking over the police rolls we have discovered instances where men were absent a day or two, occasioned by sickness, which fact has been vouched for as it is called, and the pay has been deducted; in other cases absences of from three to ten days have occurred and full pay has been allowed, and that, too, in cases where the cause of absence was not certified. This, to say the least, develops the injuriousness and inequality of the action of the plan pursued. It is proper to remark here that the annual vacations allowed the police, are not included in the record of lost time referred to in this Report.

In addition to the regular pay of the police, the rolls present the fact that a large sum has been paid out under the head of "Extra." This has amounted to the sum of \$31,697.75: to this should be added the sum of \$5,000 paid for extra services rendered on the night preceding, during the day, and up to the hour of midnight, of the 4th of July, which makes an aggregate of nearly \$37,000 dollars, or between seven and eight thousand dollars a year. The amounts paid *special* police on the 4th of July, are not included in this account.

During the month embraced upon the rolls for December 1865, the extra paid out that month amounted to over \$4,200, although it has been testified that peculiar exigencies demanded it.

In order that the facts upon which our results are based may be properly condensed and better understood, certain tabular forms are here introduced for the benefit of such of the Board as may, at their leisure, desire to inspect them.

TABLE I.

This table shows the amount paid at each station for services not rendered, the amount paid as extra, and the number of lost days, for the year 1863.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$1,240 50	528	\$228 25
2.	1,552 00	636	1,050 25
3.	731 50	353	220 50
4.	830 50	401	567 55
5.	1,044 50	514	193 50
6.	862 00	403	133 50
7.	849 50	412	142 86
8.	461 75	226	809 75
E. E.	\$7,572 25	3,473	\$3,346 16

TABLE II.

This table shows the same particulars for the year 1864.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$965 75	416	\$288 95
2.	1,303 75	558	1,204 42
3.	785 50	324	260 00
4.	908 75	389	1,870 25
5.	911 25	389	383 00
6.	904 75	375	360 00
7.	492 75	195	430 50
8.	709 75	294	1,649 21
E. E.	<u>\$6,982 25</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>\$6,446 33</u>

TABLE III.

This table shows the same particulars for the year 1865.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$955 00	370	\$662 25
2.	1,465 75	573	1,604 75
3.	1,353 70	532	1,353 70
4.	986 25	370	2,100 00
5.	753 75	296	662 65
6.	736 75	283	658 69
7.	445 70	163	498 00
8.	470 00	180	890 00
E. E.	<u>\$7,166 90</u>	<u>2,767</u>	<u>\$8,430 04</u>

TABLE IV.

This table shows the same particulars for the year 1866.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$945 00	357	\$456 00
2.	2,366 00	798	1,369 60
3.	749 25	251	757 00
4.	1,400 25	459	1,609 75
5.	943 00	323	714 50
6.	1,187 50	387	383 50
7.	664 50	220	273 41
8.	1,122 25	381	930 62
E. E.	\$9,377 75	3,176	\$6,494 38

TABLE V.

This table shows the same particulars for the year 1867.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$1,032 50	343	\$326 00
2.	2,273 75	767	879 75
3.	839 50	264	684 50
4.	870 75	288	2,244 00
5.	906 25	300	539 00
6.	946 50	315	294 50
7.	549 50	181	242 54
8.	562 50	187	346 50
E. E.	\$7,981 25	2,645	\$5,556 79

TABLE VI.

This table shows the same particulars for the months of January, February and March, 1868.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$345 75	114	\$42 50
2.	562 50	187	92 00
3.	354 00	115	78 00
4.	321 00	99	706 25
5.	370 00	121	313 50
6.	309 50	101	110 50
7.	272 75	89	66 00
8.	252 25	83	15 25
E. E.	<u>\$2,787 75</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>\$1,424 00</u>

The following statistics present the general aggregate of the foregoing facts for five years and three months, each station in a table by itself.

STATION 1.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$1,240 50	528	\$228 25
1864.	965 75	416	288 95
1865.	955 00	370	662 25
1866.	945 00	357	456 00
1867.	1,032 50	343	326 00
1868.	345 75	114	42 50
E. E.	<u>\$5,484 50</u>	<u>2,128</u>	<u>\$2,003 95</u>

SPECIAL POLICE.

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STATION 2.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$1,552 00	686	\$1,050 25
1864.	1,303 75	558	1,204 42
1865.	1,465 75	573	1,604 75
1866.	2,366 00	798	1,369 60
1867.	2,273 75	767	879 75
1868.	562 50	187	92 00
E. E.	<u>\$9,523 75</u>	<u>3,568</u>	<u>\$6,200 77</u>

STATION 3.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$731 50	353	\$220 50
1864.	785 50	324	260 00
1865.	1,353 70	532	1,353 70
1866.	749 25	251	757 00
1867.	839 50	264	684 50
1868.	354 00	115	78 00
E. E.	<u>\$4,813 45</u>	<u>1,839</u>	<u>\$3,353 70</u>

STATION 4.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$830 50	401	\$567 50
1864.	908 75	389	1,870 25
1865.	986 25	370	2,100 00
1866.	1,400 25	459	1,609 75
1867.	870 75	288	2,244 00
1868.	321 00	99	706 25
E. E.	<u>\$5,317 50</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>\$9,097 75</u>

STATION 5.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$1,044 50	514	\$193 50
1864.	911 25	389	383 00
1865.	753 75	296	662 65
1866.	943 00	323	714 50
1867.	906 25	300	539 00
1868.	370 00	121	313 50
E. E.	<u>\$4,928 75</u>	<u>1,943</u>	<u>\$2,806 15</u>

STATION 6.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$862 00	403	\$133 50
1864.	904 75	375	360 00
1865.	736 75	283	658 69
1866.	1,187 50	387	383 50
1867.	946 50	315	294 50
1868.	309 50	101	110 50
E. E.	<u>\$4,947 00</u>	<u>1,864</u>	<u>\$1,940 69</u>

STATION 7.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$849 50	412	\$142 86
1864.	492 75	195	430 50
1865.	445 70	163	498 00
1866.	664 50	220	273 41
1867.	549 50	181	242 54
1868.	272 75	89	66 00
E. E.	<u>\$3,274 70</u>	<u>1,260</u>	<u>\$1,653 31</u>

STATION 8.

Years.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1863.	\$416 75	226	\$809 75
1864.	709 75	294	1,649 21
1865.	470 00	180	890 00
1866.	1,122 25	381	930 62
1867.	562 50	187	346 50
1868.	252 25	83	15 25
E. E.	<u>\$3,578 50</u>	<u>1,351</u>	<u>\$4,641 33</u>

The following table exhibits the aggregate of all the stations for the entire period of five years and three months.

Station.	Amounts.	Days.	Extra.
1.	\$5,484 50	2,128	\$2,003 95
2.	9,523 75	3,568	6,200 77
3.	4,813 45	1,839	3,353 70
4.	5,317 50	2,006	9,097 75
5.	4,928 75	1,943	2,806 15
6.	4,947 00	1,864	1,940 69
7.	3,274 70	1,260	1,653 31
8.	3,578 50	1,351	4,641 33
E. E.	<u>\$41,868 15</u>	<u>15,959</u>	<u>\$31,697 75</u>

The appropriations of the City Council for the maintenance of the police department for the last five years have been quite large, notwithstanding which those appropriations have been greatly exceeded by the expenditures of that department.

The facts are as follows, viz :

The appropriation for 1862 and 1863 was \$242,897, and the expenditures were \$250,661 ; thus showing an excess of \$7,764.

In 1863 and 1884, the appropriation was \$260,000, and the expenditures \$328,194; showing an excess of \$68,194.

In 1864 and 1865, the appropriation was \$315,000, and the expenditures were \$340,803; showing an excess of \$25,803.

In 1865 and 1866, the appropriation was \$378,345, and the expenditures were \$396,533; showing an excess of \$18,188.

In 1866 and 1867, the appropriation was \$430,469, and the expenditures were \$454,079; thus showing an excess of \$23,610.

Thus it will be seen that the amount of money appropriated for the five years above named, for the support of the police department has been \$1,626,711, whilst the actual cost has been \$1,770,273; thus exceeding the appropriations \$143,562, and making the cost of the police over 350,000 per year. The deficiencies to which these excesses have led, the City Council have from time to time been asked to make good by new appropriations, or by transfers from other departments of the government.

The rolls emanating from the Chief's office sometimes called the "Central," or "City Hall" Station, make no exhibit of lost time, but it would hardly be just to presume from this, that, for the last five years and three months, every man had been on duty without interruption. As your committee can see no good reason why these rolls should not be kept with the same precision as other stations are, in regard to recording lost time, and requiring the certificate of the physician in cases of sickness, we would recommend more particular attention to this matter in the future.

If we condense the foregoing details so as to express them in the fewest words, we have the following results, viz:

The total amount paid during the period of five years	
and three months, for services not rendered,	\$41,868 15
Total amount paid during that period, under the	
head of "Extra,"	\$31,697 75

To which add the amount paid in addition to regular pay, for services July 4th, of each year, for the same period,	\$5,000 00
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The total amount of which is	\$78,565 90
or an average of \$15,713 per year.	

In concluding this report, your Committee would submit, that in presenting the foregoing exhibit of facts, it is not done in the belief that there has been any design on the part of any one to defraud or misapply the public money; that there have been errors committed, and moneys illegally paid, appear so plain that they cannot be overlooked by any one who will patiently investigate the matter; and it is but charitable to believe that these errors and this misapplication of funds, have grown out of a custom evidently established in error, which error it is certainly desirable to have corrected at the earliest moment.

Your Committee would also take occasion to remark that there is no doubt that the object had in view which prompted the offering of the Order which led to this investigation, has been entirely misapprehended and misjudged. It was not offered in a captious spirit, but with a desire to promote some measure which might satisfy those of our fellow-citizens who believed that the public money devoted to the support of the Police Department was spent without regard to those principles of just economy which should always prevail in all departments of public trust.

We believe that those who are disabled by sickness, or otherwise, in the discharge of the oftentimes hazardous duties which the faithful police officer is called upon to perform, is worthy the sympathy and kind consideration of the government; and although we would not perhaps recommend any measure which would include the entire support of an officer and his family, under such circumstances, yet we certainly *should* recommend

such action as would tend to his relief, while laboring under such disability.

As matters now exist, let our sympathies be ever so much excited, — let the appeals to our charity be ever so urgent; let our desire to aid or relieve be ever so ardent; we are, as a government, entirely powerless to act, in consequence of legal disability. If we follow the promptings of our charitable sympathies, we act illegally, and without the least show of authority. As an organized government, we are but trustees, and can expend no funds in any charity or gratuity, which will not be sustained by legal enactment.

Justice and common charity demand that something should be done for officers temporarily disabled in the service, and the aid which is rendered should be impartial, and according to the exigences of the cases presented. With a view to remedy existing deficiencies, and to base our future action upon undisputed legal authority, your Committee would recommend the passage of the following "order."

For the Committee,

C. T. WOODMAN, *Chairman.*

Ordered, That His Honor the Mayor be, and is hereby directed to petition the Legislature in the name of the Mayor and City Council of Boston for the enactment of a law, authorizing the City Council to appropriate money for police officers who have become disabled in the performance of their duties, under the direction of some appropriate committee, appointed or elected by the City Council.

City Document. — No. 72.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT,

JUNE 5, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1868-69.

MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, CITY HALL,

June 5, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council :

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, in compliance with the 3d Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1868-69, as shown in the books in his office, June 1, 1868, including the June Draft, being two months' payment of the financial year, exhibiting the original appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances of each unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
Advertising	\$6,000 00	\$37 00	\$5,963 00
Annuities	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Armories	16,000 00	1,072 79	14,927 21
Bells and Clocks	2,225 00	105 75	2,119 25
Boston Harbor	9,300 00	695 88	8,604 12
Bridges	15,000 00	2,047 29	12,952 71
Cemeteries	11,490 00	2,280 29	9,209 71
City Debt	417,000 00	.....	417,000 00
City Hospital	85,000 00	11,083 60	73,916 40
Common, etc.	44,167 00	747 00	43,420 00
County of Suffolk	240,000 00	17,202 26	222,797 74
Engineer's and Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	3,497 94	21,502 06
Fire Alarms	40,000 00	5,774 14	34,225 86
Fire Department	208,870 00	20,959 74	187,910 26
Grammar School-house, Ward 14	68,000 00	6,200 89	61,799 11
Harbor Dredging	2,000 00	9 75	1,990 25
Health Department	277,500 00	47,350 20	230,149 80
Interest and Premium	615,000 00	13,317 50	601,682 50
Incidental Expenses	75,000 00	3,420 40	71,579 60
Lamps	326,400 00	44,110 09	282,289 91
Markets	9,000 00	1,442 36	7,557 64
Militia Bounty	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery	26,000 00	2,599 89	26,178 68
Add Revenue Received, \$2,778.57 }			
Old Claims	1,500 00	3 00	1,497 00
Overseers of the Poor	58,000 00	5,000 00	53,000 00
Paving, etc.	300,000 00	40,753 48	259,246 52
Police	544,984 00	81,140 03	463,843 97
Public Baths	25,000 00	1,508 66	23,491 34
Public Buildings	60,000 00	7,991 70	52,008 30
Public Institutions, viz :			
House of Industry	129,000 00	16,070 85	112,929 15
House of Correction	80,000 00	7,275 22	72,724 78
Lunatic Hospital	60,000 00	6,045 71	53,954 29
Quarantine Establishment	8,000 00	352 50	7,647 50
Steamboat "H. Morrison"	14,000 00	818 95	13,181 05
Pauper Expenses	15,000 00	520 56	14,479 44
General Expenses at City Office	7,000 00	924 84	6,075 16
New Building for Pauper Girls	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
New Workshop House of Correction	33,000 00	.....	33,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$352,360 26	\$3,586,054 31

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$352,360 26	\$3,586,054 31
Public Lands	20,000 00	4,827 83	15,172 17
Public Library	50,000 00	10,673 99	39,326 01
Printing and Stationery	30,000 00	2,245 55	27,754 45
Reserved Fund	*220,000 00	17,500 00	202,500 00
Salaries	113,000 00	14,143 22	98,856 78
Schools and School Houses, viz :			
High and Grammar School Instructors	506,350 00	107,111 89	399,238 11
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	90,000 00	11,412 55	78,587 45
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	46,820 00	4,429 52	42,390 48
Salaries Officers School Committee	17,500 00	3,476 00	14,024 00
Primary School Instructors	260,750 00	65,844 13	194,905 87
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	80,000 00	7,432 34	72,567 66
Primary Schools, School Committee,	11,820 00	729 67	11,090 33
Sealers Weights and Measures . .	6,200 00	761 00	5,439 00
Sewers and Drains	50,000 00	1,781 11	48,218 89
State Tax	724,000 00	.....	724,000 00
War Expenses	5,000 00	258 00	4,742 00
Water Works	161,000 00	29,682 57	131,317 43
Water Works, Interest and Premium,	564,000 00	950 00	563,050 00
Widening Streets	200,000 00	2,709 99	197,290 01
Total appropriations	\$7,092,076 00	\$638,329 62	\$6,456,524 95
Add Revenue	2,778 57		
	<u>\$7,094,854 57</u>		

* The following amounts have been transferred from the Reserved Fund to the following general appropriations, viz :

Mount Hope Cemetery	\$14,000 00
Public Lands	8,000 00
New Workshop, House of Correction	8,000 00
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Under this head, the appropriations are the balances brought from last financial year, and appropriations made the present financial year.]

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$6,026 78	\$4,594 91	\$1,431 87
Albany Street Grading (loan) . .	16,500 63	390 98	16,109 65
Armory Building, East Boston (reserved fund)	7,500 00	6,000 00	1,500 00
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (revenue)	43,232 15	.....	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	101,619 08	15,000 00	86,619 08
Chestnut Hill Driveway (loan) . .	39,937 46	.....	39,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans) . .	83,991 73	41,205 40	42,786 33
Church Street District (loan) . .	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00
Dedham Street Grading (loan) . .	2,021 89	.....	2,021 89
Devonshire Street (loan)	13,015 00	.....	13,015 00
Dover Street (loans)	819 11	.....	819 11
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appro- priation)	110,129 92	.....	110,129 92
Oliver Street, ...		46,337 84	\$46,337 84 ad. by Tr.
Primary School-house, Charter Street (loan)	27,525 00	12 00	27,513 00
Primary School-house, Ward 7 (loan)	40,000 00	8,000 00	32,000 00
Soldiers' Relief (revenue)	102,987 15	9,233 34	93,753 81
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common (appropriation) . .	23,673 97	.....	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer (Roxbury appropri- ation)	17,795 67	1,299 79	16,495 88
Station House Ward 13 (transfer) . .	8,000 00	5,840 60	2,159 40
Station House Ward 15 (transfer) . .	7,850 00	8,089 60	\$29 60 adv. by Tr.
Statue of Washington (reserved fund)	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Water Works, Wards 13, 14, 15 (loan)	200,000 00	1,383 17	198,616 83
Wells School House (loans)	42,593 96	3,000 00	39,593 96
	\$1,105,219 50	\$150,387 63	\$1,001,409 31
Advanced by Treasurer, ...	46,577 44		
	\$1,151,796 94		

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations, Revenue, etc.	Expended.	Unexpended.
General	\$7,094,854 57	\$638,329 62	\$6,456,524 95
Special	1,151,796 94	150,387 63	1,001,409 31
	\$8,246,651 51	\$788,717 25	\$7,457,934 26

CITY OF BOSTON.



REQUEST
FOR AN
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION
FOR THE
CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.
1868.

In Common Council, June 4, 1868.

Referred to the Committee on Water, with instructions to print the same.

Sent up for concurrence.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, June 8, 1868.

Concurred.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY HALL,
COCHITUATE WATER BOARD OFFICE,
June 2d, 1868.

To the City Council:

The Cochituate Water Board are again obliged to ask for a further appropriation of five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to complete the Chestnut Hill Reservoir and Driveway. In asking for this amount, they feel it to be their duty to state that the reservoir is being built in a more thorough manner than was at first contemplated, as the experience of other cities has been such as to warn them against slighting any portion of the work; and it is an extreme gratification to them, as well as a credit to the city, that all the engineers and persons who are competent to judge of such work who have visited the premises pronounce it without exception the best constructed reservoir in this country.

The original estimates were only approximate, as no accurate survey had then been made; but now that the work has progressed so far that an accurate estimate could be made for the completion of this great work, and wishing to inform the City Council as to its probable cost before asking for another appropriation, they requested the City Engineer to furnish them with such an estimate, to which he replied as follows:

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, CITY HALL,
BOSTON, May 28, 1868.

N. J. BRADLEE, Esq., *President Cochituate Water Board.*

SIR, — In compliance with your request, dated May 23, 1868, to furnish an estimate, in detail, of the cost of completing the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, including the gate-houses, driveway, grading and fences, and to state wherein the excess of cost over my original approximate estimate has occurred, I beg leave to submit the following statement, viz :

Early in the year, anticipating that the information you desire might be called for, I directed the Resident Engineer, Henry M. Wightman, Esq., to employ such leisure time as he might have in preparing an estimate of the amount of work of various kinds required to complete the Reservoir, etc. The severity of the weather, the sickness of his chief assistant, and various other causes prevented any considerable progress until within a few weeks.

Under date of May 11, 1868, he submitted an estimate as required of him, — not including, however, the driveway, gate-houses, and sundry minor items, — stating that, owing to the limited time, the smallness of the force at his command, and the daily requirements of the current work, it was as correct as could be expected.

In the following estimate I have adopted his statement of the quantities of work to be done, believing it to be liberal, and, in most cases, I have adopted the prices indicated by him.

Estimate of the Cost of Completing the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

146,500 Cubic yards of embankment			
laid in 6-inch layers and			
rolled, ...	@ \$1 00	\$146,500 00	
13,000 cubic yds. of puddling	@ 1 50	19,500 00	
<i>Carried forward</i>			\$166,000 00

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

5

<i>Brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$166,000 00
9,000	"	"	loam on banks,	@	50	4,500 00
14,000	"	"	small stone in			
	"	"	path, etc.	@	75	10,500 00
45,000	square yds. of seeding slopes,					
	etc.	.	.	@	07	3,150 00
13,000	square yds. of slope wall	.		@	2 00	26,000 00
	755 cubic yds. of granite coping,			@	11 50	8,682 00
1,500	"	"	clay for pud-			
	dling,	.	.	@	2 00	3,000 00
18,000	cubic yds. of sand excavation					
	in foundations of dam and					
	effluent gate house	.		@	75	13,500 00
146,000	cubic yds. surplus excavation,			@	60	87,600 00
75,000	"		rock to be removed			
	from the interior of reservoir					
	to slope wall, etc.	.	.	@	1 00	75,000 00
	600 cubic yards concrete	.	.	@	7 00	4,200 00
1,000	"	"	excavation in divi-			
	sion dam	.	.	@	75	750 00
2,270	cubic yards wall under con-					
	duit	.	.	@	2 00	4,540 00
	Rebuilding conduit	.	.			1,600 00
2,387	lineal feet of 20-inch drain					
	pipe	.	.	@	3 00	7,161 00
2,200	cubic yards rubble masonry					
	laid in cement for founda-					
	tions of effluent gate-house			@	10 00	22,000 00
6,546	feet of fences	.	.	@	50	3,273 00
	200 rods of stone wall	.	.	@	15 00	3,000 00
	Shoring and pumping	.	.			5,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$449,456 00

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$449,456 00
Building three gate-houses, including stone already contracted for, less pay- ments		75,287 00
Engineering and superin- tendence		12,000 00
3,000 square yards of gutters paved @ 30		900 00
1,500 feet of open drain . . . @ 1 00		1,500 00
		\$539,143 00
Contingencies and omissions		53,914 30
Total for reservoir		\$593,057 30
Expense of completing the driveway as per items annexed		75,000 00
		\$668,057 30
Less credit old materials to be sold . .		10,500 00
		\$657,557 30

Estimate of Cost of Completing Driveway.

10,000 cubic yards of stone ballast, @ \$1 25	\$12,500 00
3,500 " " gravel . . @ 1 00	3,500 00
2,600 " " broken stone, @ 2 00	5,200 00
Grading Rockland Street	2 420 00
4,000 feet, 12 inches drain pipe . @ 1 25	5,000 00
1,000 " 6 " " . . @ 60	600 00
1,350 " open drain @ 1 00	1,350 00
7,800 feet fences @ 30	2,340 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$32,910 00

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

7

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$32,910 00
85 cubic yards granite coping . @ 20 00		1,700 00
Gateways		30,000 00
6,700 square yards paved gutters . @ 30		2,010 00
2,000 cubic yards mixed rock and earth excavation . . @ 1 00		2,000 00
		\$68,620 00
Contingencies and omissions . . .		6,380 00
Total for completing driveway,		<u>\$75,000 00</u>

The foregoing estimates, although not strictly exact, are, in my opinion, large enough to cover the entire cost of completing this great work.

In regard to the approximate estimate which I submitted to the Board in October 1865, it was distinctly stated in that communication that the surveys of the lower section were at that time incomplete. The surveys of the Lawrence Meadow were more complete; and in referring to the estimates then submitted, I said, "those relating to the Lawrence Meadow are more correct, as the surveys on that portion have been more thorough; but as the object of these estimates is to determine the expediency of adding the Lawrence Meadow to the present location, I have made the estimates of the lower reservoir with such exactness as was possible from the partial surveys of the territory."

As the great bulk of the work in constructing this reservoir has been done by the day, there has been no occasion for measuring the amount of work completed, and it has not been done; for this reason it would be next to impossible now to institute any exact comparisons between the quantities of the various kinds of work then estimated upon, and those actually required; but there have been some definite changes made, for good and

sufficient reasons, which account for some large items of excess in quantity of work.

It was originally designed to excavate 77,000 cubic yards of soil and muck from the Lawrence Meadow, but it was subsequently deemed essential to the purity of the water in that section to deepen the basin, and the Resident Engineer estimates that the total amount which will be actually removed when this section is completed will be over 200,000 cubic yards. Changes have also been made in the location and manner of construction of the bank in many places, owing to the presence of quicksand, rendering it necessary in some cases to drive sheet piling and deposit immense quantities of stone to form brace-banks.

The uncertain character of the soil has also been one of the most serious causes of additional expense. In order to get suitable material for building the banks, we have had to handle probably double the quantity actually needed, and the one item of "embankment" which was originally estimated to cost fifty cents per cubic yard, has actually cost a dollar.

Another item which has largely exceeded the original estimate is the intercepting drain which carries off the surface drainage. At the time the first estimate was made, there was no reliable data upon which to determine the requisite capacity of the drain, and where it was proposed to have a simple open catch-water, it was found necessary to lay a covered brick conduit of much larger capacity, and for a long distance in solid rock excavation at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet.

At the time the first estimate was made, there had been no detailed plans of gate-houses prepared, and the item of \$60,000 was, in my judgment and that of the Committee of your Board which revised the estimate, ample; yet even had we adhered to the old style of such structures, without reference to modern improvements, the estimate would have been too low; but after a visit to other cities and a careful examination of the more

modern structures of this kind, important changes were made which have materially increased the cost.

The cost of the land has also exceeded the estimate by about \$12,000.

At the time the original estimates were made I was governed as to the prices of work, in a great measure, by the judgment and opinions of the then Superintendent of the Western Division, Mr. E. F. Knowlton, who had been selected by your Board as the Superintendent of this work, and although almost every class of work has cost nearly double those prices, yet I am satisfied the work has been done as cheaply as possible; at all events it has been my aim, and I may safely say that of the Resident Engineer and Superintendent, to perform the work allotted to us thoroughly and well, and to slight no portion thereof because it was costing more than the estimate.

Respectfully submitted,

N. HENRY CRAFTS,

City Engineer.

These estimates (as the City Engineer states in his communication) were made by the Resident Engineer, and afterwards carefully examined by Mr. Crafts, the Superintendent, Mr. Stanwood, and by the Committee on the construction of the reservoir, and we have no hesitation in saying that they can be relied upon.

The appropriations already made by the City Council for land, driveway and construction, have been as follows:

On Dec. 13, 1864, on account of Land,	\$50,000 00
" Sept. 9, 1865, " " " "	30,000 00
" Nov. 10, 1865, " " " "	30,000 00
" Nov. 17, 1865, " " " Construction,	300,000 00
" Oct. 9, 1866, " " " Driveway,	125,000 00
" Aug. 28, 1867, " " " Construction,	300,000 00
" Nov. 26, 1867, " " " "	200,000 00
	\$1,035,000 00

The payments for land, driveway, and on account of its construction to June 1st have been as follows:

For land	\$118,803 59
" labor	408,818 05
" teaming	203,559 75
" slope walls	47,373 68
" stone	27,939 63
" buildings and lumber	25,644 46
" bricks	25,568 89
" boxing clay	16,007 92
" superintendents and clerks	14,356 26
" engineering	12,240 83
" cement	11,145 41
" sundries	10,749 86
" iron and castings	7,913 57
" boilers and engines	6,441 69
" shovels, picks and nails	6,217 70
" flume	3,651 54
" stopcocks	3,200 00
" coal	2,643 38
Total	<u>\$952,276 21</u>

It will be seen that the appropriations on account of the land, driveway and construction (exclusive of the appropriation for laying the 48-inch main which is to connect the reservoir with the present mains at the Brookline gatehouse)

Amount to	\$1,035,000 00
And the payments on account of land and construction, to	<u>952,276 21</u>
Balance on hand	<u>\$82,723 79</u>
Estimated cost to complete the work	\$657,557 30
Less cash on hand	<u>82,723 79</u>
To be appropriated	<u>\$574,833 51</u>

The Board will use every means in their power to push forward the work so as to fill the upper basin this year and the lower basin next spring, as by so doing, if we are favored with as full a lake as at the present time, we can fill it from the surplus water that usually runs to waste into the Sudbury River.

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE.

BENJ. JAMES.

BENJ. F. STEVENS.

ALEX. WADSWORTH.

CHAS. R. TRAIN.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

GEORGE LEWIS.

City Document. — No. 74.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON TEXT-BOOKS.

1868.

In School Committee, June 9th, 1868.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, June 9, 1868.

The Committee on Text-books, as required by the Rules and Regulations, submit their Annual Report.

In addition to Sect. 6 Chap. IV. of the Rules and Regulations, prescribing the duties of the Committee on Text-books, the Board, on the 10th of March, 1868, passed the following order, viz :

“Ordered, That the last Semi-annual Report of the Superintendent of Schools be referred to the Committee on Text-books, and that the committee be requested to report to this Board, at its annual meeting, what changes or alterations, if any, in the course of study in the Grammar schools, are necessary to be incorporated into our system of Public Instruction.”

This order received the first attention of the committee; and, at a meeting at which he was invited to be present, the Superintendent of Schools, after some conversational explanations of the suggestions in his last Semi-annual Report, was requested to prepare a schedule or programme, in harmony with those suggestions, by which the progress in each class and in each department of study in the Grammar schools, as indicated by the present text-books authorized, might be systematized, — so distinctly defined and arranged that the progress in each school, in each class, and in each study, should be more uniform and, consequently, more thorough; and the Superintendent was requested to report this schedule or programme in print, for the use of the committee, and the consideration of this Board. The Superintendent has made good progress in this work, but it is a

matter requiring the most careful comparisons and patient deliberations; and, amid the multiform duties pressing upon him, he has not been able to get it ready for distribution to-night. It will be prepared and distributed to the members at or before the next meeting of the Board, which is the earliest time at which, according to the provisions of a statute of the Commonwealth, this report can be acted upon. Such a schedule or programme as is now contemplated for the Grammar schools, by which the progress to be made by each class, in each study or text-book, for the year is marked and defined, has already been determined and adopted by this Board, at the suggestion of the Superintendent, in regard to the Primary schools, with the single exception of Worcester's Primary Spelling Book recently introduced. At the request of the committee, the Superintendent prepared a programme or schedule for the use of this book during each year, or in each class in the Primary schools, and the same will be submitted to the consideration of this Board among the orders appended to this report.

The next thing demanding the attention of the committee was the order of the Board, adopted May 12th, on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the condition and organization of the schools of the Southern District, as follows, viz: "*Ordered*, That the subject of text-books in use in the Southern District be referred to the Committee on Text-books for its examination in the month of May, and subsequent recommendation to this Board, as provided for in Sect. 6, Chap IV. of the Rules and Regulations." On coming to the consideration of the subject thus submitted to them by the order just recited, your committee found the following state of facts: 1st, As stated in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, Kerl's Grammar is the only text-book in common between the schools of Roxbury and Boston. 2d, That the teachers, school-committee and citizens generally of Roxbury, were anxious that Sargent's Readers should be retained in their schools; 1st, Because

they had been in use for several years and were much liked and approved. 2d, Because Mr. Sargent was a highly esteemed resident and citizen of Roxbury, and they would be sorry to have him subjected to the mortification and injury of having his set of books displaced by another similar and not beyond all question better. And, 3d, Because the change would involve a great and unnecessary expense merely for the sake of a uniformity which would not be worth what it would cost. 3d, They found that the teachers, school-committee and citizens of Roxbury, were anxious to make a change in the text-book in geography; that such a change was voted last year, before annexation, and failed for reasons that need not be presented here; that there was a general desire this year that a change should be made from Cornell's to some other geography, and they were desirous that in this particular their text-book should correspond to what might be adopted in the Boston schools. And, 4th, The committee found that in other respects they were not desirous of any change. Upon this state of facts, the committee came to the following conclusions: 1st, That Sargent's Readers should be retained in the Roxbury schools, to be changed only by the authority and with the permission of this Board. 2d, That the text-books in geography, now in use in the Boston schools, or which should be adopted by this Board this year, should be introduced in the Roxbury schools in September next. And, 3d, That the other text-books now in use in the Roxbury schools, should remain permitted text-books; but that whenever the local committees of that District were disposed or thought it expedient to make a change, they might do so by adopting the corresponding text-books in the Boston schools. These conclusions seemed to your committee to place and to leave the schools of Roxbury or of the Southern District in the position in which it was just and fair that they should be left, and orders to this effect are appended to this Report.

After passing from these orders to the general consideration

of the subject annually submitted to them,—the course of study and text-books in the public schools,—two or three points were very soon reached. 1st, The committee felt that all or nearly all that they wished to say or suggest on the general course of study would be presented in the schedule or programme which the Superintendent was to prepare. 2d, That there was no strong wish or purpose to make or recommend a change of text-books, save in one particular. Applications were before the committee in one or two directions: 1st, In regard to historical text-books in the shape of an application to introduce Prof. Anderson's Grammar School History in the place of Swan's First Lessons. Conversation upon this topic seemed to bring the committee to the following conclusions: 1st, Dissatisfaction with all the Historical text-books now in use, and with several proposed. Worcester's Elements though most accurate and reliable, is larger and more cumbersome than we need for Grammar School instruction. General History is put down in our Rules and Regulations, but little or none of it is studied; and, by retaining and requiring Worcester, we require the pupils in the upper classes in the Grammar schools to purchase a large and expensive book, two hundred pages of which they almost never study or use. 2d, That the History of the United States, with so much of the History of England and of other European nations as is necessary to an intelligent study and appreciation of the History of the United States, was all that we should attempt to teach in the Grammar schools, leaving General History for the High schools. 3d, That a book might be prepared upon this idea or plan, which would be suitable to take the place both of the First Lessons and Worcester, and serve as the one text-book in history. The committee were much pleased with Prof. Anderson's book, and thought, that with some introductory chapters, giving more of English, French, and Spanish History, as connected with and bearing upon the colonization and early progress of America, this might be made such a text-book as is desired. It is understood that a

new edition of Mr. Seavey's History of the United States, reducing its proportions, is also in preparation. Some introductory chapters of the kind suggested, prefixed to this work, would also probably make a book that would serve all the purposes we want in a historical text-book for the Grammar schools. Under these circumstances, the committee came to the conclusion to throw out these suggestions, but not to recommend any changes in historical text-books this year.

The question of a change in Reading Books came up, through the presentation, for the consideration of the committee, of a new set of readers, published by Mason & Brothers, of New York, called The Analytical Series. The title "Analytical" perfectly describes this series, and it has many valuable qualities, but the committee soon came to the conclusion not to recommend any change in the text-books for reading this year; but they think it worthy of the early and earnest consideration of this Board whether, not only a change in text-books for some classes, but a change in the kind of instruction and the objects much aimed at in this department should not be made. Much time, it is feared, is wasted by the first and second classes in our Grammar schools, by reading over and over favorite and highly dramatic and effective pieces, to be found in Hillard's and in other First Class Readers. Dramatic reading is not what we should chiefly or largely aim to teach in our public schools. If, here and there, a pupil has taste and capacity for it, there is opportunity enough for that pupil to cultivate and develop it. What we should aim to teach is a simple, natural, intelligent style of reading, such as one likes to hear in one's parlor at home, — such as would be likely to be attained by the thorough instruction in the sounds and powers of the letters and the lessons in the early Readers used in the primary schools, and by the younger classes in the Grammar schools. When the pupil gets up to the 2d and 1st classes of the Grammar schools, the reading lesson might, very much to the advancement and improvement of

the pupil, be a book which, while it gave opportunity for natural and effective reading, should also be imparting knowledge and information, and thus filling and enlarging the mind. It is a question which the committee, without urging immediate or definite action, present for the future consideration of this Board, whether much would not be gained if the reading-book for the 1st and 2d classes in the Grammar schools, instead of being a collection of elegant but disconnected extracts from popular English literature, were some book of history, or biography, or natural history, or something of the kind, which, while it gave ample opportunity for good reading, and for valuable instruction in reading, would also impart useful knowledge to the pupil.

The "Elements of Natural Philosophy, a Book for Beginners," prepared by Messrs. Rolfe & Gillet, Teachers in the High School, Cambridge, Mass., was also brought to the attention of the Committee by the Publishers, Crosby & Ainsworth. This book seems admirably adapted to its purpose, but as the Board determined several years ago that instruction in this department should be oral, by lectures with the use of apparatus, the Committee were not disposed to recommend the introduction of a text-book.

The only point upon which the committee determined to recommend a change in text-books is in regard to geography.

This matter was so thoroughly discussed last year, that the committee do not feel that it is necessary for them to argue the question involved at any length. It is now ten years since Warren's Geographies were introduced into the schools. It is not too strong a statement to say, that they have never given general, much less entire, satisfaction. At least, it is believed that this was very decidedly the case up to the time of the distinct attempt made last year to change them for another series. Previous to that, complaints were made of them; and the text-book committee for several years reported unfavorably of them, but could find nothing better to substitute. So strong was this

feeling, so general these complaints, that the publishers have been continually putting forth new and revised additions and seeking in various ways to improve them, and unquestionably they have improved them to a very considerable extent. Typographically, in printing, paper and binding, they are much better got up than formerly. The maps, also, have been revised and new maps added, and the publishers are to be honored for the assiduity and diligence with which they have sought to improve these books. They are in various ways better books than they were; yet the serious and substantial objections to the books still remain, because the plan on which they are constructed has not been changed; and where a new feature, whether original, or borrowed from what was known to be prepared in another quarter, has been introduced, it has not been done in the best manner. The Primary, which has had the chief care bestowed upon it, and in which the greatest changes have been made, is still open to the objections brought against its arrangement, its style, and the matter introduced, for these remain almost precisely what they were; while the new part,—the imaginary travels and oral lessons,—is so vague, indefinite and general as to have little value, convey little definite instruction to pupils. Several years ago, the text-book committee, in stating the objections to Warren's Geographies, alluded to the fact that Prof. Guyot was preparing a series of geographies, and recommended waiting for them to be published before any change was made. These books have now been published nearly two years; and so much has been written and spoken about them in this Board and elsewhere, that it is altogether unnecessary for the committee to present an analysis of their plan or contents, or the points at which they are an advance and improvement on all other text-books in geography. Last year, the masters of the public schools in Boston made some objections to the Guyot's Primary and Common School Geographies. During the year, there has been prepared and published a new series called the Elementary and Interme-

diate, and it is understood that these books are free from the objections which the masters offered last year; and it is these books which the committee recommend in the place of Warren's Primary and Common School Geography. The publishers will furnish them, one, the Elementary, at fifty per cent reduction from the wholesale price; the other, the Intermediate, at a little more than fifty per cent reduction from the wholesale price; the wholesale price of the Elementary is sixty cents a copy; they will furnish it for thirty; the wholesale price of the Intermediate, one dollar twenty-five cents; they will furnish it for sixty cents a copy. After mature deliberation and discussion and looking at the matter on all sides, a majority of the committee are decidedly of the opinion that, under this large reduction the change can be made without involving any very great expense, and that, for the interests and improvement of the schools, it should be made. An order to this effect is therefore submitted.

The committee also had presented before them a set of fifteen colored charts in natural history. These have been forwarded by Mr. Urbino, of Frankfort, formerly of this city. They are very perfect, and will be of great aid in enabling the teachers to give and illustrate oral instruction in natural history. The committee think that one copy of these charts should be placed in each of the Grammar schools and in the Training school, and submit an order to that effect.

The committee submit the following orders as embodying what is presented in this report:

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee,

S. K. LOTHROP,

Chairman.

1. *Ordered*, That, in using Worcester's Primary Spelling Book, the fifth class read by name or sound to the fortieth page, and spell in the same way to the thirtieth page; that the fourth class read by name or sound to the sixtieth page, and spell in

the same way to the fiftieth page; that the third class spell to the eightieth page, with occasional exercises in spelling by sound; that the second class complete the spelling book, with occasional exercises in spelling by sound; that the first class review the spelling book, spelling by sound some words of the most difficult pronunciation.

2. *Ordered*, That the schedule or programme of the studies of each class in the Grammar schools, and the progress to be made in each text-book for the year, as prepared and submitted by the Superintendent at the request of this committee, be adopted.

3. *Ordered*, That Sargent's series of readers, now in use in the schools of the Southern District, be retained in said schools, to be changed only by the permission and under the authority of this Board.

4. *Ordered*, That the other text-books now in use in the Primary, Grammar and High schools of the Southern District, with the exception of Cornell's Geographies, remain as permitted text-books in said schools; provided, that whenever the several committees of that District unite in thinking it expedient to make a change, they may do so by adopting the corresponding text-books authorized by this Board for the schools of the City of Boston.

5. *Ordered*, That Guyot's Elementary and Intermediate Geographies be introduced in the place of Warren's Primary and Warren's Common School, in the old Boston schools, and in the place of Cornell's Primary and Cornell's Common School Geography, in the schools in the Southern District.

6. *Ordered*, That one copy of the natural history charts, forwarded by Mr. Urbino, of Frankfort, and published in that city, be placed in each of the Grammar schools and in the Training school.

City Document.—No. 75.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MODIFIED
PLANS AND ESTIMATES
OF THE
BOSTON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
AT
WINTHROP.

1868.

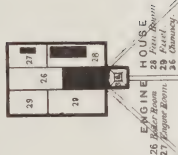
NATHL. J. BRADLEE ARCHT

BOSTON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

A. Meissel Lith.



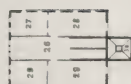
B A S E M E N T



ENGINE HOUSE
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98. Fuel Room
99. Engine Room
100. Fuel Room

WARD BUILDINGS
30. Hot Air Chambers
31. Hot Air Boilers
32. Sewing Rooms

CENTRE BUILDINGS
1. Hall
2. Corridor
3. Sitting Rooms
4. Sewing Rooms
5. Store Rooms
6. Laundry
7. Bath Rooms
8. Work Shop
9. Kitchen
10. Medical Stores
11. Laundry
12. Bath Rooms
13. Work Shop
14. Kitchen
15. Medical Stores
16. Laundry
17. Bath Rooms
18. Work Shop
19. Kitchen
20. Medical Stores
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98. Work Shop
99. Kitchen
100. Medical Stores



ENGINE HOUSE
26 Boiler Room
27 Engine Room
28 Fire Room
29 Fuel
30 Chimney
31



WARD BUILDINGS

- 1 Hall
- 2 Corridor
- 3 Day Window
- 4 Sitting Room
- 5 Reception Room
- 6 Attendants Room
- 7 Dining Room
- 8 Patients Room
- 9 Dressing
- 10 Store Room
- 11 Bath Room
- 12 Water Closet

CENTRE BUILDINGS

- 1 Hall
- 2 Corridor
- 3 Reception Room
- 4 Dining Room
- 5 Store Room
- 6 Water Closet
- 7 Supply Room
- 8 Att. Supply Room
- 9 Apothecary's
- 10 Library
- 11 Kitchen
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1868.

- Moses Kimball
- Patrick Donahoe
- J. H. Kimball
- Francis C. Manning
- Severus A. Bonas
- Geo. W. Farmer
- Sabourin Mc Kay
- Levi's K. C.
- Wm M. Planders
- James C. Planders
- J. William Brindley
- President

William Willlett, Clerk

SUPERINTENDENT OF HOSPITAL
JOHN W. BRIDGES, M.D.

Nathl. J. Bradlee Archt.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 12, 1868.

To the Honorable the Mayor, and City Council of Boston :

The Directors for Public Institutions feel again called upon to make another and most earnest appeal in behalf of the insane of this city, whose condition, both in and out of the hospital, demands in their opinion serious and prompt attention. A sense of duty to these helpless sufferers, and to the good name of Boston, — foremost in every charitable work, — induces them to present this matter at the present time. They respectfully ask that you will consider the following statement :

HISTORY.

The present hospital was opened in 1839, as an asylum for the "lunatics" who filled the cages and cells of our Houses of Industry and Correction. It was then thought that the provision was ample for the next fifty years. In 1846 (twenty-two years ago), a considerable addition was made, mostly after the English fashion of associated dormitories. According to the standard of that day, it then furnished accommodations for two hundred patients, and thence forward it took rank in a much larger degree, as a curative institution. Previous to 1858, the "Cottage" with its eighteen strong stone and iron cells, holding twenty-two violent, filthy and often naked patients, once

deemed a desirable and commendable feature, and certainly the best of the kind in the country, was abandoned as unworthy of the age. The progress of improvement in the treatment and management of the insane rendered imperative similar changes in the main hospital building, until, at length, one hundred and eighty patients more uncomfortably crowded the THREE WARDS for each sex than did two hundred and thirty, under the old order of things.

In 1858, the Commonwealth removed their insane poor, whom, until then, the city had been obliged to receive and provide for, to the State Hospitals; and, on petition of the City Council, the Directors were authorized by law to receive paying patients. Since that time, it has done the work of a first-class hospital for the insane,—very imperfectly we know,—and all the time under the disadvantage of a lack of proper means for classification, and other important appliances, at this day regarded as indispensable. Yet, it has done this work to the measurable satisfaction and accommodation of hundreds of our citizens, who have here found, at their doors, the relief that they otherwise must have sought away from home, at great expense and untold trouble. Whether it shall so continue in the future, an ever present and accessible source of benefit to all classes of our citizens, a blessing to helpless humanity, and an honor to our municipality, or degenerate into a mere receptacle of the most demented and dehumanized of the pauper insane,—for no others will willingly enter it,—a place never to be visited by, nor so much as named to visiting strangers, will depend altogether on your answer to this appeal.

In 1862, the Directors who then had charge of the hospital, in view of the manifest necessities of the case, set themselves seriously to work to remedy the defects, and to supply the deficiencies of the structure. After several months of earnest effort, they were forced to the conclusion that nothing could be done with the present structure which would not involve a large

expenditure of money, without a corresponding result. This examination fully demonstrated the facts that in the present building there can be no decent classification; no attempt at ventilation; no direct warming of any of the sleeping rooms for the sick, feeble and excited inmates; no proper provision of dining rooms; no chapel of suitable capacity; no reception rooms, work rooms, nor other apartments now regarded as indispensable in such a hospital; that the whole house is low studded, contracted, inconvenient of ingress and egress, especially in cases of fire; that its entire grounds contain but four acres of land for all purposes, and that in every way it is unsuitable for the proper remedial treatment of the insane, and unworthy of Boston. In this conclusion, the City Government of the year 1865, after a patient and careful personal examination of the premises, fully concurred, and ordered the Board of Directors to select and recommend a new and suitable locality.

LOCATION.

In obedience to this order, the Board spent the entire summer in the examination of the several sites in the vicinity of Boston. They finally, by unanimous choice, selected the Winthrop farm as the one which, *all things considered*, seemed to them the most suitable for such a purpose. In this conclusion they were fully sustained by the judgment of several of the best experts in the country, whose position and large experience give to their opinions the weight of authority. (*See Appendix A.*)

Upon the report of the Directors to the City Council, the members thereof personally examined the location, approved the choice, and ordered its purchase by a *unanimous vote*.

It is objected to this location, that the farm is in danger of *being washed away*! that vegetation will be difficult and unremunerative, while trees and shrubbery cannot be made to grow; that by its exposed situation it is bleak and unfit for human hab-

itation; that it is inconvenient of access for both patients and their friends, and that taxation will be a serious and constant burden on the city treasury.

To the first objection, if offered in *seriousness*, it is a sufficient answer that, when Nahant has disappeared, fears for the loss of Winthrop Farm (*not Winthrop Head Bluff*) may be entertained.

That vegetation is easy, is proved by the fact, that up to the present time, good crops of grass, vegetables and grain have been produced there.

Contiguous portions of the original farm are now occupied and improved by the inhabitants of Winthrop, and are highly valued by the residents. Trees and shrubbery are growing there, and thriving well, as they are also in similarly exposed localities all along the shore to Gloucester. It is bleak in winter, as it is bleak everywhere on the shore of our harbor; as it is at South Boston, and on all the highlands in the vicinity: but during eight months of the year, it offers unsurpassed attractions, by its pure and bracing air, its beautiful landscape, and ever changing marine views, invigorating the feeble, soothing the excitable, cheering the despondent, and benefiting all.

ACCESS.

Conveyance by steam and carriage is as complete and frequent as to any of the neighboring towns. Three-quarters of an hour only will be required to reach the hospital by steam and carriage from the city proper; while the contemplated horse railroad to Point Shirley will convey visitors as near the gate and in as short a time, as is now done at South Boston. It will be as accessible as almost any of our hospitals for the insane, the trustees and superintendents of which are of opinion that access with them is full easy enough.

TAXATION.

All incorporated charitable institutions in the State are exempt from taxation by law ; and the McLean Asylum, at Somerville, no more a charitable institution than this, pays no taxes whatever. But even if not thus exempt at Winthrop, we shall be liable only to a proportion of the *town* taxes, Boston now paying all the *county* expenses. At Dorchester, we should be taxed for the expenses of that large township, and also for those of Norfolk County, considerably increased by the loss of the rich city of Roxbury. If located in Roxbury, on a suitable site of ample size, a large amount of land at a primary cost, vastly greater than that paid for the Winthrop Farm, must be withdrawn from private use, which if built upon and improved, would, in a few years, pay into the treasury tenfold more than would be withdrawn by taxation at Winthrop. The Directors furthermore cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that the location of such a hospital in the midst of a rapidly increasing population would in a short time prove injurious to the best interests of the patients, and very objectionable to those desiring to reside in that vicinity.

PLANS.

During the year 1865, the City Council appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the preparation of the plans of a new hospital structure, and for improvements on the farm. In the spring of 1867, in view of all these facts, the City Council, by a *two-thirds vote*, appropriated *one hundred thousand* dollars (which was raised by taxation, and is *now* in the city treasury, devoted to this project) to commence the building, subject to the approval of the plans. During the past summer, the plans which had been patiently and diligently prepared some time before were care-

fully revised by the architect, N. J. Bradlee, Esq., under the constant personal supervision of the Directors, after a thorough examination of the best hospitals in the country. Upon completion, they met the approval of all the superintendents of similar institutions to whom they were presented. They say of them, that for *economy of construction, economy of management* after construction, and for *convenience in every respect* they have *no superior*. (See *Appendix B*.)

The original plans and estimates are again presented for your information. (See City Document No. 94, series of 1867.)

The plans thus matured and endorsed were finally submitted to the City Government, and received the approval of a large majority of both branches, but were lost for the lack of a few votes in the Common Council to pass it over the Mayor's veto.

Disheartening as must be such an untoward result, at such a point in the progress of the enterprise, the Directors yet find no course left for them to pursue, but on the one hand to neglect their duty to this class of our citizens, (in whose behalf the sympathies of all good men and true should be actively engaged,) to turn their backs on them, and abandon them in their extremity; or on the other hand ask, in their name, for a reconsideration of the matter by the *present* City Government. With such an alternative, they cannot hesitate; and, therefore, are fully persuaded that the plans presented last year are as good as can be devised; that time will only demonstrate their complete adaptedness to the present and future needs of our city, and amply vindicate the wise forethought and saving carefulness that has marked every stage of their action. The Board of Directors submit the following communication from N. J. Bradlee, Esq., Architect, exhibiting modified plans and estimates:

18 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, May , 1868.

To the Board of Directors for Public Institutions of the City of Boston :

GENTLEMEN, — For the purpose of reducing the accommodation and the expense in the erection of the proposed "Boston Hospital for the Insane," at Winthrop, I have (agreeably to the request of your committee) made the following changes in the plan submitted by me on September 20, 1867:

The rear centre building is reduced in length forty feet, and the laundry, drying room, bakery and oven are carried into the basement story. This can be done without injury to the design or convenience of the building, as the land falls off enough at this place to leave the basement entirely above ground. I should therefore recommend this change, whichever plan was adopted. The other alteration is, the omission of the third sections, which were designed for the excited patients, and the fitting up of the first floor of the second sections for this purpose. This change I feel it my duty to say will, in my opinion, greatly injure the general character and arrangement of the building for the purposes for which it was designed.

My estimate on the plans herewith submitted amounts to four hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty-three dollars, being a reduction of eighty-five thousand five hundred and twenty dollars from the estimate on the first plan adopted by your Board. The division of the estimate is as follows, viz :

Main Centre Building, the same as before,	\$59,781 00
Rear Centre Building,	40,360 00
First sections of male and female departments, same as before,	141,016 00
Second sections of male and female departments, same as before,	146,826 00
Engine, boiler, gas house, and miscellaneous,	25,000 00
Total,	<u>\$412,983 00</u>

The details of the above are the same as given in my estimate of September 20, 1867. (See City Document No. 94, for 1867.)

Very respectfully,

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, *Architect.*

The following shows the difference between the former estimates of expense and those now presented :

Former estimate,	\$498,503 00
<i>Present estimate,</i>	412,983 00
Difference,	\$85,520 00
<i>Present estimate,</i>	\$412,983 00
Deduct value of present site,	100,000 00
	\$312,983 00
Appropriation of last year, still in the treasury,	100,000 00
For future appropriation,	\$212,983 00

The appropriation of \$100,000, now in the Treasury, is all that will be required for the financial year of 1868-9.

The Board of Directors submit this whole matter with great confidence to your judgment, being fully satisfied that when the subject is fully investigated and understood, this most important charity will assume its proper position in the erection of a hospital worthy of the city, the intelligence of our community, and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President.*

APPENDIX A.

The following opinions of several experienced medical gentlemen refer to the location for the Boston Hospital for the Insane at Winthrop.

Dr. Ray, late of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., says :

“When I went over the ground with you in October 1866, I was very favorably impressed with its fitness for the contemplated purpose ; for it seemed to possess, in a high degree, the desirable requisites, and especially those which may be considered indispensable, viz : plenty of land, pure air, an unstinted supply of water, and an agreeable prospect.

“To those unacquainted with the peculiar needs of an Hospital for the Insane, one hundred and eighty acres may seem to be an extraordinary allowance ; but if there is anything respecting the treatment of the insane that may be regarded as settled, it is that they need more than all things else, besides food and shelter, abundant exercise out of doors, including labor on the grounds, in the shape of gardening and farming. There must be ample room to enable the patients to take long walks and drives without going outside the hospital grounds, where they may be exposed to observation, and where the roads may be in bad condition.

“The farm should be large enough to employ all the available labor on the place. There is no kind of employment in which so many persons not actually bred to it can be so profitably and pleasantly engaged as that of farming or gardening. Any hos-

pital designed for the working classes, with an extent of ground insufficient for this purpose, is certainly behind the age.

“In an economical, as well as hygienic point of view, a farm is a most valuable adjunct to an hospital for the insane. Under no other circumstances can a farm be managed so profitably. It serves not only to employ the gratuitous labor of the patients, but also the paid labor of the hired men, the teams, horses and cattle, which may be turned to account, when not required for the work on the farm, in making improvements on the grounds, in getting supplies from town, and in doing other necessary work, thus effecting a great saving of expense. Even were the farm a source of loss rather than of profit, you would still have the incalculable satisfaction of getting your milk directly from the fountain, and your vegetables directly from the ground.

“Unquestionably, the farm would relieve your finances in no insignificant degree. At the Butler Hospital with about sixty acres under cultivation, and that of the lightest kind, with no other manure than that furnished by the stock pig-styes and sewage, our balance sheet one year with another, for the last eight or ten years, showed an annual profit of about \$3,000. Even at the McLean Asylum, where every stroke of labor is paid for, the farm profits last year were between \$7,000 and \$8,000. Your soil may not be as good as theirs, but with your opportunities of obtaining sea-weed, it would soon and cheaply be brought into a very fertile condition. With this advantage, and that of considerable labor from your patients, your returns would greatly outstrip those of the Butler or McLean. To do this, you will need every acre you have secured. If there is any fault in the matter, it is that you have too little, rather than too much land. In another indispensable requisite, the site is all that can be wished; the air is pure and free. That which comes from the sea never can be otherwise; and that which comes over the land is as free from impurities as can well be expected without going far into the country. I have seen it

objected to the site that it is bleak and exposed to the full sweep of the winds. Any place on the sea-shore might be called bleak; but as many of your people seek such places for a summer residence, and many do not abandon them through the winter even, this bleakness would seem not to render the site at Winthrop completely unfit for the purpose. Of course trees must be planted, and though a few years must elapse before they can serve the purpose of protection, yet planted trees have this great advantage over native growth, that they are just where you want them; and having plenty of air, light and soil, they become well developed and handsome trees, which forest-grown trees in New England, never are. In some of the discussions respecting the site, it was assumed that trees could not be made to grow there. In this unqualified manner I should doubt the correctness of the statement. Of course there is some difficulty in raising trees on the coast; but it is certain that the coast was once well wooded, and the success which has been obtained all along the shores of the Bay, in planting, proves that the difficulty may be overcome by perseverance and skill. If it be true that no tree can be made to grow on that site, then I have no hesitation in saying, that it lacks a requisite which if not indispensable, is one of the most desirable that an hospital for the insane can possess.

“Besides all these advantages, the prospect presents a pleasing view, varied by storm and sunshine, and enlivened by a constant change of objects calculated to arrest the attention and furnish materials for reflection and conversation. It is also as free from the noise and troubles of railroads and the intrusion of loafers as any place could well be within a few miles of a large city.

“It has been mentioned as an objection to your site that its long stretch of water presents unusual facilities for suicide. This objection is certainly not without some weight, but lies against almost every hospital in the land; for scarcely one is

without a brook or pond within an easy run from the house, and two or three feet of water is as effectual for suicidal purposes as the depths of the ocean. This danger, like every other incident to a congregation of insane persons, must be met by the usual means,—by increased vigilance and every practicable safeguard.

“Considering all the circumstances of the case, therefore, I think your Board have been exceedingly fortunate in being able to secure a site within a reasonable distance of Boston, combining so completely the requisites necessary for the purpose.”

Dr. Choate, of the Taunton State Hospital, says :

“After a careful examination of the Winthrop Farm, I can express an unqualified approval of it as a site for a new hospital. Its admirable combination of salubrity, natural beauty of ground and scenery, and retirement, make it one of the most desirable locations for the purpose I have ever seen.”

Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, Somerville, says :

“I remember very well visiting with the late Dr. Stedman and yourself a number of farms which had been proposed for the location of the new Hospital for the Insane for the City of Boston, and among others the farm at Winthrop.

“I came fully to the belief, which I see no reason for changing, that the last named farm presents in a remarkable degree the requisites for such a purpose. The view is of rare beauty, the location healthy, access sufficiently easy, and there is no prospective probability of being crowded or annoyed by encroachments of population.

“The only objection made to the location, which seems to have plausibility even, is its apparent bleakness and exposure to the full force of easterly storms. It is desirable that such an institution should be placed upon high land. The other locations proposed, and which we visited, were upon hills ; and the difference

in the matter of inclemency between them or between any considerable height within six miles of Boston and this place at Winthrop would not be worth counting, while in all other respects it appeared to me to be clearly preferable.

"I think *Dr. Stedman was earnestly in accord with the above views.*"

APPENDIX B.

The following extracts contain the opinions of several medical gentlemen upon the plans for a new Hospital: They are recognized as authorities in matters pertaining to the insane in this country and Europe.

Dr. Butler, of the Hartford Retreat, says:

"I most heartily approve of the admirable plan for the 'Boston Hospital for the Insane,' at Winthrop, which you have submitted to the government of your noble old city."

Dr. Tyler, of the McLean Asylum, in Somerville, says:

"It seems to me that you have combined in them all the conveniences and facilities for the care and treatment of the insane, which the experience of those conversant therewith has proved to be of practical value."

Dr. Bancroft, of the Concord Asylum, says:

"I have examined with some care and very great interest your plan for the new Boston Hospital for the Insane, and it seems to me admirable in all respects. I cannot see how it could well be improved. I am particularly pleased with the size and arrangement of the different rooms in the wings, especially as regards light and circulation of air. I am glad also to see in one division an open corridor. The facilities for getting easily from the wards to the grounds is a very desirable feature in my estimation. The same may be said of the reception rooms in the wings.

"Taken as a whole, I am sure such a building will increase very essentially the facilities for the proper care and treatment of the insane, and carry to the maximum the architectural arrangements for the comfort and happiness of those who need to live in an asylum."

Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, says :

"I feel confident it will receive high commendations from those whose experience will give value to their opinions. . . . As a whole, it seems to me that all must agree that carried out as proposed, it will be a hospital remarkably complete in its arrangements, and one which will do honor to the City of Boston, and to all who may be instrumental in bringing about such a noble provision for the afflicted of your community."

Dr. Nichols, of the Government Hospital, at Washington, says :

"I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that *our* hospital edifice unites in a higher degree than any other building or place I have seen, the most important and somewhat conflicting requisites of a municipal hospital for the insane, . . . and in looking over your plan I was struck with the fact, as I think that it closely approximates the plan of this institution in affording the requisites I have enumerated. . . . It appears to me a municipal hospital for the insane which receives into its wards persons afflicted with every form of mental disease, and presenting every degree of mental and moral culture, and more or less independent pay patients, should have more means of classification than most of our public hospitals and asylums enjoy; and in your case, I think you will, in time, feel the need of *more wards for each sex* than you have in your plan."

Dr. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, says :

"I have examined your plans, and congratulate you on the excellence of your designs, which contain novelties of great

merit. The building will be remarkably light and cheerful. . . . Your plans show originality, common sense and expertism, all of which are good things to have in a hospital."

Dr. Choate, of the State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, says :

"I have examined it with great care, and with a desire to find something to criticise. . . . Two questions naturally arise in the consideration of such a plan. — First, Does it come fully up to the best standard of the present time? To this, I should unhesitatingly answer that it does. The second question is, Are there any superfluities? Can anything be lopped off, which will reduce its expense without impairing its usefulness? I have studied this point with the utmost care, for I know how important you consider it, and I can truly say that I can point out no retrenchment which would be wise economy, no curtailment which would not be serious loss.

"If you carry out your present plan fully and well, I feel fully warranted in saying, with the remembrance before me of all the excellent institutions which I have visited the past year, that you will have a *model hospital* and at a *moderate cost*."

Dr. Ray, until recently of the Butler Hospital, Providence, R. I., says :

"In reply to your favor soliciting an expression of opinion respecting the merits of your plan for a new hospital, I am glad to say it meets my hearty approval. . . . The estimated cost seems large, but I do not see how any of the features of the plan could be dropped or much modified without the sacrifice of some essential point. By reducing the size of the patients' rooms, and making the establishment, generally, as hospitals were made twenty-five or thirty years ago, you might bring down the cost, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty per cent, though I suspect it would prove much less. If it is desired that the plan should represent the improvements of an advanced philanthropy and

science, rather than the deficiencies of a past age, it must necessarily be, that a hospital should cost more in proportion to prevailing prices than it did thirty years ago.

“I do not mean to convey the idea that your plan combines *every* feature that can possibly be desired. Irrespective of original outlay and subsequent maintenance, a two-story building is preferable to one of three stories, and rooms on one side of the hall a preferable arrangement to that of rooms on both sides; but these features have seldom been adopted in this country, and may be dispensed with without detriment to any essential purpose.

“I have again carefully examined the plan to see if any essential point has been lost by any defective management of the details, and the impression made on my mind is one of almost unqualified approval. If your plan is carried into execution, I think you will have a hospital inferior to no other in the country, and one which you may justly point to as worthy of imitation, both in its general and particular arrangements.”

City Document.—No. 76.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

TEMPORARY HOME FURNITURE.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, June 15, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 15, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Overseers of the Poor beg leave to transmit herewith a communication from the Board of Overseers of the Poor, requesting an appropriation of four thousand dollars to furnish the new "Temporary Home."

A carefully-prepared schedule of the articles required, with the estimated cost of the same, is enclosed.

The committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the committee.

J. D. BRAMAN.

ORDERED: That the Overseers of the Poor be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars in furnishing the new "Temporary Home," — said sum to be transferred for that purpose from the "Reserved Fund."

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, CITY HALL.
BOSTON, June 9, 1868.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Gentlemen : At a meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, held June 1, 1868, it was voted —

“That the Committee on the Temporary Home be instructed to apply to the City Government for an appropriation of four thousand dollars to furnish the new building.”

A true copy.

Attest :

JOHN PRATT, *Secretary*.

OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.
BOSTON, June 9, 1868.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Gentlemen : By the enclosed copy of a vote passed by the Overseers of the Poor, at a meeting held June 1, 1868, the undersigned are instructed to apply to the City Government for an appropriation of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) to furnish the new City Temporary Home. We also enclose a schedule of the articles that will be required, with the estimated cost of the same. All these articles are intended to be very plain, but substantial, with a view to the greatest service and strictest economy.

After a careful examination, we feel justified in assuring you that the amount named will be sufficient to supply all the furnishing required.

It is desirable that the appropriation should be made before the summer vacation of the City Council, as the material portion of the articles should be made to order, and the contracts for them can be made with more certainty of securing well-seasoned goods, and on better terms, than at a later date.

JOSEPH BUCKLEY,
Chairman Temporary Home.

*Estimate of cost of articles necessary to furnish the Temporary
Home on Charter Street.*

40 bedsteads, at \$8.00		\$320 00
50 palm leaf mattresses, at \$7.00		350 00
50 husk pillows, at \$1.00		50 00
50 feather " at \$2.50		125 00
150 pillow cases, ...		75 00
150 sheets, at \$1.25		187 50
75 counterpanes, at \$3.00		225 00
50 pairs blankets, at \$5.00		250 00
6 cribs, at \$8.00		48 00
11 hair mattresses, sheets, pillows, etc.		132 00
5 dining tables, 10 feet each		75 00
8 dozen wood seat chairs, at \$14.00		112 00
2 tables for kitchen		30 00
1 ironing table for laundry		15 00
4 settees for office, and women's sitting room		36 00
6 chairs for family dining-room		15 00
2 chamber sets for matron and assistant matron		250 00
50 yards carpet for reception room		150 00
80 yards carpet for 3 bedrooms		160 00
Repairing old, and new furniture for reception room		200 00
1 desk for matron		40 00
1 library case		75 00
60 holland shades		250 00
10 bureaus		100 00
Crockery, tin and hardware		150 00
Articles for laundry		50 00
Articles for wash room		25 00
Fixtures for store room		50 00
		\$3,545 50
Contingencies		454 50
		\$4,000 00

JOSEPH BUCKLEY, *Chairman.*

City Document. — No. 77.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MINORITY REPORT

ON

TEXT-BOOKS.

1868.

In School Committee, June 9, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, June 9, 1868.

MINORITY REPORT ON GEOGRAPHIES.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Text-Books, respectfully present a Minority Report on the subject of Geographies:

Frequent changes in Text-Books, except when prompted by the carefully ascertained superiority of a new book, are unwise. By a change of terms used, a different expression of definitions, and by a change in the order of topics treated, the progress of the pupil is not unfrequently interrupted and retarded.

Such change also, if honorably made, imposes a heavy burden of expense, either upon the parents or the city. This latter consideration is one that should not be forgotten in the attempt to try an educational experiment, which our city can afford to wait a little for others to test.

But all questions of expense aside, there does not seem to be any good reason for superseding the very excellent series of Geographical Text-Books, now in use in our Public Schools, by those of Professor Guyot.

Warren's books have been eminently successful, as tested by the school-room, by the quarterly examinations, and by the annual examinations for admission to the High Schools. For several years, the examinations in this study have been peculiarly satisfactory.

Warren's Geographies, in the judgment of most of our teachers,—and their opinions on this subject are entitled to respectful and weighty consideration,—are unrivalled and unequalled.

The topics discussed are important and well arranged. The maps are excellent. In the department of Physical Geography, in which so much interest has been awakened by leading Geographers of America and Europe, Warren's Common School Geography is quite as full as is desirable in an elementary work, not intended for the discussion of yet unsettled theories, or the original investigation of natural phenomena. Physical Geography is a very important department of study, but it is not all. The invention and enterprise of the present day, and the changes in States and governments, have given an importance to Political Geography which it never before possessed.

A very important end to be gained in our Grammar School course is the acquisition of *facts*, such facts as shall form the basis of philosophical investigation later in the course of study and in mature life.

Warren's Geographies have been carefully revised from time to time, as political changes, discoveries, and the progress in the science have required; some of the recent changes having been made at the suggestion of the Boston Committee on Text-Books. Two years ago, the chapter on New England was re-written, and a new two-page map of New England made, at considerable expense, to adapt the books more fully to the wants of our schools.

In this connection, it is proper to state that this very revision, and the preparation of a new map, so delayed the publication of the new edition, that it was not presented to the Committee on Text-Books until after the books had been settled for 1866-7. As no further action could then be had, and as there was a general desire expressed by both teachers and pupils to use the latest edition, the publishers generously gave an even exchange of the new book for all recent editions of the old, and received fifty cents in exchange for the earlier editions. This last part was finally objected to by some, and the money was wholly refunded to the pupils, and the entire supply of the Common

School Geography for all the pupils in all the schools of the entire city was made without expense to the pupils or the city. This supply — over six thousand (6,000) copies — was made a donation to the schools, less than two years ago, and that not for the purpose of retaining the book for the year, as the old edition had already been re-adopted.

Without discussing, at this time, the merits or the defects of Guyot's Geographies, or of any other series, in detail, your Committee report, that they have given attention to the various books and series that have been brought before them, and they respectfully recommend that no change be made in the series of Geographies.

The passage of the accompanying order is recommended.

HENRY BURROUGHS, JR.

CHARLES HUTCHINS.

THOS. C. MARSH.

Ordered, That Warren's Primary Geography and Warren's Common School Geography be the text-books in this study the coming year in the Grammar Schools.

City Document. — No. 78.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 14, 1868.

ORDERED: That the Cochituate Water Board be authorized to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, May 18, 1868.

Concurred.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

Approved May 19, 1868.

NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF, *Mayor.*

REPORT.

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD OFFICE, May 19th, 1868.

To the City Council of the City of Boston :

The Cochituate Water Board, in compliance with the provisions of the City Ordinance, respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending April 30th, 1868, together with the reports of the Clerk of the Board, City Engineer, Water Registrar, and the Superintendents of the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Water Works to which they would refer the City Council for the detailed statements of all matters relating to the condition and progress of the Water Works during the year.

It gives us pleasure in being able to report that the general condition of the works in every department is entirely satisfactory.

The supply of water has been ample to meet all the requirements for which it was introduced, the average level of the water at the Lake having been $12\frac{13}{100}$ feet above the bottom of the Conduit, which is the highest average (with one exception) since the water was introduced in 1848. On February 10th, the Lake was at high-water mark, and the water commenced to run over the dam into the Sudbury River, and continued to do so until the 13th of June; wasting during that time, according to the estimate of the City Engineer, 2,482,041,363 gallons: by another year, however, we shall require a portion of the water that is usually wasted in the spring to fill the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

The income, as it appears by the report of the Water Registrar has been,	\$522,130 93
Being a gain over the previous year of	35,592 68
The estimated incomes from water rates for the year 1868,	550,000 00
The expenses have been as follows:—	
For current expenses, ...	148,462 79
Interest and Premium on the Water debt, ...	515,245 33
	\$663,708 12
The Treasurer has credited the Water Works for the same year, ...	551,839 36
The balance shows an expenditure over and above our receipts of	111,868 76
Which with	451,124 65
Expended on the Chestnut Hill Reservoir during the year, adds to the cost of the Water Works,	562,993 41
Cost of the Water Works to May 1st, 1867, including interest and premium on debt, less amounts received for water rates, rents, etc.	7,114,709 14
Making the total cost, May 1st, 1868, ...	\$7,677,702 55

EASTERN DIVISION.

This division is under the charge of Mr. E. R. Jones, and comprises that portion of the works lying east of the Brookline Reservoir, including the distributing pipes and reservoirs in the city. During the year, the last section (1,900 feet in length) of the Tremont Street 30 and 36 inch main has been successfully raised, at an expense of \$15,929.06; there has been also 2,866 feet of 12-inch, 7,778 feet of 6-inch, and 1,952 feet of 4-inch pipe laid, making the total amount of pipe laid since the commencement of the works to May 1st, 141 miles 5,142 feet, to which are connected 1,370 gates and 1,604 Fire Hydrants. The

number of service pipes laid has been 723, making a total to May 1st of 26,924. The repairs on the pipes have been ten per cent less than the previous year, but as usual the largest number of breaks have been caused by the frost, and from the settling of the earth.

The most important work in this division is the laying of the main and service pipes in Wards 13, 14, and 15. An appropriation of \$200,000 for this purpose having been made by the City Council on April 20th, specifications were immediately sent to the several foundries where such work is performed, and the proposals were received soon after, and the contracts awarded as follows: for the 24 and 12 inch pipe, to R. D. Wood & Co., at $\$3.33\frac{1}{3}$ per hundred for the 24-inch and \$3.40 per hundred for the 12-inch; the 6-inch pipe to S. Fulton & Co., at \$3.50 per hundred. The pipes are to be coated with coal pitch varnish, to prevent rust and ochreous accretions, and to be delivered as required.

For the general supply of this district, it is proposed to connect with the present 36-inch main, at the junction of Lowell and Washington streets, near the Providence Railroad crossing, a 24-inch main, and carry the same through Washington and Dudley streets to Hampden street (formerly EAST street), and then to branch off from this main with smaller pipes extending into the several streets on the high grounds where water is most needed; the principal avenues running north and south are to have 12-inch mains, and the intermediate streets 6 and 4-inch. The required gates, hydrants and service pipes will be put in as the mains are laid; considerable progress has already been made in this work.

The repairs on the East Boston Reservoir is another important work now under way. The plan adopted is thus described in the Report of the City Engineer:—"To remove the entire stone lining of the reservoir, and a sufficient amount of the subjacent soil to permit a lining eighteen inches thick of tem-

pered clay to be placed over the entire interior surface. This clay lining to be covered with from twelve inches to three feet of gravel, and the protection wall and paving to be replaced." This method was decided upon, after careful investigation of over two years, to ascertain the cause of the leaks.

WESTERN DIVISION.

This division is under the charge of Mr. Albert Stanwood, and includes the Lake, and that portion of the works lying between the Lake and the Gate-house at the Brookline Reservoir.

The surroundings of the Lake are in good condition, with the exception of the embankment near the Saxonville Branch Railroad, which is washing away, and orders have been given to have a slope wall built to prevent further injury.

The Filter Dam at Pegan Brook has been re-built in the most thorough manner; and it is proposed to build another dam of like construction, a short distance above the present one, as soon as the water is sufficiently low to permit it to be done. This, we believe, will effectually prevent the impurities of this brook from flowing into the Lake.

As encroachments had been made upon the land owned by the city around Lake Cochituate and on the line of the Conduit, Mr. Joseph Crafts was employed last summer to obtain releases from the several parties, and over one hundred were obtained, many of them covering two and three parcels of land, a few of the abutters only having objected to signing a release, and in a very few instances the parties who might claim they have possession cannot be found. These cases will be settled by setting fences on the boundary lines.

The marginal land around Dug Pond has been purchased and secured by deeds to the city, with the exception of a small piece where an ice-house now stands: as by courtesy of the

City this is used for its present purpose, it is not considered really necessary that the city should own it. By thus controlling the shore, the water is secured against impurities that might otherwise be carried into it, and it gives an opportunity for raising the water to a level five feet higher than the present high-water mark.

The Brookline Reservoir has not been cleaned out for over ten years, and is now in such a state that, were it possible to keep up the supply in the city, we should consider it our imperative duty to do so; but until the Chestnut Hill Reservoir is completed, it cannot be done without depriving the city of water for several days, as the small conduit around the reservoir is only sufficient to keep one of the mains supplied. The Gate-house is in a leaky condition, and cannot be repaired for the present, for the same reason.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

The work on this reservoir has been pushed forward with great energy during the past year, and considerable progress has been made towards its completion. Contracts have been made for the stone work for the three Gate-houses,—the whole to be delivered before October 1st. Nearly all the stone for the intermediate gate-house are already on the ground. The contract for the 48-inch main to connect the reservoir with the present mains at the Brookline Reservoir has been made with the Messrs. J. W. & J. F. Starr, of Camden, N. J., at $3\frac{52}{100}$ c. per lb., and they have commenced on the work and will deliver a portion before 1st of July, and the whole before December 1st. The route for this main has been laid out and surveyed, and possession will be taken as soon as the papers can be prepared. The large drain, seven thousand nine hundred and eighty feet in length, for carrying off the surface water, has been built during the year; this drain commences on

the northerly side of the Lawrence meadow, and extends entirely around the westerly, southerly and easterly sides of the reservoir and continuing down Beacon Street to a short distance beyond Rockland Street, and varies in size from two to six feet in diameter, requiring in its construction 1,367,500 brick, and over 4,000 barrels of cement. In the City Engineer's report will be found a full description of the magnitude of this work.

The foundation for the intermediate gate-house has been successfully laid; to enable this to be done, it became necessary to remove a portion of the present conduit. In order to keep up the supply of water, during its construction, a wooden flume was carried around the opening, so put together that it can be taken apart and used again in the event of any accident to the conduit.

An account of the amount of work done, and what remains to be finished, will be found in the very full report of the City Engineer.

WATER REGISTRAR DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the report of the Water Registrar, it will be seen that the total number of water takers for the year 1868 is 28,104, being an increase over the previous year of 350; of this number, 19,854 are for dwelling-houses, 4,395 for stores and shops, and 1,047 are for stables, the remaining 2,808 are for various purposes. There were 610 cases where the water was turned off for non-payment, being 33 less than the previous year; of this number, 116 are still remaining off. The number of meters now applied is 895; these meter accounts, although a continual source of trouble to the Board, are undoubtedly of great advantage to the city in increasing the income, and checking the waste. The great danger of waste can be readily perceived when it is borne in mind that on the first of January there were 100,352 water fixtures in use in this city,

being an increase of 6,025 over the previous year, and this will undoubtedly be largely increased by the annexation of Roxbury. As many of these fixtures require two taps, it would be fair to estimate that at the present time there are 150,000 places where there is liability of waste from carelessness or by the fixtures being out of order.

The average daily consumption of water during the year has been 13,565,000 gallons, being an increase over the previous year of 1,336,000 gallons. The least average in any one month was 12,301,000 gallons, in the month of May; and the largest average was 15,434,000 gallons in the month of December.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE.

BENJ. JAMES.

BENJ. F. STEVENS.

ALEXANDER WADSWORTH.

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN.

GEORGE LEWIS.

OFFICE OF THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,
BOSTON, MAY 5, 1868.

To the President of the Cochituate Water Board:—

SIR,—

The following is a statement of the Expenditures and Receipts of this department for the year commencing May 1, 1867, and ending April 30, 1868:

EXPENDITURES.

Blacksmith shop, for stock, etc.	\$331 63
Plumbing shop “ “	87 60
Raising water pipes on Tremont Street	15,929 06
Land and water rights	2,619 37
Stable	1,198 50
Taxes	234 23
Tools	764 82
Travelling expenses	9 50
Fountains	308 54
Laying main pipes, etc., for stock, etc.	982 51
Postage and expresses	56 98
Reservoirs—Beacon Hill	1,081 49
“ East Boston	1,431 51
“ South Boston	340 75
“ Brookline	1,394 65
Aqueduct repairs	343 01
Printing (including Water Registrar's and Superintendent's)	939 69
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$28,053 84

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$28,053 84
Stationery (including Water Registrar's and Superintendent's)	402 24
Salaries (including clerks and inspectors in Water Registrar's department)	10,619 18
Main pipe	36,960 64
Service pipe	11,457 05
Off and on water	4,852 94
Extra inspectors	8,625 55
Wages,—laying main pipe	2,922 99
“ “ service pipe, etc.	5,502 12
“ blacksmith shop	1,308 70
“ plumbing shop	126 00
“ proving yard	4,712 30
Upper yard, finishing buildings, etc.	1,855 22
Miscellaneous expenses	2,030 64
Meters	627 80
Maintaining meters	1,964 78
Repairing main pipe	2,908 40
“ service pipe	5,350 39
“ hydrants	3,863 72
“ streets	3,135 56
“ stopcocks	646 83
Stopcocks	2,878 61
Hydrants	924 27
Lake	2,023 10
Proving yard, stock, etc.	1,379 17
Hydrant and stopcock boxes	1,498 25
Tolls and ferriage	75 00
Oil	61 50
Carting	96 00
Chestnut Hill Reservoir	451,124 65
Amount drawn for the Water Works	\$597,987 44

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$597,987 44
Amount drawn for the drive-way around Chestnut Hill Reservoir	71,368 13
Total drawn for by the Board . . .	\$669,355 57
And which is charged as follows:	
To Chestnut Hill Reservoir	451,124 65
Water Works	146,862 79
Drive-way	71,368 13
Total from April 30, 1867, to May 1, 1868,	\$669,355 57
Total amount charged Water Works . . .	\$597,987 44

RECEIPTS.

Cash Paid City Treasurer.

Received for grass and pasture,	\$140 00	
“ “ fines for waste, etc.,	2,867 00	
“ “ off and on water,		
for repairs,	1,528 00	
“ “ Pipe, laying, repair-		
ing, etc.,	6,765 00	
“ “ wood, oxen, etc. sold		
Chestnut Hill Reser-		
voir,	615 70	11,915 70
		<u>\$586,071 74</u>

THE ABOVE IS CREDITED TO

Chestnut Hill Reservoir	\$615 70
Water Works	11,300 00
	<u>\$11,915 70</u>
Amount drawn for Water Works not including Chestnut Hill Reservoir	\$146,862 79

EXTENSION OF THE WORKS.

Main pipe	\$36,960	64	
Wages laying main pipe	2,992	99	
Laying main pipe, stock, etc.	982	51	\$40,936 14
Amount of expenses from April 30, 1867, to May 1, 1868	\$105,926	65	
<i>Expenditures and Receipts on Account of the Water Works, to May 1, 1868.</i>			
Amount drawn by Commissioners	\$4,043,718	21	
“ “ Water Board, in 1850	366,163	89	
“ “ Cochituate Water Board, from January 1, 1851, to May 1, 1867	2,252,440	20	
Amount drawn from April 30, 1867, to May 1, 1868, for Water Works	597,987	44	
			\$7,260,309 74
Amount paid the City Treasurer by the Commissioners	\$47,648	38	
Amount paid by Water Board, 1850, ...	8,153	52	
“ “ Cochituate Water Board, to May 1, 1867	161,439	03	
Amount paid from April 30, 1867, to May 1, 1868	\$11,915	73	
			\$229,156 66
Net amount drawn from the Treasurer, by the Commissioners and Water Boards, for the Water Works	\$7,031,153	08	
Gross payments (including interest, premium, etc.), for ac't of the Water Works	14,141,028	50	
Gross receipts	6,463,325	95	
Net cost to the city, May 1, 1868	\$7,677,702	55	

SAM'L N. DYER,

Clerk Cochituate Water Board.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
Boston, May 5th, 1868.

N. J. BRADLEE, Esq., *President Cochituate Water Board* :

SIR,—The following Report relating to the Water Works is presented in compliance with the ninth section of the ordinance relating to the Department of Engineering and Surveying :

EASTERN DIVISION.

The Report of the Superintendent will furnish the details of operations and the general condition of affairs in this division.

On page 33 will be found the usual table of the average monthly heights of the water in the Brookline and City Reservoirs above "tide-marsh level."

The East Boston and South Boston Reservoirs have been shut off from general circulation during the entire year, and the heights of water do not indicate the average head.

The condition of the East Boston Reservoir has been such that it was not deemed safe to raise the water above fifteen feet.

During the months of September and October, observations were made to determine the amount of leakage and the exact localities where it occurred. The result showed that, with fourteen feet of water, the leakage amounted to 19,000 gallons per day, and, with twenty feet, nearly 50,000 gallons.

The places where the water made its appearance on the outside indicated that the leakage was not confined to that portion of the bank which was built above the natural surface; but that a very large portion found its way through veins of sand and gravel in the natural soil, and below the bottom of the puddle-trench, which was built only three feet below the natural surface.

These observations confirmed my previously expressed opinions, and the plan which I had suggested the year before was adopted. This plan was, to remove the entire stone lining of the reservoir, and a sufficient amount of the subjacent soil to

permit a lining, eighteen inches thick, of tempered clay, to be placed over the entire interior surface, this clay lining to be covered with from twelve inches to three feet of gravel, and the protection wall and paving to be re-placed.

The work of repairs is now being executed in accordance with the aforesaid plan.

EXTENSION OF THE WORKS IN ROXBURY.

In the early part of last year, the question of supplying the City of Roxbury with water, in case of annexation, was considered, and certain estimates of the cost of distribution were then made and submitted to your Board at the request of the Commissioners on Annexation. Although those estimates were hurriedly made, and the details of the system of distribution were not very fully considered, yet it is believed the actual cost will not vary materially from those figures.

Since the consummation of annexation, surveys, levels, and plans, have been made, and a general plan of distribution decided upon, as follows, viz :

The supply main is to be twenty-four inches in diameter, to be connected with the thirty-six-inch main in Tremont Street, near the Providence Railroad crossing, and to be laid through Washington and Dudley streets, as far as Hampden Street. This main will connect with twelve-inch distribution pipes at Tremont and Pyncheon streets, at Shawmut Avenue and Washington street and at Hampden Street and Grove Hall Avenue. The principal avenues running North and South will be supplied with twelve-inch pipes, and the smaller intermediate streets with six and four inch pipe. It was originally proposed to make the supply main sixteen inches in diameter ; but, for various reasons, it was finally deemed to be more prudent to make it twenty-four inches. This increase of size, while involving no additional loss of head in other sections of the city, will be a positive gain in

this respect to the Highland District. It will form, eventually, part of a new line to South Boston, and one that is really needed now, to secure a greater head and to provide a much needed safeguard in case of accident to the single line, which is now the only reliance of the citizens of that rapidly growing section.

Specifications and drawings of the pipes and special castings required for this district have been made, and contracts for furnishing the same, and also the hydrants and gates have been awarded, — all the pipes, etc., to be delivered before December first.

Work has been commenced by the Superintendent, in the vicinity of Mt. Pleasant and also in Highland Street and will be prosecuted with all possible despatch. In those sections where ledge occurs, the progress will be necessarily slow.

All the pipes contracted for will be coated with coal pitch varnish, prepared and applied substantially according to Dr. Smith's process, which is described as follows in the specifications, viz :

a. Every pipe and casting must be entirely free from dust, sand or rust when the varnish is applied.

b. The varnish or pitch is to be made from coal tar, distilled until all the naphtha is removed, the material deodorized, and the pitch reduced to about the consistency of wax or very thick molasses; pitch which becomes hard and brittle when cold will not answer for this use.

c. Pitch of the proper quality having been obtained, it must be heated in a suitable vessel, to a temperature of three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and must be maintained at not less than that temperature during the dipping. As the material will deteriorate after a number of pipes have been dipped, fresh pitch must be frequently added, and at least eight per cent of heavy linseed oil must be added daily with the fresh pitch, and the vessel must be entirely emptied of the pitch and refilled with

fresh material as often as may be necessary to insure the perfection of the process.

d. Each casting shall be kept immersed from thirty to forty-five minutes, or until it attains the temperature of three hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and, if required by the engineer, shall be heated to such temperature as he may designate before it is dipped.

e. After the bath is completed, the castings will be removed and placed in such a position to drip that the thickness of the varnish shall be uniform.

f. The coating on the pipes and castings must be tenacious when cold, and not brittle, nor disposed to scale off, and when it shall appear to the inspector that the coating has not been satisfactorily applied, the pipe or casting shall be thoroughly scraped and cleaned and re-coated.

This process is generally adopted by engineers of Water Works in this country, where cast-iron is the material used for water pipes. It has been tested for over ten years, and pipes laid on our own works in 1858 are found to be almost entirely free from rust or ochreous accretions.

The hydrant adopted for the extensions is the one known as the "Lowry Hydrant," which, from observation and from inquiries made in localities where it has been tested, I believe to combine more advantages with fewer defects than any other. A contract for any number we may require, — from 100 to 300, has been made with the Boston Machine Co.

A contract has also been made with the aforesaid company for all the stop-gates required, the pattern being the kind called the "swing-valve," upon which the company has a patent. These gates, manufactured in the thorough style of workmanship characteristic of this company, are vastly superior to our old styles, and will, undoubtedly, supersede them eventually.

LAKE COCHITUATE.

For details of the condition of affairs on the Western Division and at the Lake, see the report of the Superintendent.

Surveys have been made by this Department of the land contiguous to the shore of Dug Pond, which it was desirable that the city should own and control; and, during the Winter, soundings were taken of the depth of water in all parts of the Pond.

The annual examination of the interior of the Conduit from the Lake to Charles River was recently made, and it was found to be in excellent condition as to cracks and fissures, but very dirty and slimy, and should be cleaned before hot weather.

The following notes of the examination will give a good idea of the state of the Conduit:

FIRST DIVISION.

At Station 7 to 8 is a fine crack in top arch.

At Stations $17\frac{1}{2}$, 96 and $97\frac{1}{2}$, fissures with considerable water and sand running in.

At Stations 154 to 155 is a fine crack in top arch.

Between Stations 157 and 158 is a crack which has been repaired, and is now in good condition.

From Station 168 to 169, a repaired crack, in good order.

Near Station 169, a short crack, which should be pointed.

Stations $169\frac{1}{2}$ to 170, small crack in top arch.

Station 172 to $175\frac{1}{2}$, repaired crack, in good order, except a small portion near 174 which was left without pointing.

Stations $182\frac{1}{2}$ to 183, a fine crack in top arch.

Stations $207\frac{1}{2}$ to $208\frac{1}{2}$, a fine crack in top arch.

Stations $245\frac{1}{2}$ to $247\frac{1}{2}$, cracks that have been repaired are all in good order; but there are several small cracks that have not been cemented.

Stations $254\frac{1}{2}$ to 256, a very fine crack in top.

A little past 272 is a crack,—part of which has been cemented,—extending to about 274½.

SECOND DIVISION.

At Stations 12½ to 13, is a fine crack in top; also between 16 and 17.

This division is in better condition as to repairs and cleanliness than the first; and the repairs which were made of the very bad portion on the Ware's Valley embankment have stood remarkably well.

On the 1st of January, 1867, the water at the Lake was 12 feet 2 inches above the bottom of the Conduit and remained, with slight fluctuations, at about that height, until February 9th, when it began to rise; and on the 12th it had reached a level of 14 feet 1 inch, and we were obliged to run 17 inches in depth over the Outlet Dam. The Lake continued full until the 13th of June. August 1st, it stood at 11 feet 7 inches; August 24th, at 12 feet 8 inches; October 29th, at 10 feet 8½ inches; December 25th, at 10 feet 1½ inches,—the lowest point reached during the year,—and on the last day of the year it stood at 10 feet 5 inches.

It will be seen by reference to the table on page 30, that the average level of the water in the Lake during the past year was $12\frac{3.3}{10.6}$ feet above the bottom of the Conduit, the highest average on record, except in 1863.

The statement on page 27 shows that 35 per cent of the rainfall was actually received into the Lake, and that the average daily capacity of the Lake, as a source of supply for a period of fourteen years, is 21,716,700 gallons, and deducting the average daily waste for the same period, it will be seen that the supply actually available is about 18,000,000 gallons per day.

The following statement shows the amount of water wasted at the Outlet Dam during the year 1867:

February, 20 days	956,216,492	gallons.
March, 26 days	562,377,743	"
April, 25 days	678,461,904	"
May, 21 days	284,985,224	"
Total, 92 days	2,482,041,363	"

Being about one-half the amount actually consumed.

CONSUMPTION OF WATER.

On pages 28 and 29 will be found the usual tables of the Consumption of Water; from which it appears that the average daily amount consumed in 1867 was 13,565,000 gallons, an increase over the previous year of 1,336,000 gallons. The least average in any one month was 12,301,000 gallons per day, in May, and the largest average was in December, amounting to 15,434,000 gallons.

Probably one-quarter of the water drawn from the Brookline Reservoir is wasted; and, if every one paid for water as they pay for gas, by meter measurement we should see my statement verified, and the consumption reduced to 10,000,000 gallons.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

Since the date of the last report, this work has been pushed with all possible energy, and as large a force of men and teams has been employed as could work to advantage.

The following is a statement of the average number of men and teams employed since the commencement of the work:

	MEN.	TEAMS.		MEN.	TEAMS.
1866. April.....	182	9	1867. May	406	49
“ May	327	18½	“ June	611	49
“ June	385	23	“ July	734	59
“ July	400	27	“ August ...	755	59
“ August....	424	32½	“ September,	652	64½
“ September	396	39½	“ October ..	594	65
“ October...	386	40	“ November,	522	65
“ November.	319	40	“ December,	413	65
“ December.	270	40	1868. January ..	355	65½
1867. January ...	257	40	“ February ..		66
“ February..	240	40	“ March		66
“ March	222	40	“ April		66
“ April	373	45½	“ May		

The work on the banks and slope wall was prosecuted from April 15th to Nov. 16th, and was resumed May 6th, and is now progressing well. The total number of lineal feet of bank completed amounts to about 10,250, of which about 8,820 feet is covered with the protection wall. There remains to be built about 4,065 feet, 375 of which is in the Lawrence meadow section, and can easily be finished the present summer. About 1,100 feet of the balance, in the lower section, will be very heavy embankment, being from 20 to 40 feet in height.

The drain alluded to in last year's report was commenced on the 10th of May, and completed on the 27th of November. The following is a statement of the lengths of the various sizes,

which vary somewhat from the lengths as proposed to be built, and as stated in last year's report:

283	ft. of	6	ft.	×	6	ft.	4	inches.	
482	"	4	ft.	8	in.	×	5	ft.	
1,820	"	4	ft.	×	4	ft.	4	"	
1,803	"	3	ft.	4	in.	×	3	ft.	8
1,561	"	3	ft.	×	3	ft.	4	"	
1,200	"	2	ft.	6	in.	×	3	ft.	
605	"	2	ft.	6	in.	barrel			
154	"	2	ft.						
60	"	3	ft.	×	1	ft.	6	"	rectangular.
12	"	4	ft.	×	4	ft.	4	"	

Total, 7,980 feet.

This drain commences on the northerly side of the Lawrence meadow, and extends entirely around the westerly, southerly and easterly sides of the reservoir, and continues down Beacon Street, to a point a few hundred feet east of Rockland Street. It was a very important and costly portion of the work done during last year, requiring 1,367,500 brick, and about 4,300 barrels of cement in its construction. Being underground, and out of sight, it contributes nothing towards a visible show of progress. This drain intercepts the surface drainage, which would otherwise flow into the reservoir. A considerable portion of this drain is laid from 15 to 20 feet below the surface, and several hundred feet of it in solid rock. It passes under the Conduit which leads to Brookline Reservoir, where it crosses the new location of Beacon Street; and, as the excavation at this point was in solid ledge, upon which the Conduit itself rested, the utmost care was requisite to avoid injury by blasting. Workmen were employed night and day upon this particular spot, and every precaution was taken to avoid any casualty, which might seriously interrupt the supply of water to the Brookline Reservoir. The work was successfully accomplished, and the entire trench

around the drain and Conduit, for a length of about 50 feet, and as high as the top of the invert of the Conduit, was filled solid with concrete.

The new portion of Beacon Street has been graded, and, although not in complete order, will probably be open to public travel, and the old portion discontinued before the first of June. About 400 feet of the Conduit, in the vicinity of the intermediate gate-house, has been removed, and is to be rebuilt upon a masonry foundation carried down to solid rock about eight feet below the bottom of the reservoir. This section was originally built on a clay embankment, and has been badly cracked. It is located across the narrow gap which divides the upper and lower reservoirs, and hence the care and expense requisite at this point, in order that the dam may be tight and strong and no injury result to the Conduit, in case of one section of the reservoir being empty and the other full. While this work and that of building the intermediate gate-house is being prosecuted, the water is carried around the gap in a wooden flume, so constructed that it can be taken apart, and used again in a similar emergency. The foundations are already in for the intermediate gate-house, the cut granite is nearly all delivered, and a contract has been made for its erection, work upon which will soon commence.

The bank upon the upper section being nearly completed, there only remains, to complete this section ready to receive the water, the removal of about 40,000 cubic yards of muck and surplus material, the building of the influent and intermediate gate-houses, and the building of less than 400 feet of bank and slope-wall, all of which the Superintendent intends to do before winter.

The retaining wall, containing 2,380 cubic yards of stone, referred to in last year's report, has been finished, ready to receive the coping stone, and the filling in the rear for the drive-way nearly finished. Other parts of the drive-way have been graded and ballasted, and a portion graded and partially bal-

lasted, amounting in all to 5,450 feet graded, and about 4,700 feet ballasted. A considerable portion around the Lawrence meadow has been covered with broken stone and a temporary coating of gravel, so that people who desire can form a tolerable idea of the quality of roadway which we intend to have.

Contracts have been made for furnishing all the cut granite for the gate-houses, and for the erection of the same.

A contract has also been made with J. W. and J. F. Starr, of Camden, N. J., for the 48-inch pipe, about 7,400 feet in length, to connect the reservoir with the present mains in Brookline; said pipes and castings to be all delivered before December 1.

A contract has also been made with the Boston Machine Company for all the gates for our gate-houses and for regulating the connection with the present mains.

A route for the 48-inch main has been surveyed and staked out, and the amount of land to be taken from the several owners has been surveyed. Possession will be taken as soon as the papers can be prepared, and the work of grading commenced.

The following statement shows the amount expended from the appropriation for Chestnut Hill Reservoir for engineering, during the year ending April 30, 1868, viz:

Salary of Henry M. Wightman, Resident Engineer, .	\$1,938 00
“ S. C. Horn, Assistant Engineer . . .	891 00
“ W. F. Learned, Rodman . . .	52 00
“ D. C. Sanger, “ . . .	336 00
“ A. Chester, “ . . .	72 00
“ J. Sullivan, Axeman . . .	594 00
“ E. R. Brown, Architect . . .	1,818 00
	\$5,701 00
Incidental expenses . . .	132 83
Total . . .	<u>\$5,833 83</u>

Besides the tables already alluded to in this report, there will be found appended the usual tables relating to the amount of rainfall; and to the several gentlemen who have kindly furnished materials for these tables I desire to express my thankful acknowledgments.

Statement showing Amount of Rain-Fall on Water-shed of Lake Cochituate, Amount of Water consumed and wasted, available Amount received into Lake, available percentage of Rain-Fall, etc., from 1852 to 1867, inclusive.

[illegible]

Consumption of Water. Daily Average Number of Wine Gallons drawn from the Brookline Reservoir.

MONTHS.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
January	1,700,000	5,181,700	7,233,700	8,280,900	8,050,500	10,695,200	9,702,700	12,669,000	15,089,000	12,160,000
February .....	.....	5,214,000	7,221,100	8,790,300	8,643,600	10,654,200	10,349,800	12,791,000	14,175,000	14,399,000
March	1,550,000	4,841,200	6,137,900	8,521,100	8,202,200	9,582,100	10,125,600	12,504,000	13,941,000	14,154,000
April .....	.....	4,961,000	5,365,200	8,048,700	7,903,600	8,738,500	8,540,000	10,800,000	12,454,000	13,465,000
May	3,600,000	5,346,100	6,238,400	8,350,000	8,123,400	9,685,300	9,103,800	10,378,000	12,414,000	11,423,000
June	4,300,000	6,906,500	7,925,000	8,033,100	8,945,900	11,745,200	9,984,400	11,223,000	12,504,000	10,867,000
July	4,800,000	8,514,200	7,180,200	9,608,000	8,809,200	10,613,800	11,056,600	13,167,000	13,551,000	13,621,000
August	4,100,000	8,004,600	7,235,000	9,709,300	8,461,900	10,028,100	11,120,800	12,664,000	13,077,000	13,141,000
September	4,800,000	6,585,500	7,230,600	7,920,000	8,640,700	9,712,400	11,710,800	11,522,000	12,030,000	12,745,000
October	4,550,000	4,504,300	6,716,600	6,930,000	8,871,100	8,769,800	10,771,200	11,891,000	10,864,000	12,969,000
November	3,800,000	4,960,500	6,473,500	6,637,900	8,624,700	8,030,200	10,383,200	11,691,000	11,372,000	12,143,030
December	3,600,000	5,037,000	7,663,400	7,195,800	9,228,400	10,597,600	11,307,200	13,284,000	11,241,000	13,075,000
Average for Year	3,680,000	5,837,900	6,883,800	8,125,800	8,542,300	9,902,000	10,346,300	12,048,600	12,726,000	12,847,000

MONTHS.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
January	14,512,000	17,862,000	21,106,769	17,000,000	16,112,000	18,954,000	13,412,000	14,850,000	13,511,000	.....
February	14,769,000	18,901,000	20,804,131	17,000,000	17,328,000	18,846,000	13,318,000	13,385,000	13,831,000	.....
March	14,480,000	15,409,000	19,453,344	17,300,000	16,681,000	16,841,000	12,027,000	12,284,000	13,100,000	.....
April	13,760,000	14,621,000	17,151,593	15,300,000	15,125,000	16,506,000	11,975,000	11,251,000	12,770,000	.....
May	11,302,000	14,790,000	16,687,832	14,300,000	15,407,000	16,094,000	13,660,000	11,076,000	12,301,000	.....
June	11,639,000	17,838,000	17,231,984	16,600,000	16,138,000	17,730,000	14,391,000	11,878,000	13,625,000	.....
July	13,219,000	17,239,000	18,897,809	16,400,000	15,954,000	18,112,000	13,207,000	12,668,000	14,250,000	.....
August	12,704,000	19,297,000	18,272,365	17,000,000	16,980,000	16,188,000	13,426,000	12,441,000	14,546,000	.....
September	12,389,000	17,957,000	18,098,259	17,000,000	17,035,000	16,798,000	12,624,000	11,842,000	13,186,000	.....
October	12,026,000	16,938,000	17,987,128	17,300,000	15,779,000	15,479,000	11,273,000	12,396,000	13,518,000	.....
November	12,715,000	16,862,000	16,604,076	17,100,000	16,028,000	14,079,000	11,750,000	11,262,000	12,707,000	.....
December	14,586,000	19,151,000	15,976,862	17,000,000	16,295,000	14,547,000	10,877,000	11,412,000	15,434,000	.....
Average for year	13,175,000	17,238,000	18,189,304	16,600,000	16,238,500	16,681,000	12,662,000	12,223,000	13,565,000	.....

Table of the average monthly and yearly heights of water in the Lake above the bottom of the Aqueduct.

MONTHS.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.*	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January.....	9.50	10.63	9.51	10.54	10.16	8.06	9.53	10.75	10.80	10.83	11.93	6.09	11.33	13.88	7.41	8.37	12.14
February.....	10.21	10.20	10.78	10.95	10.65	7.59	10.28	10.05	12.17	11.86	12.77	6.57	12.85	13.71	8.24	8.73	13.14
March.....	10.43	10.49	10.44	10.33	10.68	6.96	10.67	9.35	12.45	12.67	13.21	8.65	13.95	14.33	12.28	10.58	13.57
April.....	11.17	11.23	10.68	10.66	11.57	10.24	12.30	9.36	12.06	12.72	14.14	12.40	14.59	14.32	14.00	11.96	13.50
May.....	11.02	10.94	10.98	10.87	11.35	12.05	12.05	10.67	12.06	11.52	13.88	14.45	14.01	14.26	14.00	12.01	13.44
June.....	10.40	10.28	10.62	10.33	10.69	11.78	12.14	11.72	11.96	10.83	12.99	14.43	13.29	13.51	13.41	12.72	13.20
July.....	9.76	9.44	9.45	9.00	9.86	10.67	11.41	11.74	10.22	10.42	11.50	14.05	12.82	11.33	12.28	11.84	12.12
August.....	9.01	8.40	8.64	6.67	9.01	11.59	11.70	11.30	10.24	9.42	10.27	12.97	13.73	9.65	11.18	11.79	12.17
September.....	8.00	5.68	7.78	6.64	7.52	10.82	11.72	10.40	9.84	9.42	8.71	11.33	13.43	7.91	10.09	11.59	12.00
October.....	7.55	6.55	7.34	5.90	6.42	10.10	11.10	8.72	10.15	10.35	7.79	10.30	12.94	6.46	9.02	11.72	11.10
November.....	8.07	7.74	9.58	6.09	6.28	10.80	11.16	9.01	9.98	10.44	7.22	10.24	13.26	5.48	8.74	11.41	11.03
December.....	9.67	8.49	10.57	8.38	7.29	10.97	11.02	9.85	10.54	11.17	6.88	11.70	14.06	5.41	8.48	11.68	10.51
Yearly averages.....	9.57	9.17	9.70	9.00	9.29	10.14	11.26	10.24	11.04	10.93	10.94	11.10	13.52	10.84	10.76	11.20	12.33

* High-water mark raised two feet.

Annual Amount of Rain-Fall, in Inches, at Lake Cochituate, Boston and vicinity, 1849 to 1867, inclusive.

YEAR.	PLACES AND OBSERVERS.						
	Lake Cochituate, by Supt. of Western Division, B. W. W.	Boston, by J. P. Hall, to 1865, by W. H. Bradley, since 1865.	Cambridge, by the Director of the Observatory.	Waltham, by E. Hobbs and J. R. Scott, Ag't Boston Manufacturing Co.	Lowell, by Merrimac Manufacturing Co.	Lowell, by Locks and Canals Co., J. B. Francis.	Providence, by A. Caswell.
1849 .....	.....	40.30	40.97	40.74	51.09	.....	34.69
1850 .....	.....	53.98	54.07	62.13	45.68	.....	51.48
1851 .....	.....	44.31	41.97	41.00	41.00	.....	43.30
1852	* 45.93	47.94	40.51	42.24	42.78	.....	38.58
1853	* 55.86	48.86	53.83	45.04	43.92	.....	53.27
1854	43.15	45.71	45.17	41.29	42.08	.....	46.25
1855	34.96	44.19	47.59	40.63	44.89	48.41	39.05
1856	40.80	52.16	53.79	42.33	42.49	45.97	40.97
1857	63.10	56.87	57.92	44.04	49.38	52.02	44.74
1858	48.66	52.67	45.46	37.40	37.73	35.80	44.51
1859	49.02	56.70	.....	48.49	47.51	48.41	45.29
1860	55.44	51.46	46.95	.....	46.91	46.67	38.24
1861	46.44	50.07	50.14	.....	43.32	42.95	44.25
1862	49.69	61.06	57.21	.....	44.26	44.61	50.09
1863	69.30	67.72	56.42	53.66	52.37	57.81	54.17
1864	42.60	49.30	.....	36.56	38.11	40.64	36.83
1865	49.46	47.83	43.59	35.84	37.38	38.82	44.69
1866	62.32	50.70	.....	43.46	38.18	41.36	46.04
1867	56.25	55.64	41.71	41.40	45.54	45.87	47.04

* By J. Vannevar.

CONDUIT.

The following table shows the different heights at which the water has been running, and the number of days in each month at the different heights :

The height of the Conduit is six feet four inches.

1867.	HEIGHTS IN FEET AND INCHES.																													
	0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.10	4.11	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.10	5.11	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.10	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	
	NUMBER OF DAYS IN EACH MONTH.																													
January,	.	1	.	2	.	12	.	3	1	4	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
February,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	.	1	.	8	4	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
March	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	13	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
April . .	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
May . .	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
June . .	3	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	1	.	.
July . .	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
August .	4	.	1	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1
Septembr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	21	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
October .	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	7	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Novembr.	1	.	.	1	2	19	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Decembr.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	1	5	.	1	1	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	11	3	1	3	2	109	3	46	2	51	13	5	2	45	13	2	2	2	29	1	1	3	1	2	1	9	1	1	1	1

Average monthly Heights of Water in Reservoirs at Brookline, Beacon Hill, South and East Boston, 1861-67 inclusive.

MONTH.	BROOKLINE.							BEACON HILL.						
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January	122.81	122.46	123.64	122.37	123.31	122.28	122.00	116.61	117.48	118.36	117.72	119.18	119.29	119.11
February	122.68	122.85	123.23	122.61	122.82	122.47	123.12	118.93	119.46	118.18	117.54	118.91	119.65	118.59
March	123.32	123.52	123.23	123.62	123.26	123.19	123.05	119.05	119.18	118.03	116.38	120.58	120.72	119.45
April	124.01	124.18	123.85	123.82	123.38	123.45	123.00	118.91	117.91	117.27	117.21	121.28	120.79	119.86
May	124.04	124.00	123.52	123.62	122.65	123.04	123.07	119.06	117.59	116.33	116.53	120.31	119.53	118.50
June	123.68	123.25	123.17	122.66	123.23	123.29	122.34	117.82	116.39	115.40	115.31	120.56	118.53	118.34
July	122.68	123.73	122.76	122.87	123.33	122.97	122.98	116.48	116.46	116.34	115.32	121.23	119.51	119.00
August	123.71	123.70	123.11	122.64	123.39	122.80	122.23	114.18	116.22	116.05	115.19	119.83	119.17	117.70
Sept.	123.76	123.64	123.36	122.03	123.29	122.81	122.52	113.14	116.22	116.12	115.91	119.03	119.39	120.46
October	123.79	123.85	122.26	123.19	123.29	123.03	122.65	115.91	.	115.87	118.17	118.43	119.56	120.46
Nov.	123.80	124.07	123.63	122.78	123.38	122.75	122.89	116.74	117.20	116.85	118.55	120.14	119.78	120.84
Dec.	124.00	123.46	122.53	122.29	123.24	122.64	122.37	117.45	115.23	118.30	117.35	120.50	119.37	120.02
Average	123.52	123.56	123.19	122.87	123.21	122.89	122.69	116.98	117.21	116.92	116.77	120.00	119.59	119.36

MONTH.	SOUTH BOSTON.							EAST BOSTON.						
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
January	115.03	113.66	115.73	110.63	114.21	114.38	112.46	95.37	96.26	95.64	90.22	96.12	93.61	91.89
February	115.07	114.08	115.54	110.94	113.42	114.44	111.36	93.05	94.94	93.86	92.98	97.00	96.61	92.06
March	115.12	114.12	115.36	111.13	113.64	113.51	111.74	94.60	95.75	94.29	93.50	94.83	94.22	91.69
April	115.32	114.93	114.73	112.07	114.82	114.99	111.88	98.07	96.71	95.65	96.16	96.52	96.47	90.91
May	113.83	115.74	112.71	111.64	115.44	114.90	111.63	97.85	96.99	93.07	97.68	96.04	95.85	89.63
June	112.58	114.22	111.39	109.06	114.91	114.32	111.19	96.22	95.99	91.10	94.22	93.91	93.71	91.82
July	110.91	114.23	109.75	108.57	114.36	113.96	111.53	95.00	96.13	90.43	92.34	96.82	95.35	94.60
August	112.92	114.03	109.80	109.53	113.80	114.07	111.90	97.34	93.96	91.23	92.84	95.78	93.85	94.16
Sept.	112.96	114.04	109.64	110.21	113.69	113.41	111.70	95.76	95.57	91.96	95.00	94.52	*	99.40
October	114.68	114.24	109.90	112.49	112.89	112.74	111.29	95.56	91.80	95.02	97.55	93.38	*	96.85
Nov.	114.14	115.94	111.25	112.49	112.74	112.03	111.26	96.40	93.57	93.36	98.14	92.23	*	93.47
Dec.	113.79	116.35	109.90	113.89	113.78	112.62	111.08	97.37	95.77	89.79	97.27	94.34	92.29	92.57
Average	113.86	114.63	112.14	111.05	113.97	113.78	111.59	96.05	95.29	92.95	94.83	95.12	94.66	93.25

NOTE. The above average heights are given in feet and parts above marsh level. Maximum high water in the Brookline Reservoir is 124.6 feet above marsh level. By deducting the heights in the City Reservoirs from the heights in the Brookline Reservoir, in each month, we find the LOSS OF HEAD in the different sections of the city at that time.

* East Boston Reservoir was shut off for repairs twenty-seven days in September, the month of October, and three days in November, 1866. Its average height is for nine months only.

Respectfully submitted.

N. HENRY CRAFTS,

City Engineer.

BOSTON, May 1, 1868.

N. J. BRADLEE, Esq., *President of the Cochituate Water Board* :

SIR:—My report for the year ending with the 30th of April, is herewith respectfully submitted. An account of the extensions of the main pipes, service pipes, stock in store, etc., may be found in the tables below, in the usual form.

The raising of the last section of the large mains on Tremont Street was completed during the year. The other sections were raised, one in 1860, and the other in 1865.

The raising last year was quite successful. With the exception of the breaking in of the sewer at the terminus of the line, no accident occurred. This sewer was a large one, but was only four inches in thickness. It was repaired and strengthened by an additional course of brick. In replacing the earth at this point, I thought it would be more economical to put it back as well as the circumstances would permit, and repave it when fairly settled. It will be repaved soon as the weather will admit.

Last fall, by an arrangement between the Water Boards of Charlestown and Boston, the box over the pipes by the side of Chelsea Bridge was removed; the line of pipes that supply the City of Chelsea was laid on the same capping with ours, and both lines *housed* over. The size of this covering being sufficiently large to admit two or more men removed a serious difficulty in the way of making repairs.

The work of repairing the East Boston Reservoir was commenced this spring. The bad weather has thus far been quite unfavorable to the progress of this work, but everything is now arranged so that nothing but the weather, that I know of, will interrupt its speedy completion.

The work of laying the mains in the newly annexed territory was commenced some three weeks since, and I hope soon to report to the Board of a more rapid progress.

From year to year this department performs a great deal of work of a nature that cannot be inserted in the tables below. As you are conversant with these labors, and as they would be of no interest to the City Government or the public, I will not describe them here.

*Statement of Location, Size and Number of Feet of Pipe
Laid in 1867.*

IN WHAT STREET.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	Diameter of Pipes in Inches.	Feet of Pipe.
BOSTON PROPER.			
Columbus Ave. .	Dartmouth and Warren Ave.....	12	434
“ “ .	Rutland Sq. and Chester Park.....	12	329
“ “ .	Canton and Rutland Sq.	12	784
Berkeley	Lawrence and Chandler.....	12	119
Total 12 inches in Boston.....			1,666
East Canton	Harrison Ave. and Albany.....	6	148
“ Brookline .	“ “ “ “	6	465
“ Dedham... .	“ “ “ “	6	207
Union Park.....	“ “ “ “	6	380
Concord	“ “ “ James.....	6	280
West Brookline.	Tremont and Warren Ave.....	6	121
Concord Sq.	“ “ Columbus Ave., N. Side.	6	95
“ “	“ “ “ “	6	69
Chapman	“ “ Emerald	6	400
Rutland Sq.	“ “ Columbus Ave.....	6	156
Kendall	“ “ Shawmut Ave.	6	61
West Canton ..	Warren Ave. and Columbus Ave.....	6	471
Newbury	Berkeley and Clarendon	6	458
Chandler	“ “ “	6	173
Tremont	Kendall and Hammond Ave.	6	180
North Charles ..	Cambridge and Poplar.....	6	840
Appleton	Clarendon and Canton	6	1,060
Albany	Oak and Curve.....	6	65
Total 6 inches in Boston.....			5,629
South	Opposite Harvard	4	100
Albany	At Upper Yard	4	221
Prescott Place ..	East of Washington	4	264
Concord Sq.	Tremont and Columbus Ave., N. Side.	4	30
Lawrence	Clarendon and Dartmouth	4	370
James	Newton and Concord	4	144
Park	On Boston Common.....	4	108
Total 4 inches in Boston.....			1,237
SOUTH BOSTON.			
I.	Broadway and Fourth	6	156
Sixth	N. and O.....	6	267
Third	Dorchester and Emerson	6	231
O.	Sixth and Seventh	6	249
Sixth	N. and O.....	6	363
Middle	Dorchester and Federal.....	6	250
Total 6 inches in South Boston.....			1,513

Statement of Location, Size, etc. Continued.

IN WHAT STREET.	BETWEEN WHAT STREETS.	Diameter of Pipes in Inches.	Feet of Pipe.
	SOUTH BOSTON. (<i>Continued.</i>)		
Dove.....	E. and F.	4	715
	Total 4 inches in South Boston.		715
	EAST BOSTON.		
Saratoga	Putnam and Prescott	6	273
	Total 6 inches in East Boston..		273
	ROXBURY.		
East	Northampton and Foundry	12	1,200
	Total 12 inches in Roxbury		1,200
Tremont	Kendall and Cabot	6	360
	Total 6 inches in Roxbury		360

RAISED.

1,900 feet 36-inch pipe on Tremont Street, between Newton and Northfield streets.

1,900 feet 30-inch pipe on Tremont Street, between Newton and Northfield streets.

CHANGED.

277 feet 6-inch pipe on Richmond Street, between Hanover and Salem streets.

158 feet 4-inch pipe on Adams, between Sudbury and Chardon streets.

TAKEN OUT.

498 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Iron Pipe.

40 " $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Lead "

297 " 1-inch " "

445 " $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch " "

538 " $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch " "

EXTENDED.

180 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Lead Pipe.

25 " 1-inch " "

44 " $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch " "

176 " $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch " "

Statement of Service Pipe laid in 1867.

Diam. in inches.	BOSTON PROPER.		SOUTH BOSTON.		EAST BOSTON.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Pipes.	Length in Feet.	Number of Pipes.	Length in Feet.	Number of Pipes.	Length in Feet.	Number of Pipes.	Length in Feet.
1	6	426	..	..	..	..	6	426
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	110	..	..	..	..	3	110
$\frac{1}{2}$	352	11,414	208	6,902	41	1,488	601	19,804
$\frac{1}{4}$	47	931	43	1,530	23	1,018	113	3,479
AGGREGATE							723	23,819
Making the Total Number up to May 1st, 1868								26,924

Repairs of Pipes during the Year 1867.

WHERE.	DIAMETER OF PIPES IN INCHES.																
	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	8	6	4	2	1½	1	¾	½	¼	Total.
Boston . . .	.	6	10	.	.	.	7	.	23	54	6	50	15	6	271	9	457
South Boston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	1	79	6	95
East Boston .	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	2	.	40	1	57
Totals . .	.	6	10	.	5	.	7	.	38	56	6	50	18	7	390	16	609

RECAPITULATION.

SECTION.	1867.	DIAMETER IN INCHES.				
		36	12	8	6	4
Boston Proper.	Total number of feet laid....	.....	1666	....	5629	1237
	Stopcocks in same.....	.....	1	....	15	3
South Boston..	Total number of feet laid....	.....	.....	....	1516	715
	Stopcocks in same.....	.....	.....	....	2	2
East Boston...	Total number of feet laid....	.....	.....	....	273	....
	Stopcocks in same.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Roxbury.....	Total number of feet laid....	.....	1200	....	360	....
	Stopcocks in same.....	.....	.....	....	1	....
Sums of Pipes.....		.....	2866	....	7778	1952
“ “ Stopcocks.....		.....	1	....	18	

Statement of the Length of different Sizes of Pipes laid and Number of Stopcocks put in, to May 1st, 1868.

	DIAMETER OF PIPES IN INCHES.									
	40	36	30	24	20	16	12	8	6	4
Feet of Pipe laid in Br'kline, Roxb'y, and Boston Proper,	23,082	19,991	26,696	5,773		6,096	62,337	2,020	252,153	83,394
Number of Stopcocks in same	4	6	8	10	1	19	120	5	521	285
Feet of Pipe laid in South Boston					8,155		18,938	2,871	94,533	27,176
Number of Stopcocks in same					4		31	2	133	64
Feet of Pipe laid in East Boston					15,972	1,523	16,150		70,975	4,754
Number of Stopcocks in same						3	23		92	29
Feet of Pipe laid in Newton and Needham		1,074	2,140				1,359		360	
Number of Stopcocks in same							2		2	
TOTALS . . Length of Pipe laid	23,082	21,065	31,836	5,773	24,127	7,619	98,784	4,891	417,121	115,824
Number of Stopcocks put in	4	6	8	10	11	22	176	7	748	378
										749,622 feet equal to 141 ms. 5,142 ft. 1,370

Of the leaks that have occurred in pipes of 4 inches and upwards, 65 were on the joints, 21 by settling of earth, 2 by defective pipe, 33 by frost, 1 stopped by rust. Total, 122.

Of 2 inches and in service pipes, 2 were on the joints, 127 by settling of earth, 1 by settling of boxing, 2 by settling of wall, 1 by settling of drain, 41 by defective pipe, 9 by defective coupling, 4 by defective faucet, 1 by defective packing, 77 by rust, 137 by frost, 15 stopped by fish, 49 stiff connections, 9 by faucet loose at main, 3 by faucet broken at main, 3 by faucet pulled out at main, 3 struck by pick, 2 by pipes not in use, 1 exposed and pulled out by some person unknown. Total, 487.

YEAR.	DIAMETER OF		TOTAL.
	Four Inches and Upwards.	Less than Four Inches.	
1850	32	72	104
1851	64	173	237
1852	82	241	323
1853	85	260	345
1854	74	280	354
1855	75	219	294
1856	75	232	307
1857	85	278	363
1858	77	324	401
1859	82	449	531
1860	134	458	592
1861	109	399	508
1862	117	373	490
1863	97	397	494
1864	95	394	489
1865	111	496	607
1866	139	536	675
1867	122	487	609

HYDRANTS.

During the year, thirty (30) new Hydrants have been established as follows:

Twenty-one (21) in Boston proper, six (6) in South Boston, one (1) in East Boston, two (2) in Roxbury.

Total number of Hydrants established up to May 1, 1868.

In Boston proper	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,029
South Boston	.	.	.	.	.	.	338
East "	.	.	.	.	.	.	197
Brookline	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Roxbury	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Charlestown	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Chelsea	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
							1,604

Thirty-five (35) Hydrants have been taken out and replaced by new or repaired ones, and one hundred and ten (110) boxes have been renewed. The Hydrants have had the attention of former years paid them.

STOPCOCKS.

Twenty-four (24) new Stopcocks have been established this year, and 24 Boxes have been renewed. All the Stopcocks have had the usual attention paid them.

*Statement of Pipes and other Stock on hand, exclusive of Tools,
May 1, 1868.*

NUMBER.	DIAMETER IN INCHES.													
	40	36	30	24	20	18	16	12	8	6	4	3	2	1½
Pipes	17	16	80	5	30	3	27	294	3	520	288	50	.	.
Blow-off Branches	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Y Branches	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.
Three Way Branches	7	4	3	.	3	.	5	17	5	19	11	.	8	.
Four Way Branches	.	.	3	1	.	.	2	9	7	1	.	.	.	.
Flange Pipe	2	2	3	3	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sleeves	5	6	2	8	3	.	3	14	3	11	18	10	24	.
Clamp Sleeves	.	5	6½	2	.	.	3	3	.	14	17	2	.	.
Caps	2	2	5	1	1	.	2	12	4	6	9	.	.	.
Reducers	3	2	.	2	.	.	3	4	1	8	10	.	.	.
Bevel Hubs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	.	.	100
Curved Pipes	.	3	17	1	2	.	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quarter Turns	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	13	2	10	6	5	5	.
Double Hubs	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Offset Pipes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	9	.	.	.
Yoke Pipes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	.
Man-hole Pipes	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
One-eighth Turns	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	14	18	3	.	.
Pieces of Pipes	4	2	11	3	22	.	2	16	.	10	19	.	.	.
Stopcocks	1	1	1	2	2	.	2	4	2	17	24	4	.	.

Hydrants, 18 new Lowell, 4 new Wilmarth, 14 Lowell (old), 6 Wilmarth ditto.

For Hydrants, 18 Bends, 35 Lengtheners, 14 Frames, 52 Covers, 50 Plungers, 55 Screws, 37 Wastes, 43 Nipples, 32 Valve Seats, 65 Stuffing Boxes, 5 Hose Couplings, Male ends, 4 Wharf Hydrants, 50 Composition Couplings for ditto.

FOR STOPCOCKS. — Two 36-inch screws, one 30-inch ditto, two 24-inch ditto, one 16-inch ditto, four 6-inch ditto, six 4-inch ditto, nine 6-inch, unfinished; one 4-inch screw for waste weir, one ditto for Brookline Reservoir (old); four 12-inch plungers, four 6-inch ditto, six 4-inch ditto; thirty 6-inch rings, sixty 4-inch ditto; nine frames; twenty-three covers; 6,045 pounds iron castings, for 6-inch gates; 4,456 pounds ditto, for 4-inch gates; 613 pounds of composition castings for 6 and 4 inch gates, unfinished; nine 6-inch flanges, seven 4-inch ditto.

METERS. — In the shop: one 2-inch, thirty 1-inch, five $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch (old).

STOCK FOR METERS. — Twenty-eight 1-inch nipples, thirty-eight $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch ditto, thirty rubber ditto; eight 2-inch connection-pieces, eleven 1-inch ditto, twenty-five $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto; thirty 1-inch meter cocks, thirteen $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, seventy-five $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, unfinished; twenty-two clocks, twenty-two glasses, twenty-one spindles, ten feet leather hose, twelve sheets straw board, seven metre frames; six 3-inch fish pots, one 2-inch ditto (old); four 2-inch flanges.

FOR SERVICE PIPE. — Forty-nine 1-inch union cocks, fifty-five $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto, four hundred and twenty $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, eighty $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto; fifteen 1-inch air cocks; twenty-six $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Y cocks, thirty-three 1-inch T ditto, eighteen $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto, twelve $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, twelve $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch straight ditto; nine 2-inch male couplings, twenty-five $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ditto; thirty 1-inch female couplings, three hundred and sixteen $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto; nine $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch connection couplings; nine 1-inch male couplings, twenty-five $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto, eighty-four $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, ten $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto; one hundred and fifty $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch unfinished couplings, fifty $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto; seventy-five $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch long boxes (iron); two hundred and seventy tubes, twenty-four T boxes, fifteen Y boxes, thirty extension tubes.

LEAD PIPE. — 1,864 pounds 2-inch pipe, 555 pounds 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ditto, 1,986 pounds 1-inch ditto, 63 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ditto, 7,600 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, 3,920 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto; 1,195 pounds old pipe, 946 pounds 1-inch tin-lined lead pipe, 615 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch ditto, 1,220 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ditto; 44 pounds solder, 47 pounds $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch block tin pipe.

BLACKSMITH SHOP. — 250 pounds square iron, 300 pounds flat ditto; 750 pounds Norway iron, 700 pounds round refined iron, 1,100 pounds working pieces, 297 pounds cast-steel, 2,500 pounds Cumberland coal.

CARPENTER'S SHOP. — 300 feet spruce boards, 6,200 feet spruce plank, 110 feet oak plank, 100 feet pine sheathing, 8 hydrant boxes, 7 stopcock ditto; 204 top pieces, 18 hydrant boxes, unfinished, 300 pounds spikes and nails.

WHARF HYDRANTS. — Four, forty-five nipples, five 2-inch male couplings for hose.

TOOLS. — One steam engine, one large hoisting crane; two boom derricks, four hand-gearred ditto; two sets of shears, and all the rigging for the same; tools for laying and repairing main and service pipes; two engine lathes, one Fox ditto, one hand ditto; one upright drilling machine, three grindstones; the necessary tools for carrying on the machine, blacksmith, carpenter's, and plumber's shops; one circular saw, three large tool houses; one 40-inch proving press, one 36-inch ditto, one small ditto; also office furniture, and a large lot of patterns stored at pipe yard, and at the foundries where we obtain castings.

STABLE. — Four horses, three wagons, two buggies, two pungs, five sets harness, two sleighs, two hundred pounds English hay, twenty-four bushels grain.

BEACON HILL RESERVOIR. — One large composition cylinder, 16-inch jet, one 6-inch composition jet; three composition

plates, nine cast-iron plates; two 4-inch composition jets, five swivel pipe patterns, one 2-inch copper straight jet, six composition jets for small fountains, six large composition cylinders.

MISCELLANEOUS. — 20 gallons linseed oil, 25 gallons tallow oil, 25 pounds white lead, 2,000 pounds furnace coal, 33 pounds leather, 1 freight gravel, 500 bricks, 1,010 pounds gasket, 5 kegs bolts, 375 feet damaged hose, one-half cord wood, 12 reservoir gate covers, 5 manholes, 6 plates; lot of old iron, lot of old lumber, also old machinery from Marlboro'.

Respectfully submitted.

E. R. JONES,

Superintendent East Division.

CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR.

May 13th, 1868.

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, Esq., *Pres. Cochituate Water Board :*

SIR,—In presenting you with the report of the condition of matters connected with the Western Division, I must say that many things that were proposed last spring to be done have been left undone, owing to more pressing wants at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. Everything at the Lake has been kept in its usual good order. The culverts and waste-weirs are in a good condition. I would call your attention to the embankment near the Saxonville Branch Railroad. It is washing away rapidly, and steps should be taken at once to protect it. Stone were got out and hauled to the point opposite the grove, for the purpose of building a substantial wall; but the unfavorable weather the past winter has prevented the work being done. New stop-plank have been made for the dam and for the division of the Lake. They are painted, and stored in the boat-house, ready for use. The willows that were set out for the purpose of making a hedge have not done as well as was expected. Those on the east side of the road have done very well, and will be large enough by another year to have the fence in front of them removed. Slips have been set out on the west side of the road this spring, and it is hoped that they may yet be a success. The Filter Dam at Pegan Brook has been re-built in a thorough manner. Stone were taken from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir for that purpose, as it was impossible to get them at the time they were wanted in a more convenient locality. Owing to the rapid rise of the water at the Lake this spring, nothing was done towards building the second dam that was ordered to be

built. Should a favorable time occur this season, it will be attended to. The trees and bushes over the line of conduit have been cut down and disposed of. Above Newton Centre the embankment was made use of as a road to haul off the wood cut in that neighborhood. To prevent such use being made of it, posts have been set at different points so as to prevent the passage of teams. At the Brookline Reservoir, but little has been done, except to top-dress the banks. Muck and manure were hauled on to the ground last fall from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and this spring it has been spread over all the grass-land. The gate-house and embankment wall remain the same as last year, still needing repairs that cannot be made until the completion of the new reservoir. The annual examination of the conduit has been made between the Lake and Charles River. Several sections require cleaning, which will be attended to at an early day. As Mr. Crafts will make a full report of the same, I need say no more. With the exception of some fences that are to be built, and some that need repairing, I believe all connected with this division to be in good order. The following is a list of tools, etc., belonging to this division, stored at the Lake:

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT STANWOOD,
Supt. Western Division B. W. W.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY ON WESTERN DIVISION.

One horse, one carriage, one express wagon, one single harness, one cart, one cart harness, one buffalo robe, one pung, two spades, six wheelbarrows, six shovels, twelve picks, one axe, one hand saw, one iron square, one grindstone, three water pails, two hammers, one pair hedge shears, two pair ice tongs, one gravel

screen, one sand sieve, one stone drag, one drain mould, two hoes, one iron rake, two bars, one stone hammer, two hay forks, one dung fork, three trowels, four rammers, four wrenches, two stop-plank hooks, one stone roller, one boat (needs repairing), one boat awning, one rain-gauge, one pair steel-yards, one cooking range, one extension table, six chairs, one wash-stand, marble top, one map of Boston and its environs.

A. STANWOOD,
Supt. Western Division B. W. W.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, May 1, 1868.

N. J. BRADLEE, Esq., *Pres. of the Cochituate Water Board* :

SIR, — The Water Registrar, in compliance with the provisions of the ordinance, respectfully presents to the Cochituate Water Board his Annual Report for the year 1867, together with the amount of income received to May 1, 1868.

The total number of water-takers now entered for the year 1868 is 28,104; being an increase, since January 1, 1867, of three hundred and fifty.

During the year 1867, there have been six hundred and ten cases where the water has been turned off for non-payment of water rates. Of this number, 494 have been turned on, leaving a balance of 116 still remaining off.

The total amount of water rates received from

Dec. 31, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1868, is . . .	\$522,130 93
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Of the above, there was received

for water used in previous years

the sum of	\$43,390 98
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Leaving the receipts for water fur-

nished during the year 1867 the

sum of	\$478,739 95
------------------	--------------

In addition to the above, there has been received,

for turning on water in cases where it had

been turned off for non-payment of rates, the

sum of	988 00
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Total, ...	\$523,118 93
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The amount received for water rates from Jan. 1,

1868, to May 1, 1868, is	422,625 72
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<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$945,744 65
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<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$945,744 65
Of this amount, there was received for water used in previous years the sum of	\$43,200 22
Leaving the receipts for water (assessed for the year 1868) to May 1, 1868, the sum of	\$379,425 50
The amount received from Jan. 1, 1868, to May 1, 1868, for turning on water in cases where it had been turned off for non-payment of rates, is	714 00
Total	<u>\$946,458 65</u>

Total receipts from January 1, 1867, to May 1, 1868, is	\$946,458 65
The increased amount of income in 1867 over the previous year is	35,592 68
The total amount of assessments now made for the present year is	392,157 18
The estimated amount of income from the sales of water during the year 1868 is	550,000 00
The expenditures of my office for the year 1867 have been	<u>14,279 25</u>

The items of this expenditure are as follows:

Paid Wm. F. Davis, Registrar,	2,200 00
“ Chas. H. Little, Treasurer’s Clerk,	1,600 00
“ Chas. L. Bancroft, “	1,200 00
“ Stephen Badlam, “	1,200 00
“ Edwin Jennings, “	1,200 00
“ Jacob F. Mayo, services on meters,	1,000 93
“ R. D. Child, Inspector,	849 50
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,250 43</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,250 43
Paid C. M. Thompson, Inspector,	849 50
“ F. W. Fay, “	849 50
“ T. L. Kelley, “	849 50
“ J. Hayward, Jr., “	849 50
“ O. A. Ramsdell, “	849 50
“ J. L. Fairbanks, stationery,	282 60
“ A. Mudge & Son, printing,	498 72
	\$14,279 25

METERS.

The total number of meters now applied to the premises of water-takers is 895. Of this number, 679 are $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, 189 1-inch, 23 2-inch, 3 3-inch, 1 4-inch size.

They are attached to a variety of establishments, embracing hotels, railroads, manufactories, stables, confectionery, oyster saloons, and buildings occupied by several tenants.

The following table exhibits the yearly revenue received from the sale of Cochituate water, since its introduction into the city, Oct. 25, 1848:

Received by Water Commissioners, as per Au-					
ditor's Report, in 1848,					\$972 81
From January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1850,					71,657 79
"	"	1850,	"	1851,	99,025 45
"	"	1851,	"	1852,	161,052 85
"	"	1852,	"	1853,	179,567 39
"	"	1853,	"	1854,	196,352 32
"	"	1854,	"	1855,	217,007 51
"	"	1855,	"	1856,	266,302 77
"	"	1856,	"	1857,	282,651 84
"	"	1857,	"	1858,	289,328 83
"	"	1858,	"	1859,	302,409 73
"	"	1859,	"	1860,	314,808 97
"	"	1860,	"	1861,	334,544 86
"	"	1861,	"	1862,	365,323 96
"	"	1862,	"	1863,	373,922 33
"	"	1863,	"	1864,	394,506 25
"	"	1864,	"	1865,	430,710 76
"	"	1865,	"	1866,	450,341 48
"	"	1866,	"	1867,	486,538 25
"	"	1867,	"	1868,	522,130 93
"	"	1868, to May 1, 1868,			422,625 72
					\$6,161,782 80

Statement showing the number of houses, stores, steam engines, etc., in the City of Boston, supplied with Cochituate water to the first of January 1868, with the amount of water rates paid for 1867.

19,854	Dwelling-houses,	.	.	.	.	.	\$252,776	41
7	Boarding "	.	.	.	.	.	253	25
78	Model "	.	.	.	.	.	2,061	25
4	Lodging "	.	.	.	.	.	83	00
8	Hotels	.	.	.	.	.	480	00
4,395	Stores and shops,	.	.	.	.	.	41,106	57
172	Buildings,	.	.	.	.	.	5,942	39
394	Offices,	.	.	.	.	.	3,079	88
35	Printing offices,	.	.	.	.	.	478	75
19	Banks,	.	.	.	.	.	248	50
18	Halls,	.	.	.	.	.	258	00
1	Theatre,	.	.	.	.	.	9	75
28	Private schools,	.	.	.	.	.	243	75
15	Asylums,	.	.	.	.	.	772	25
4	Green-houses,	.	.	.	.	.	38	00
63	Churches,	.	.	.	.	.	699	50
3	Markets,	.	.	.	.	.	697	50
119	Cellars,	.	.	.	.	.	773	75
286	Restaurants and saloons,	.	.	.	.	.	3,926	97
4	Club Houses,	.	.	.	.	.	102	00
1	Bath-house,	.	.	.	.	.	55	00
40	Photographers,	.	.	.	.	.	1,115	50
10	Packing-houses,	.	.	.	.	.	339	00
1,047	Stables,	.	.	.	.	.	7,898	23
12	Factories,	.	.	.	.	.	391	00
<i>Carried forward,</i>							<u>\$323,830</u>	<u>20</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$323,830 20
7 Bleacheries, ...	114 50
72 Bakeries, ...	560 50
5 Ship-yards, ...	70 00
3 Dry docks and engines, ...	64 00
59 Shops " "	3,639 89
20 Stores " "	1,378 22
5 Foundries " "	200 94
5 Factories " "	260 42
5 Printing " "	200 76
1 Bakery " "	33 00
1 Ship-yard " "	34 00
3 Buildings " "	528 31
1 Pottery " "	35 00
2 Mills " "	222 91
44 Stationary " "	1,520 18
4 Armories, ...	53 50
2 Gymnasiums, ...	41 50
510 Hand hose, ...	2,865 00
13 Fountains, ...	103 00
Gas Light Co's., (filling gasometers), ...	434 41
Mill-dam Co.	266 75
Custom House, ...	150 00
54 Steamboats, ...	10,300 09
Office, (Harbor Master), ...	6 00
" (City Scales), ...	9 00
Court House, ...	262 50
Probate Building, ...	47 50
House of reception, ...	10 00
5 Fire-alarm motors, ...	50 00
23 Fire-engines, hose, hook and ladder houses, ...	553 50
280 Public Schools, ...	1,970 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$349,815 58</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$349,815 58
City Stables, ...	200 75
Offal Station, ...	150 00
Steamer "Henry Morrison"	192 56
House of Correction, ...	462 00
Public Library, ...	50 00
Faneuil Hall, ...	40 00
Shop (paving department), ...	9 00
Common (sewer department, making mortar, etc.,)	56 00
Public urinals, ...	145 00
Street sprinkling, ...	400 00
J. F. Paul & Co., (contract pipe), ...	40 08
Building purposes, ...	2,263 94
Contractors for supplying shipping, ...	1,889 53
Metered water, ...	123,025 51
	\$478,739 95

Statement showing the number and kind of Water Fixtures contained within the premises of Water-takers in the City of Boston, to January 1, 1868, as compared with previous years.

1865.	1866.	1867.	REMARKS.
4,797	4,774	5,074	Taps. These have no connection with any drain or sewer.
40,184	40,496	42,099	Sinks.
16,767	17,204	18,910	Wash-hand basins.
5,475	5,499	5,929	Bathing-tubs.
6,752	7,398	7,789	Pan water-closets.
7,317	7,563	8,394	Hopper “
181	312	246	“ “ pull.
315	239	297	“ “ self-acting.
213	226	357	“ “ waste.
498	536	571	“ “ door.
1,741	1,790	1,968	Urinals.
6,087	6,365	6,806	Wash-tubs. These are permanently attached to the building.
737	756	759	Shower-baths.
13	13	14	Hydraulic rams.
715	773	711	Private hydrants.
334	350	388	Slop-hoppers.
28	33	40	Foot-baths.
92,154	94,327	100,352	

Respectfully submitted.

WM. F. DAVIS,

Water Registrar.

City Document.—No. 79.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

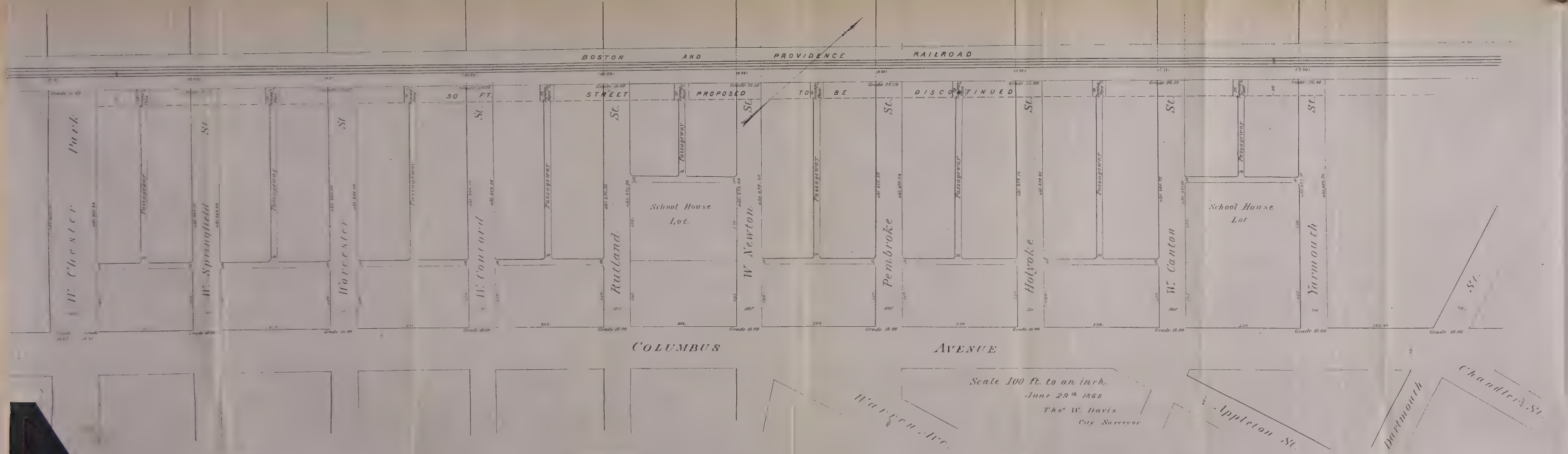
ON

LAYING OUT AND WIDENING STREETS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

LAYING OUT AND GRADING THE STREETS
ON THE BACK BAY TERRITORY BETWEEN COLUMBUS
AVENUE AND THE BOSTON AND
PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

1868.



CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

The Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets would respectfully make the following report, for the information of the Board, in relation to the streets on the Back Bay territory lying northwest of Columbus Avenue, and between Dartmouth Street and West Chester Park :

The laying out and grading of these streets is becoming a question of great importance to the city, as none of them have been accepted, and they are therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Board of Aldermen. The streets to which this report refers are ten in number (not including Dartmouth Street), and are as follows, viz :

Yarmouth.
West Canton.
Holyoke.
Pembroke.
West Newton.
Rutland.
West Concord.
Worcester.
West Springfield.
West Chester Park.

The fee of these streets is in the Boston Water Power Company; that Company has graded them on a level with Columbus Avenue, and terminating at the Boston & Providence Railroad, at a height of from six to eleven feet above the road-bed of the railroad, according to the location of the street. The heights

to which they are at present graded would not allow of the bridging over of the railroad of either of these streets, and it is certainly very evident that some of them at least will ultimately have to be extended and bridged over the railroad at a clear height of about seventeen feet above the rails.—

The Committee have been informed that there is no agreement between the Water Power Company, the Railroad Company and the Commonwealth in reference to the construction of the bridges required to cross the railroad.

As the railroad has a rising grade southwardly of about twelve feet per mile, the ends of these streets where they abut upon the railroad would have to be raised above the present filling from seven to twelve feet, according to their relative location, and running from that height down to Columbus Avenue at its present height, which is eighteen feet above mean low water.

As several parties have already commenced building on two or three of these streets, without any authorized grade having been given them, and in order to prevent the mistake of allowing them to build on a lower grade than would be acceptable to the city, it is important that immediate action should be taken by this Board to secure a satisfactory system of grades that would allow of either of these streets being bridged over the railroad at a proper height, should it be required; and as it is impossible to determine at the present time which of the streets it will in the future be necessary to have pass over the railroad (and it may be necessary to bridge all of them), it is thought to be advisable by the Committee to grade *all* of the streets with a view to that end.

The officers of the Water Power Company have expressed themselves willing to enter into a liberal agreement with the city, by which the said streets can be graded as the best interest of the city requires; and they also have expressed their willingness to abandon the marginal street as laid out by them,

thirty feet in width, bordering on the railroad, which street the Committee are of the opinion is unnecessary, as it would require an expensive retaining wall, about 2,800 feet in length, between Dartmouth Street and West Chester Park; whereas if this street were abandoned, retaining walls would be required only at the ends of the streets (the abutments serving for that purpose). Between the streets, the walls of the houses and lots would take the place of a general retaining wall,—of course the expense falling upon the owners of the lots. The Water Power Company propose, if this street is abandoned, to lay out a ten-foot passage-way midway between the streets and running parallel with them, for the accommodation of the lots, with a turning place at the end near the railroad, of sufficient size to allow city carts, etc., to turn round in. The Committee understand, however, that this street could not be abandoned, unless by the consent of all the parties to the “Tripartite Agreement.”

It is estimated that it will require about 8,000 squares of earth to complete the grading of these streets to the high grade, as proposed. This estimate was made without making any allowance for side-slopes, as the earth in the slopes would have to be excavated whenever buildings are erected on the streets, and for this reason it was thought best to grade them somewhat narrower on top than the full width of the streets.

The Committee herewith submit a plan showing the streets, with grades of the same, and also the proposed passage-ways between the streets.

For the reasons above stated the Committee would unanimously recommend the passage of the following order:

Respectfully submitted.

NEWTON TALBOT,
JOSEPH F. PAUL,
EDWARD A. WHITE,

Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets be, and they hereby are, authorized to make such an agreement, on behalf of the city, with the Boston Water Power Company as they shall deem for the best interest of the City, in relation to the laying out and grading of the streets lying between Columbus Avenue, the Boston & Providence Railroad, Yarmouth Street and West Chester Park.

City Document. — No. 80.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
HOME FOR CHILDREN.

1868.

In Common Council, July 2, 1868.

Read a second time, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 25th, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee to whom were referred the papers of last year, in relation to the subject of providing and maintaining a Home for the Children of Deceased or Disabled Soldiers and Sailors who served in the late war to the credit of the City of Boston, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

The subject of providing a Home for this class of children was considered very fully by a Special Committee of the City Council last year; and in concluding their report they state, that when the Roxbury Almshouse comes into the possession of the City of Boston, under the terms of the act of union, it would be well, in their opinion, to make such changes in it as would adapt it for the accommodation of disabled soldiers and sailors and their children.

The Almshouse has since become the property of the city; and the Directors of Public Institutions have recently informed the City Council that they have removed all the inmates to the City Institution at Deer Island, and that, having no further use for the building and grounds, they await such action of the City Council as may be deemed advisable.

The Committee have received from the Superintendent of the Institutions at Deer Island a list of the children in the Pauper Schools whose fathers served in the army or navy during the late war; from which it appears that the total number of children is 49,—males 33, females 16. The number who have

fathers living is 28. The number who have mothers living is 29.

After a careful consideration of the subject, the Committee are of the opinion that it would be expedient to set apart a portion at least of the Almshouse at the Highlands for the use of these children, to be designated a "Home for the Children of Soldiers and Sailors."

The Committee would also recommend, that the Institution be placed under the charge of the Directors for Public Institutions, with authority to make such alterations as are needed to furnish comfortable accommodations for the children.

To that end, they would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order.

For the Committee.

ALBERT S. PRATT, *Chairman.*

Ordered: That the Directors of Public Institutions be requested to remove the Children in the Pauper Schools at Deer Island, whose fathers served in the army or navy during the late war, to the building at the Highlands formerly used for an Almshouse, and that they be authorized to make such alterations in said building as they deem necessary to the comfort of the children; and also to organize and maintain, under the direction of the City Council, an institution to be known as a "Home for the Children of Soldiers and Sailors."

City Document. — No. 81.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT,

JULY 6, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1868-69.

MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, CITY HALL,
July 6, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council :

Gentlemen, — The undersigned, in compliance with the 3d Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1868-69, as shown in the books in his office, July 1, 1868, including the July Draft, being three months' payment of the financial year, exhibiting the original appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances of each unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
Advertising	\$6,000 00	\$911 36	\$5,088 64
Annuities	1,200 00	285 00	915 00
Armories	16,000 00	3,415 14	12,584 86
Bells and Clocks	2,225 00	355 26	1,869 74
Boston Harbor	9,300 00	1,467 69	7,832 31
Bridges	15,000 00	3,845 30	11,154 70
Cemeteries	11,490 00	3,656 74	7,833 26
City Debt	417,000 00	161,172 00	255,828 00
City Hospital	85,000 00	22,512 25	62,487 75
Common, etc.	44,167 00	5,361 08	38,805 92
County of Suffolk	240,000 00	42,965 83	197,034 17
Engineer's and Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	5,312 68	19,687 32
Fire Alarm	40,000 00	9,820 93	30,179 07
Fire Department	208,870 00	56,235 25	152,634 75
Grammar School-house, Ward 14	68,000 00	16,394 94	51,605 06
Harbor Dredging	2,000 00	709 75	1,290 25
Health Department	277,500 00	71,800 36	205,699 64
Interest and Premium	615,000 00	62,717 42	552,282 58
Incidental Expenses	75,000 00	7,222 98	67,777 02
Lamps	326,400 00	64,132 68	262,267 32
Markets	9,000 00	2,007 29	6,992 71
Militia Bounty	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery	26,000 00	19,415 98	10,467 59
Add Revenue Received, \$3,883.57 }			
Old Claims	1,500 00	3 00	1,497 00
Overseers of the Poor	58,000 00	5,000 00	53,000 00
Paving, etc.	300,000 00	88,406 42	211,593 58
Police	544,984 00	125,381 85	419,602 15
Public Baths	25,000 00	5,939 23	19,060 77
Public Buildings	60,000 00	18,737 53	41,262 47
Public Institutions, viz :			
House of Industry	129,000 00	26,328 00	102,672 00
House of Correction	80,000 00	15,521 19	64,478 81
Lunatic Hospital	60,000 00	11,730 45	48,269 55
Quarantine Establishment	8,000 00	525 91	7,474 09
Steamboat " H. Morrison "	14,000 00	1,839 82	12,160 18
Pauper Expenses	15,000 00	906 66	14,093 34
General Expenses at City Office	7,000 00	1,550 63	5,449 37
New Building for Pauper Girls	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
New Workshop House of Correction	33,000 00	.....	33,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$863,588 60	\$3,075,930 97

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$863,588 60	\$3,075,930 97
Public Lands	20,000 00	10,055 74	9,944 26
Public Library	50,000 00	14,712 62	35,287 38
Printing and Stationery	30,000 00	3,563 45	26,436 55
Reserved Fund	*220,000 00	19,000 00	201,000 00
Salaries	113,000 00	31,041 56	81,958 44
Schools and School Houses, viz :			
High and Grammar School Instructors	506,350 00	181,550 84	324,799 16
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	90,000 00	16,822 06	73,177 94
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	46,820 00	5,404 63	41,415 37
Salaries Officers School Committee	17,500 00	5,595 66	11,904 34
Primary School Instructors	260,750 00	99,257 14	161,492 86
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	80,000 00	10,961 62	69,038 38
Primary Schools, School Committee,	11,820 00	866 98	10,953 02
Sealers Weights and Measures . . .	6,200 00	1,335 45	4,864 55
Sewers and Drains :	50,000 00	12,341 30	37,658 70
State Tax	724,000 00	.....	724,000 00
War Expenses	5,000 00	408 00	4,592 00
Water Works	161,000 00	45,207 49	115,792 51
Water Works, Interest and Premium,	564,000 00	1,125 00	562,875 00
Widening Streets	200,000 00	6,076 37	193,923 63
Total appropriations	\$7,092,076 00	\$1,328,914 51	\$5,767,045 06
Add Revenue	3,883 57		
	<u>\$7,095,959 57</u>		

* The following amounts have been transferred from the Reserved Fund to the following general appropriations, viz :

Mount Hope Cemetery	\$14,000 00
Public Lands	8,000 00
New Workshop, House of Correction	8,000 00
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Under this head, the appropriations are the balances brought from last financial year, and appropriations made the present financial year.]

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$6,026 78	\$5,889 23	\$137 55
Albany Street Grading (loan)	16,500 63	1,023 66	15, 476 97
Armory Building, East Boston (reserved fund)	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (revenue)	43,232 15	.....	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	101,619 08	29,191 03	72,428 05
Chestnut Hill Drive-way (loans)	74,937 46	.....	74,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans)	873,991 73	94,268 31	779,723 42
Church Street District (loan)	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00
Dedham Street Grading (loan)	2,021 89	.....	2,021 89
¹ Devonshire Street (loan)	213,015 00	123,000 00	90,015 00
Dover Street (loans)	819 11	.....	819 11
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appropriation)	110,129 92	.....	110,129 92
Oliver Street,	.....	70,989 97	\$70,989 97 ad. by Tr.
Primary School-house, Charter Street (loan)	27,525 00	5,012 00	22,513 00
Primary School-house, Ward 7 (loan)	40,000 00	8,000 00	32,000 00
Soldiers' Relief (revenue)	102,987 15	18,100 00	84,887 15
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, on Boston Common (appropriation)	23,673 97	.....	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer (Roxbury appropriation)	17,795 67	1,599 79	16,195 88
Station House, Ward 13 (transfer)	8,000 00	5,840 60	2,159 40
Station House Ward 15 (transfer and loan)	47,850 00	8,089 60	39,760 40
Statue of Washington (reserved fund)	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Water Works, Wards 13, 14, 15 (loan)	200,000 00	13,134 85	186,865 15
Wells School House (loans)	42,593 96	9,760 99	32,832 97
² Widening Federal Street (loan)	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00
³ Widening Tremont Street (loan)	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00
	\$2,371,719 50	\$399,900 03	\$2,042,809 44
Advanced by Treasurer,	70,989 97		
	\$2,442,709 47		

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations, Revenue, etc.	Expended.	Unexpended.
General	\$7,095,959 57	\$1,328,914 51	\$5,767,045 06
Special	2,442,709 47	399,900 03	2,042,809 44
	\$9,538,669 04	\$1,728,814 54	\$7,809,854 50

¹ Loan,	\$400,000	Negotiated	\$300,000
² " "	250,000	"	100,000
³ " "	500,000	"	100,000

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS,
MAY 1, 1868.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations made from time to time by the City Council, and the objects for which they were made,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the July draft:

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$72,000 00	\$71,862 45	\$137 55
Albany Street Grading (loan)	40,000 00	24,523 03	15,476 97
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (loan and revenue)	149,050 00	105,817 85	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	191,622 40	119,194 35	72,428 05
Chestnut Hill Drive-way (loans)	160,000 00	85,062 54	74,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans)	1,700,000 00	920,276 58	779,723 42
Dedham Street Grading (loan)	23,000 00	20,978 11	2,021 89
Devonshire Street (loan)	300,000 00	209,985 00	90,015 00
Dover Street (loans, revenue and trans- fers)	327,117 36	326,298 25	819 11
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appro- priation)	148,000 00	37,870 08	110,129 92
Oliver Street (revenue)	35,466 08	241,699 79	\$206,233 71 adv. by Treasurer.
Primary School-house, Charter Street (loan)	28,000 00	5,487 00	22,513 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, on Boston Common (appropriation)	40,000 00	16,326 03	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer (balance Roxbury appropriation)	23,688 67	7,492 79	16,195 88
Station House, Ward 13 (transfer)	8,000 00	5,840 60	2,159 40
Station House, Ward 15 (transfer and loan)	48,500 00	8,739 60	39,760 40
Wells School House (loans)	106,000 00	73,167 03	32,832 97
	\$3,400,444 51	\$2,280,621 08	\$1,326,057 14
Advanced by Treasurer	206,233 71		
	\$3,606,678 22		

City Document.—No. 82.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R U L E S

FOR

STREET SPRINKLING

A M E N D E D .

In Board of Aldermen, July 8, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 15, 1868.

Ordered, That the Committee on Health consider the expediency of contracting with responsible parties for the sprinkling of all the *public unpaved* streets in this city, the expense to be borne proportionably by the abutters, the city, and the horse railroad corporations, which use any portion of said streets; and, if deemed expedient, to report the estimated cost thereof, and the means which will be required to meet the expense of the city therein.

Passed.

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

The Committee on Health, who were directed to consider the expediency of contracting with parties for the payment of a portion of the cost of watering the unpaved streets of this city, have considered the subject, and recommend that the city pay an amount not exceeding one-half of the cost of sprinkling the unpaved public streets of this city, and they advise the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee.

G. W. MESSINGER,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the regulations heretofore adopted by this Board, in relation to the mode of watering streets in this city, be amended as follows:

In Section 2 insert before "streets" the word "paved."

Add the following new section:

"For watering all *unpaved public streets*, the city will pay a sum not exceeding one-half the expense, said sum to be determined, in each case, by the Committee on Health, the remainder of the expense to be borne by the abutters and any street railway company whose tracks are therein located."

Ordered, That this regulation take effect on and after its passage.

RULES NOW IN FORCE.

1. All applications for watering the streets of the city shall be referred to the Committee on Internal Health, who, if they agree that the application be granted, shall decide whether the street or streets applied for shall be watered with fresh or salt water, and the license shall expressly state which kind of water shall be used.

2. The *expense* of watering the streets is to be borne in all cases by the *abutters*.

3. The *mode* of watering the streets, and the *quantity of water* to be put upon the streets during each day, shall be determined upon by the Superintendent of Health.

4. The license shall be for the term of *one year only*, and shall be liable to be revoked at the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen.

5. The time of *commencing* and *finishing* the duty of watering the streets to be determined by the Superintendent of Health.

6. In watering the streets, *especial care* must be taken to avoid wetting the *crossing stones* in each street.

City Document. — No. 83.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC LANDS.

JULY 6, 1868.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

JULY 6, 1868.

To the Hon. City Council of the City of Boston,

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The sales of land under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, for the quarter ending June 30, 1868, have been as follows:

Two lots on Albany Street extended, containing 5,605 square feet, at \$2.80 per foot . . .	\$15,694 00
One lot on Albany Street extended, containing 3,347 square feet, at \$1.70	5,689 90
One lot on Broadway, containing 3,125 square feet, at 65 cts.	2,031 25
Two lots on Fourth Street, containing 7,019 square feet, at 50 cts.	3,509 50
One Wharf lot on Albany Street, between Spring- field Street and East Chester Park, containing 43,775 square feet, at \$1.64	71,791 00
One lot on Albany Street, and the proposed exten- sion of East Chester Park, containing 1,200 square feet, at \$3.55	4,260 00
One lot on Harrison Avenue, containing 5,129 square feet, at \$1.25	6,411 25
Two lots on Warcham Street, containing 14,460 ² / ₁₀ square feet, at 87 ¹ / ₂ cts.	12,652 66
One lot on Winthrop Street, Boston Highlands, containing 18,660 square feet at 40 cts., . . .	7,464 00
Total, 102,320 ² / ₁₂ square feet for the sum of . .	\$129,503 56

Of the foregoing amount, there has been received in Cash by the Superintendent and paid over to the Treasurer the sum	\$12,999 56
And there has been taken in bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments, with interest	116,504 00
Total	<u>\$129,503 56</u>

The Superintendent has also received and paid over to the Treasurer the following amounts:

For extending the time for building upon a lot of land on Albany Street	\$500 00
For rent of land at South Boston	50 00
“ “ “ on South Bay	414 66
“ “ “ “ Harrison Avenue	75 00
And Dover Street Bridge	45 00
	<u>\$1,084 66</u>

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures charged to the Appropriation for Public Lands during the quarter have been as follows:

For amount paid for extinguishing the titles of other parties in a lot of land on Dorchester, F, and Seventh streets, as per order of the City Council	\$8,000 00
For amount paid salary of Superintendent one quarter	450 00
For amount paid for lithographic plans, Govern- ment tax, and commissions for selling of land on Albany Street, and also on the proposed ex- tension of Albany Street	624 32
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>\$9,074 32</u>

PUBLIC LANDS.

5

<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9,074 32
For amount paid for paving of sidewalks on East Brookline Street, as per order of the Board of Aldermen	322 00
For amount paid expenses of the Committee .	324 35
For amount paid for edgestones furnished on Broadway and Emerson Street, as per order of the Board of Aldermen	202 80
For amount paid for repairing sidewalk and rail- ing in front of vacant land on Pembroke Street, ...	86 09
For amount paid A. Mudge & Son, for printing,	8 93
For amount paid Labor on Public Lands .	21 25
For amount paid carriage hire	16 00
Total amount	\$10,055 74

Respectfully submitted.

R. W. HALL,

Superintendent of Public Lands.

CITY OF BOSTON.



BROADWAY UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

MAJORITY REPORT.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest :

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.



CITY OF BOSTON.

*To the Honorable Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, in
the County of Suffolk :*

Respectfully represent the undersigned that they are citizens of Boston and reside or own real estate in that part of said Boston called South Boston, that the Broadway Universalist Society has petitioned said honorable Council for authority to build in said South Boston a wooden meeting-house of the dimensions described in such petition, and the undersigned respectfully petition that the petition of said Society may be granted, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

June 13th, 1868.

H. A. Bowles
Earl M. Cate
Caleb Thurston
R. W. Hall
Geo. H. Everson
Wm. Whitcomb
C. C. Conley
W. E. Hawes
Benjamin Lucas
Winslow B. Lucas
James Devine
Isaiah Josslin
I. Fraser
W. C. Jenkins
George S. Worcester
George W. Partridge
George H. Homer
Henry Homer
John Souther
E. H. Brainard
D. S. Davis

J. Frederick
Luther H. Felton
Vincent Laforme
C. E. Paige
H. W. Fletcher
John K. Pike
Thomas M. Smith
C. Torrey
Shepard Russell
James L. Wilson
E. Morton
J. S. Hilliard
Charles L. Bird
Ezra Perkins
John P. Chandler
J. G. Grendell
H. P. Beede
W. A. Stevens
C. W. Taylor
J. M. Porter
Jasper H. Eaton

Isaac Jones
Isaac T. Campbell
Joseph Copeland
Thomas Gogin
Judah Baker
N. P. Mann, Jr.
Josiah Dunham
Wm. B. Harding
J. T. Cole
Thomas Leavitt

Warren Partridge
George Fisk
Samuel C. Fiske
Freeman M. Josselyn
P. S. Morton
Gilbert Wait
Amasa D. Thompson
Levi Doolittle
Joseph Penn
N. P. Mann

In Board of Aldermen, June 22, 1868.

Referred to Aldermen Richards, Seaver and White, with such as the Common Council may join.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, June 25, 1868.

Concurred: and Messrs. Gray, Carney, Tucker, Kingsbury and Van Nostrand were joined.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 2, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Hiram A. Bowles and others, that leave be granted to the Broadway Universalist Society to erect a wooden meeting-house on Broadway, in South Boston, having carefully considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

It is provided in Section 1, Chapter 280, of the Acts of the year 1850, that the City Council of the City of Boston may authorize the erection of wooden buildings in those parts of said city called South Boston and East Boston, upon such terms and conditions, and subject to such limitations and restrictions, as they may deem expedient. It is clear that, under this statute, the City Council have entire authority in the matter.

By an ordinance passed May 16, 1850, the erection of wooden buildings, not more than thirty-two feet high, was authorized; provided that no wooden building, except for mechanical purposes, shall be erected in a range of more than fifty feet in extent, without the intervention of a brick partition wall.

Since the passage of this ordinance, four wooden churches, and a large number of wooden buildings for other purposes, exceeding in size the limits prescribed by the ordinance, and much more objectionable, in case of fire, than the proposed structure, have been erected in South Boston. Now, although the City Council have given no authority for the erection of these buildings, it can hardly be supposed that they would refuse to grant

the necessary authority to maintain the structures, if an attempt was made to remove or destroy them as nuisances.

The circumstances of the present case are peculiar. The Religious Society which makes the application numbers between two hundred and three hundred members. After much effort, they have obtained a sufficient sum of money to purchase a lot of land, and erect a handsome wooden building on Broadway. The members of the Society have not the means to subscribe for a brick or stone structure; and the simple question is, whether they shall be allowed to have a wooden church, or be prevented from having any church at all. The land was purchased for the purpose in 1865, before the land on either side was in the possession of its present owners. The foundations for the church have been laid, the contracts have been made, and a portion at least of the materials have been purchased, for a wooden building. All this was done before any remonstrance was made by the real-estate owners in the vicinity, and before the Society had reason to believe that any remonstrance would be made. Under these circumstances, it becomes as great a hardship to withhold the license to build as it would to refuse to legalize the structures already erected without authority, if an attempt was made to have them removed.

The Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the following order.

EDWARD A. WHITE,
HOLLIS R. GRAY,
WM. T. VAN NOSTRAND,
EVERETT C. KINGSBURY,
MICHAEL CARNEY,

A Majority of the Committee.

Ordered: That leave be granted to the Broadway Universalist Church to erect a wooden edifice for Church purposes on the northerly side of Broadway, between the estates of Henry Souther

and M. E. Ingalls, of the following dimensions, to wit: Fifty-four feet in width, ninety feet in depth; fifty-two feet in height, from the ground to the ridge-pole, on the end nearest Broadway, and sixty-five feet in height of wood work, and nine feet in height of brick or stone work, on the end farthest from Broadway; the steeple of said building not to exceed one hundred and six feet from the ground on the end nearest Broadway, and the tower and roof to be slated.

In Common Council, July 2, 1868. Passed.

Sent up for concurrence.

CHAS. H. ALLEN,
President.

City Document. — No. 85.

CITY OF BOSTON.



BROADWAY UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

MINORITY REPORT.

Read.

Attest :

In Common Council, July 2, 1868.

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 2, 1868.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee to whom was referred the petition of Hiram A. Bowles and others, that leave be granted to the Broadway Universalist Society to erect a Church on Broadway, in South Boston, feel constrained, from a sense of duty, to differ from the conclusion at which a majority of the Committee have arrived.

The ordinance passed by the City Council in 1850, based upon the special act of the Legislature of the same year, is, of course, to be taken as the settled policy of the city, as regards the construction of wooden buildings in East Boston and South Boston. The reasons which existed then for limiting the size of wooden buildings have much greater force to-day. During this interval of eighteen years, the number of houses in South Boston has more than doubled; and it is well known that the danger from fire is greatly increased when wooden buildings are located on compactly built streets. The records of the city do not show a single instance where leave has been granted to build a wooden structure exceeding the limits prescribed by the ordinance of 1850; and if leave was granted in the present instance it would be an unprecedented departure from a long established policy. It cannot properly be urged in support of the present petition that numerous wooden structures have been erected without authority. If the real estate owners in the vicinity took no steps at the time to prevent the erection of these structures, the City Council did not feel called upon to take any action in the matter. But when objections are made by persons whose pro-

perty is adversely affected, and the city is called upon to take positive action against its own settled policy, a very grave question presents itself.

If the limitations prescribed by the City Council are judicious, they should be adhered to. If they are departed from in this instance, there is no reason why they should not be in other instances; and real estate owners, whose property may be jeopardized by the erection of dangerous buildings in their vicinity, have no guarantee as to the policy of the city. Under these circumstances, the undersigned deem it inexpedient to grant leave for the erection of a large wooden building on Broadway; and they would respectfully recommend, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

FRANCIS RICHARDS,
NATHANIEL SEAVER,
H. G. TUCKER,

A Minority of the Committee.

City Document.—No. 86.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MR. LUTHER ROBINSON'S
PROPOSITION FOR VENTILATING
THE CITY HALL.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

46 CONGRESS STREET.

BOSTON, June 17th, 1868.

To the Committee on Public Buildings, Boston :

GENTLEMEN, — The proper ventilation of the City Hall, as of other buildings, requires the furnishing of an abundant supply of fresh air, and the effectual removal of air from the building.

By the system of ventilation which I have orally explained to you, *both* objects are satisfactorily accomplished.

Beyond all doubt, fresh air is furnished, and impure air efficiently removed, and with proper skill in the application of the system, without annoyance from currents.

All simply “ejecting” plans are wrong in theory, and therefore, as proved by universal experience, inefficient and unsatisfactory in practice: and all forcing plans are costly for machinery, power and care, even if excellent results *can* be secured; and as to results, I have seen many cases of failure, as in the Legislative Halls in Washington, and *none* of complete success.

As this building is finished, you would not now think of applying our plans directly to every room; and the advisable plan is, to ventilate stairway hall, and thus improve the general atmosphere of the building, and the Legislative Halls.

To ventilate stairway hall I should apply three large ventilators, two at the ends, where “ejecting” ventilators now stand, the internal appearance in the ceiling being unchanged, and a third, centrally, opening through the ceiling over the north passage at the rear of the middle arch.

Through our ventilators thus arranged, injection *and* ejection will be effectually accomplished, securing throughout the entire

closed space a state of freshness hitherto unknown, and not attainable, unless at enormous cost, by any other known plan.

All the rooms opening into said space, especially those above the first story, will be improved in condition; and most or all of those occupied by few persons, I think, will be sufficiently ventilated by the frequent opening of doors, allowing direct communication with a reservoir of fresh and constantly changing air.

There can be no doubt as to the operation and results above indicated, as I have a score of successful similar cases, including Dale Hospital in Worcester, Dexter Asylum, Providence, the jail in Lowell, the high and crowded jail in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the densely packed State Prison in Concord, N. H.

The results in the latter case (alike in all) can be learned from the Warden's statement on our circular.

Thus much for the improvement of the general atmosphere of the building; but the rooms of the Mayor and Aldermen and Council need independent, direct and liberal ventilation.

This can be accomplished, beyond all doubt, efficiently and satisfactorily, with no cutting of granite or iron, or injury to the building; with no box or other structure through either of these rooms, or in stairway hall; with no disturbance of cornice or other ornament; and with no change in the appearance of the rooms, except at the mouths of the ventilating boxes, to be covered of course with appropriate ornamental work.

For the Aldermen's room, I should use two ventilators of sufficient size, over the nearly unoccupied rooms adjacent to the east and west galleries of the Council chamber, boxes running through those rooms and obliquely through the vacant space under said galleries, thence to the points of entrance into the Aldermen's room at the rear of the corner arches on the north side of the room, all substantially as orally described to the Committee, and as approximately illustrated by a drawing.

For the Council room, I would use ventilators standing also over the rooms adjacent to the galleries, and by boxes in or over

these rooms reach the Council chamber through the walls laterally, or through the ceiling of the galleries vertically, or in both modes.

Details of this plan may be modified in some respects to suit the views of the committee.

Thus arranged, the ventilation of both these rooms will be abundant and complete, fresh air being furnished, and all impurity removed as rapidly as developed by respiration and the combustion of gas.

There will also be a marked relief from the effects of heat from so many gas lights, although, necessarily, the great amount of heat evolved near the heads of members, especially in the Council room, will be somewhat unpleasant to them, however perfect the ventilation.

From this discomfort, additional relief may be secured at moderate cost by the use of Frink's reflectors and lights placed near the ceiling, requiring much less than half the gas now used, and of course with so much less of impurity and heat evolved, and this at points considerably more distant from members. I have no interest in this matter; but having seen the plan applied with great success in the Legislative Halls in the State House at Harrisburg, and in other halls that I have ventilated, I can do no less than commend it to your attention as worthy of adoption, especially for the Council chamber.

The chandeliers might be removed, or remain as ornaments, or for occasional use, as desired. The light from the reflectors is excellent.

If employed to ventilate the City Hall on the general plan herein proposed, all work shall be well done, in style appropriate to the building.

Any ventilators visible from School Street to be of ornamental style, and all of size sufficient to ensure the desired results.

As the amount of gas consumed is unusually large, I propose

very liberal ventilation, easily regulated, and diminished if at any time found excessive.

For the Aldermen's room, I should use ventilators, found sufficient in the Town Halls of Stoneham and Hingham, and in the Pennsylvania State House, for audiences of 600 persons; and for the Council chamber a supply found sufficient in the large Town Hall in Haverhill, and in the City Hall in Dover, N. H., for audiences of 1500 to 2000 persons, and, of course, since physical law knows no geographical lines, abundant for this case. For results in these several cases, as in many others, see my circulars, enclosed.

All work in or near the halls to be ventilated may be finished during the vacation, and the ventilators applied and the work above completed, and all ready for use before the end of September.

Knowing the results as well before as after trial, I propose to ventilate the building, substantially as described, under the general supervision of a Committee, if desired, securing the results herein indicated to the satisfaction of both branches of the City Government after one month's trial, for the sum of forty-nine hundred dollars (\$4,900).

If unsatisfactory, of course I shall remove the ventilators, claiming no compensation.

I might propose to secure, at considerable less cost, an amount of ventilation that would be highly satisfactory in most conditions of the atmosphere; but for a case like this, I think it best to propose a very liberal supply, so as to insure success at all times.

In the *very few* cases of only partial success, occurring years ago, during the experimental period, while I was learning the business, the deficiency is clearly traceable to want of size of ventilators, or to want of care and skill in their application; in no case to any fault of principle, which, illustrated in many *hundreds* of cases of complete success, is correct and universal.

My attention has been called to the unhealthy condition of the rooms below the basement.

Their location is unfavorable for the convenient use of the best, or of ordinary means for ventilation; but a very obvious and not an expensive plan for improving the condition of the room south of the boilers is, to remove *all* the Hyatt lights and frames from the floor of the basement, supplying their place by very open iron grating, thus allowing much more free communication with the better air in the space above.

The ventilation of the boiler room would be somewhat more difficult; but its condition can be *greatly* improved by means which I shall be pleased, if desired, orally to describe, but which I have now no time to explain by writing.

Yours respectfully,

LUTHER ROBINSON,
Agent U. S. Ventilation Co.

City Document.—No. 87.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PRESENTATION OF A BUST

OF

MR. GEORGE TICKNOR.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

Referred to Committee on Public Library, with authority to report in print.

Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, July 9th, 1868.

Concurred.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 26, 1868.

To His Honor Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston, &c.

DEAR SIR, — Several gentlemen of Boston who were aware of the very valuable efforts and services of our distinguished fellow-citizen, George Ticknor, Esq., in the establishment, organization and management of the Public Library of this city, and who were desirous of testifying by some permanent memorial their appreciation of his disinterested labors, as a trustee of the institution during fourteen years, and of his liberality in adding to its usefulness by a gift of many thousand volumes, addressed to him the following letter, under date May 1st, 1867:

“ George Ticknor, Esqr. : —

“ DEAR SIR, — The undersigned are desirous of securing some permanent memorial of your valuable services to the Public Library of the city of Boston. We feel that the institution is largely indebted for its present usefulness and success, to your zeal, judgment and extensive knowledge of books and literature. In common with all the citizens of Boston we feel grateful to you for your love and disinterested labors on their behalf, in the foundation and administration of the Library; and all the more so, from the fact that the time you devoted to this object

was not the unemployed leisure of an idler, but was taken from the congenial pursuits of a scholar, in command of an ample Library of his own.

"The books of a public library, were not necessary for your researches, nor were the duties of a trustee assumed as a welcome relief from the tedium of a life without an object. We have, therefore, to request of you that you will sit for your portrait, or bust, as you may prefer, to be presented to the city of Boston, to be deposited and kept in the hall of the Public Library as a memorial of long, faithful and disinterested public service.

We are, dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed)

"*CHARLES G. LORING,
S. BARTLETT,
J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,
HENRY B. ROGERS,
H. P. STURGIS,
MARTIN BRIMMER,
EDWARD AUSTIN,
W. S. BULLARD,
J. LASIGI,
GEORGE W. LYMAN,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
N. THAYER,
W. AMORY,
W. H. GARDINER,
G. T. BIGELOW,
WM. GRAY,
JAS. M. BEEBE,
S. T. DANA,
R. M. MASON,
I. BARDWELL."

Mr. Ticknor having complied with this request, a bust of him has been made by Mr. Milmore, which is a most faithful likeness, as well as a very beautiful work of art.

In furtherance of the original design of the subscribers, the undersigned now beg leave to present it to the City of Boston, and to ask that it may be put in some suitable place in the Public Library, there to remain, as an enduring memorial of one who

* Since deceased.

must ever be regarded as among the earliest and most efficient friends and benefactors of that institution.

We have the honor to be,

SIDNEY BARTLETT,

H. P. STURGIS,

S. T. DANA,

J. IASIGI,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE,

N. THAYER,

W. AMORY,

J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH,

WM. GRAY,

EDWARD AUSTIN,

J. BARDWELL,

G. T. BIGELOW.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 19th, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library, to whom was referred the communication from Sidney Bartlett, and others, presenting to the City of Boston a marble bust of Mr. George Ticknor, as a memorial of one of the earliest and most efficient friends and benefactors of the Public Library, having considered the subject of a proper acknowledgment of the gift, would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Resolution and Order.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL C. COBB, *Chairman.*

Whereas His Honor the Mayor has transmitted to the City Council a communication from Sidney Bartlett, Esquire, and others, presenting to the City of Boston a marble bust of George Ticknor, executed by Mr. Milmore, with the request that it may be put in some suitable place in the Public Library,

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to convey to Mr. Bartlett, and to the gentlemen associated with him in this gift, the thanks of the City Council, for thus presenting an enduring memorial of Mr. George Ticknor, whose long and valuable services as a member of the Board of Trustees, and whose generous contributions of books and pamphlets for the Public Library, have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

Ordered, That the Trustees of the Public Library be requested to provide a suitable location, within the library building, for the bust of Mr. Ticknor.

City Document. — No. 88.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE,
FOR THE
QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1868.

In Board of Aldermen, July 13, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
June 30th, 1868.

*To His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of the City
of Boston :*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Police Ordinance, I
herewith present the doings of my department for the quarter
ending on the 30th of June, 1868.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JOHN KURTZ,
Chief of Police.

CITY OF BOSTON.

DOINGS OF THE POLICE

For the Quarter ending on the 30th June, 1868.

Arrested	4,938	Lodgers	6,954
Committed	3,141	Males	5,504
Males	3,638	Foreigners	4,702
Foreigners	3,514	Non-residents	5,232
Non-residents	771	Minors	1,017
Minors.	1,059		

LOCK-UPS.

Committed	2,548
Males	1,830
Foreigners	1,723

Amount of property taken from prisoners and lodgers while in custody, and restored, as per their receipts	\$14,997 86
Amount of property reported stolen	21,227 00
Amount of property reported recovered	13,575 54
Amount of fines imposed	10,775 02
Amount of witness fees earned	2,442 77
Number of days spent in Court	1,807 days
Aggregate amount of imprisonment	324 years.
Number of despatches sent over police telegraph	1,188
Number of larcenies on station	397
Number of arrests on the same	400

NATURE OF CRIME.

Adultery	2
Assault and battery	355

Assault on officers	5
Assault felonious	38
Assault indecent	4
Assault with a pistol	1
Attempt to bribe an officer	1
Attempt to commit rape	3
Attempt to break and enter	7
Attempt to pick pockets	4
Attempt to rescue prisoners	3
Attempt to rob	2
Attempt of larceny from persons	5
Aiding in a prize fight	1
Bail bond	1
Breaking and entering	21
Breaking and entering and larceny	8
Boarding vessels unlawfully	7
Begging	1
Bastardy	1
Bathing unlawfully	3
Being present at gaming	1
Breaking into buildings	7
Common drunkards	121
Contempt of Court	3
Cruelty to dumb animals	1
Common brawler	1
Deserters	10
Disorderly	386
Disturbing the peace	448
Disturbing public worship	1
Discharging fire-arms	1
Drunkenness	2,168
Embezzlement	9
Extortion	1

REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

7

Escaped convicts	6
Enticing seamen to desert	1
Exposure of person	1
False pretences	2
Firing crackers in the street	3
Fits	1
Fast driving	2
Fraud	1
Fornication	1
Fugitive from justice	5
Forgery	1
Gaming on the Lord's day	19
Gambling	1
Housebreaking	6
Horrors	5
Incest	1
Insane	39
Idle and disorderly	20
Incendiaries	1
Keeping houses ill-fame	21
Keeping dogs without license	1
Larceny	226
Larceny felonious	100
Larceny from persons	1
Malicious mischief	57
Murder	1
Manslaughter	1
Night-walking	89
Obtaining goods under false pretences	1

Obtaining money under false pretences	1
Occupying without permit	1
Pickpockets	10
Polygamy	1
Perjury	1
Peddling without license	1
Playing ball in the streets	1
Refusing to pay railroad fare	1
Robbery	16
Runaways	11
Receiving stolen goods	5
Refusing to assist an officer	2
Setting bonfires	1
Stubborn children	24
Suspicious persons	255
Suspicion of larceny	90
Sick and injured	1
Safe-keeping	1
Smuggling	1
Shop-breaking and entering	7
Truants	79
Threatening violence	8
Throwing stones in the streets	2
Violation City ordinance	49
Violation Sunday law	17
Violation banking law	2
Vagabonds	34
Witnesses	71
Total	4,938

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attempt to poison	2
Attempt to commit suicide	1
Accidents	131
Arrested on warrants	59
Boats challenged	1,186
Buildings found open and secured	522
Cases investigated	343
Defective cesspools	44
Defective hydrants	26
Defective cellar doors	26
Defective coal covers	2
Defective fire alarms	9
Defective lamps	2,972
Defective drains, vaults, and nuisances	345
Defective culverts	2
Defective manholes	3
Defective gas pipes	4
Defective water pipes	5
Defective fences	3
Disturbances suppressed	1,914
Dangerous buildings	3
Dead bodies provided for	11
Dead bodies recovered	3
Dogs killed	6
Extra duty done by officers	78
Fire alarms given	31
Fires extinguished without alarm	27
Injured persons provided for	77
Intoxicated persons helped home	505
Lost children restored	310

Rescued from drowning	10
Streets and sidewalks repaired	819
Streets and sidewalks reported	863
Stray teams put up	39
Street obstructions removed	7,409
Soldiers' claims investigated	2
Sick and injured provided for	8
Water running to waste	55
Water pipes burst	10
Vessels boarded	336

NATIVITY OF CRIMINALS.

United States	1,264
British Provinces	91
Ireland	3,201
England	144
France	31
Germany	99
Africa	14
Italy	8
Portugal	6
Sweden	9
Scotland	48
Spain	3
Canada	9
Switzerland	2
Norway	3
Indian	2
Finland	2
Prussia	1
Chili	1
Total	4,938

NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

United States	2,284
British Provinces	133
Ireland	3,655
England	363
France	46
Germany	179
Africa	27
Italy	10
Portugal	7
Sweden	14
Scotland	179
Spain	6
Canada	36
China	1
Wales	6
Switzerland	1
Belgium	1
Norway	1
Indian	1
Holland	1
Russia	1
Poland	2
Total	6,954

City Document.— No. 89.

CITY OF BOSTON.



OPINION OF THE CITY SOLICITOR

ON

WOODEN BUILDINGS.

1868.

In Board of Aldermen, July 13, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,

City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 13, 1868.

SIR: In reply to the inquiry submitted to me by the Board of Aldermen, by an order of the 6th instant, I have the honor to state, that there is no legal obstacle, known to me, to the enforcement of the provisions of the statutes regulating the erection of wooden buildings in this city.

An opinion was once expressed by a former District Attorney for the District of Suffolk, that an indictment could not be sustained against persons violating these statutes; but I was not then, and am not now, able to concur in that opinion.

No prosecution founded upon these statutes, so far as I know, has failed upon any ground other than that the proceedings were not instituted within the time limited therefor; that is, within one year from the date of the erection of the building complained of.

No ordinance upon the subject is, in my judgment, necessary; and I believe that the statutory regulations may be enforced.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

HON. GEORGE W. MESSINGER,

Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

City Document. — No. 90.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REQUEST

FOR AN

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 16, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee appointed to approve bills chargeable to the appropriation for Common and Squares, beg leave to represent, that an additional appropriation will be required to meet the necessary expenses during the remainder of the financial year.

The estimates for the present year — made up by the former Superintendent — were altogether inadequate to meet the ordinary requirements of the department; and many expenditures, not contemplated at the beginning of the year, have been made under orders of the Board of Aldermen, and with the approval of this Committee.

The appropriation for 1868-69 amounted to . . . \$44,167

The expenditures have been as follows:

For labor on Common, Public Garden, public squares, and trees in streets,	\$11,000
For earth, loam, manure, and sods . . .	9,000
For trees, plants, shrubs, seed, etc. . .	5,000
For gravel, team work, paving, etc. . .	2,200
For grading, sodding, and making new paths around "Brewer Fountain" . . .	3,200
For care of Worcester, Franklin, Blackstone, and Lowell Squares, and Union Park	1,150
For fence around Independence Square, South Boston	12,200
Total expenditures authorized	43,750

The additional appropriation will be required for the following purposes :

For labor	\$6,000
For red gravel	3,500
For bulbs	500
For East Boston squares	475
For feed for deer, swans, etc.	400
For seats on Common and Public Gar- den	400

Making a total of	\$11,275
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The Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying order :

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN JAMES,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars be transferred from the "Reserved Fund" to the appropriation for Common and Public Squares.

City Document. — No. 91.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
NEW NORMAL SCHOOL HOUSE.

In Board of Aldermen, July 20, 1868.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY,
City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In School Committee, March 10, 1868.

Ordered, That the City Council be respectfully requested to give early attention to the subject of providing a new School House for the Girls' High and Normal School.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 20, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the request of the School Committee that early attention be given to the subject of providing a new school-house for the Girls' High and Normal School, beg leave to submit the following

R E P O R T :

The subject of furnishing better accommodations for this School has been urged upon the attention of the City Council, by the School Committee, for a number of years. The objections to the present accommodations, for a school of this character, are—(1) the unsuitableness of the building, and (2) the location. Of the two, perhaps the objection to the location, for a young ladies' school, is the more serious. The lapse of time since the subject was first presented to the City Council has served only to make the necessity for some action more urgent.

Your Committee would hesitate to recommend any action at this time, in view of the numerous public improvements instituted by the present Government, were they not fully satisfied that a continuance of the prosperity of the school demanded it, and that the necessary accommodations could be furnished without involving the city in any large expenditure.

As the pupils for the school are gathered from all sections of the city, the most important question which this Committee had

to consider was in regard to the location for a new structure. The lot of land presented to the city by the Commonwealth, on the corner of Berkeley and Newbury streets, has been recommended as a suitable locality for such a school; but the objections to that locality have been strong enough to prevent any favorable action heretofore on the subject. The principal objections are these: The lot is too small,—only large enough for a school building without any yard; it is not easily accessible from other sections of the city; it is not in a district which supplies at the present time, or which will be likely hereafter to supply, any number of pupils; a more desirable location can be obtained on land of one-third the value; the character of the surrounding buildings would necessitate the erection of an edifice with a very costly exterior.

After examining several lots of land in the central portion of the city, and not finding them entirely satisfactory, the attention of your Committee was called by a member of the School Committee on the Girls' High and Normal School to the unoccupied land lying between Newton and Pembroke streets.

The price for which the land can be obtained, and the advantages which the location possesses, in respect to surroundings, and the means for transportation to and from it, have convinced the Committee that it is highly desirable to secure the land for school purposes. There are seven lots, on the easterly side of the Church of the Unity, giving a front of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and a depth of about one hundred and fifty-three feet. This land formed a part of the original area of Boston; and no piling will be required for the foundation. None of the cars or omnibuses which run on Tremont and Washington streets stop short of this place. It is situated about midway between Tremont Street and Blackstone Square,—about half a minute's walk from either.

The following table of distances was made up in the City Engineer's office:

From the centre of South Boston to Newton Street,	8,000 feet
From Grove Hall to Newton Street	12,000 "
From the Mill Dam to Newton Street	4,500 "
From Prince Street to Newton Street	10,000 "
From the centre of East Boston to Newton Street,	18,000 "

It appears from returns made by the teachers that more than one-fourth of the whole number of pupils at present attending the school in Mason Street are residents of Wards 10 and 11; and about half of those are living west of Shawmut Avenue.

This location has received the unanimous approval of the School Committee on the Girls' High and Normal School, composed of representatives from every ward in the city.

In his last semi-annual report, the Superintendent of Schools called attention to the fact, that additional accommodations are needed for the Boys' High School and the Latin School. The entire building in Bedford Street will soon be needed for one of these schools; and it is suggested, that when the Girls' School is removed from Mason Street, that building can be fitted up at little expense for the High School or the Latin School. The principal objections to that locality for a Girls' School would not apply to a Boys' School. Whatever disposition is made of the estate in Mason Street, it should be taken into account as an offset to a large portion of the expense of a new establishment for the Normal School.

After giving the subject very careful attention, the Committee are satisfied, that, in view of the prospective increase of population in the southerly section of the city, the location on Newton Street is the most desirable that can be obtained; and they would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee.

EDWD A. WHITE, *Chairman.*

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to purchase the land lying between Newton and Pembroke Streets, owned by George A. Simmons, containing twenty-six thousand seven hundred square feet, more or less, for a sum not exceeding one dollar eighty-seven and a half cents per square foot, — said land to be used for school purposes.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, a sum not exceeding fifty-one thousand dollars, to be applied to the purchase of land between Newton and Pembroke streets, for school purposes.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to procure plans and estimates for a building for the Girls' High and Normal School, to be erected on Newton Street; said plans to be approved by the Committee on Public Instruction, and reported, with the estimates, to the City Council, — the expense of procuring the same to be charged to the appropriation for Grammar Schools — Public Buildings.

City Document. — No. 92.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

ON THE

ERECTION OF AN ENGINE HOUSE

AND

ARMORY,

ON

BOWKER STREET.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 27, 1868.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's Address as relates to Engine House No. 4, and who were directed by orders of the City Council to make certain repairs and alterations upon Hook and Ladder House No. 1, and Engine House No. 6, and also to consider the expediency of providing suitable armories for Companies A and B of the First Battalion of Light Dragoons, and a new house for Engine Company No. 8, having carefully considered these subjects, would respectfully submit the following

R E P O R T :

The repairs upon Engine House No. 6 have been completed; but the Committee have not considered it expedient to make any alterations in the Hook and Ladder House, as a careful examination of the subject has convinced them that it would be more economical to make some change in the location of the fire apparatus in this section of the city. They propose that a building should be erected on the lot of land belonging to the city on Bowker street, in the rear of the Central Charity Bureau, which shall contain accommodations for Steam Engines numbered 4 and 8, Hook and Ladder Carriage No. 1, a Fuel Depot for the Fire Department, and an Armory for the National Lancers. The Committee have not decided to make these recom-

mendations without giving the subject proper consideration. They believe that it is for the best interests of the Department to collect, in a single building, all the fire apparatus which they have mentioned. The locality proposed is admirably adapted, from its central position, as a starting point for the fire apparatus in the northerly districts; and there is no doubt that greater economy and efficiency will result from bringing these companies together.

This consolidation of fire apparatus is no new experiment. It has been tried in other cities, and has been found to operate to the satisfaction of the most experienced engineers.

A portion of the proposed site on Bowker street was secured for the special purpose of having erected thereon a building for Engine No. 4, at the time the land for the Central Charity Bureau was purchased; and the remaining portion is part of an estate purchased for the widening of Bowker street. The lot has a front of one hundred and two feet, and an average depth of fifty-four feet. The street is fifty feet wide, and is so nearly level for its whole length as to render egress and ingress, for machines and carriages located in the building, remarkably easy.

The first cost of a building of sufficient size to accommodate the Fire Companies and the Military Company, will be somewhat larger than the cost of repairing the present buildings occupied by the Hook and Ladder Company and Engine Company No. 4, building a new house for Engine Company No. 8, and hiring an Armory for the Lancers; but the cost of erecting suitable buildings in different localities for the Hook and Ladder Carriage, the Steam Engines, and the Military Company, would largely exceed the amount required for the proposed structure on Bowker street. The land being already in the possession of the City, the cost of the building will be nearly, if not quite, covered by the sale of the valuable site occupied by Engine No. 4, adjoining Scollay's Building, and the estates occupied by Engine No. 8, and Hook and Ladder No. 1.

In any event, it must be conceded that some change should be made in the location of Engine No. 4, as it forms a bad starting-point for the engine when an alarm is sounded, and the site is altogether too valuable to be used for such a purpose.

As a measure of economy in the care of the building, the fire apparatus and the horses, the proposed consolidation would be attended with satisfactory results.

It is proper to state, that the changes herein recommended have received the approval of the Committee on the Fire Department.

The passage of the accompanying order is respectfully requested.

For the Committee.

FRANCIS RICHARDS,

Chairman.

Ordered : That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to procure plans and estimates for a building to be erected on the lot of land belonging to the city, on Bowker Street; said building to contain accommodations for Engine Company No. 4, Engine Company No. 8, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, a Fuel Depot for the Fire-Department, and an Armory for the National Lancers—the expense attending the same to be charged to the appropriation for Public Buildings.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON

COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

In Common Council, July 23, 1868.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,

Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 23, 1868.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was recommitted the request for an additional appropriation for the Common and Public Squares, with instructions to report a full and detailed statement of the causes which have required the expenditures, beg leave to transmit herewith a detailed statement prepared by the Auditor of Accounts.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN JAMES,

Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Office of the Auditor of Accounts, }
July 23, 1868. }

To the Committee on Common, etc.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith transmit a detailed statement of the expenditures on account of Common and Squares, during the present financial year, including *all* bills which have been lodged in this office to DATE.

INCIDENTALS.

Salary of Superintendent . . .	\$600 00	
Buggy hire for " . . .	42 00	
Expenses Superintendent to N. Y. . .	40 00	
Subsistence for deer, ducks, etc. . .	112 91	
Watering Charles Street . . .	348 00	
Tools, hand carts, etc. . . .	503 59	
Printing and stationery . . .	17 08	
48 Park settees	384 00	
Freight and teaming plants, settees, etc. . .	107 48	
Carriage hire	53 80	
Expenses of committee	106 95	
		\$2,315 81

COMMON.

Laborers	\$3,337 82	
77,000 feet sods, 3½	2,695 00	
Teaming, 56½ days	197 75	
166 loads loam	249 00	
Trees	61 25	
Carried forward, ...	\$6,540 82	\$2,315 81

<i>Brought forward</i>	6,540 82	\$2,315 81
Repairs, etc., including paving (527.12)	1,074 77	
Flagging, West Street to Park Square	2,181 80	
	\$9,797 39	

BREWER FOUNTAIN.

Laborers	\$687 50	
Teaming, 111 days	389 50	
2,883 loads dirt	1,009 05	
39 loads oyster shells	78 00	
198 loads gravel	249 25	
6 loads red gravel	54 00	
18,600 feet sods	651 00	
Drain	78 54	
	3,196 84	
		12,994 23

PUBLIC GARDEN.

Laborers	\$4,059 07	
Teaming, 12 days	42 00	
47,112 feet and 376 loads sods	2,170 74	
887 loads loam	1,330 50	
2 loads manure	6 00	
Say 5,262 loads dirt	1,841 65	
24 three-horse and 48 one-horse loads red gravel	360 00	
Plants, seeds, etc.	2,739 84	
Repairs	\$393 53	
Swan house	200 00	
Drain for ether fountain	92 36	
	685 89	
Locating Washington statue	25 00	
		13,260 69
<i>Carried forward</i>		
		\$28,570 73

COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES.

7

Brought forward \$28,570 73

CITY HALL GROUNDS.

Laborers	\$153 38	
Plants, etc.	302 37	
112 loads loam	168 00	
2,550 feet sods	89 25	
		713 00

CHESTER PARK AND SQUARES.

Laborers	\$394 19	
Plants, etc.	146 74	
86 loads red gravel	344 00	
397 loads loam	595 50	
400 feet sods, 4	16 00	
		1,496 43

BLACKSTONE AND FRANKLIN, WORC-
TER AND LOWELL SQUARES, AND
UNION PARK.

J. Reardon on account contract, for care	\$400 00	
Laborers, previous to contract	21 22	
Trees, Franklin Square	20 00	
Repairing fountains	9 00	
		450 22

EAST BOSTON.

On account contract, for care	\$250 00	
Laborers	13 88	
Repairing gate, Maverick Square	7 50	
		271 38

PUBLIC LIBRARY GROUNDS.

Laborers	\$12 75	
Plants, etc.	15 00	
		27 75
<i>Carried forward</i>		\$31,529 51

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$31,529 51
RUTLAND SQUARE—Balance contract for fence .	33 42

SOUTH BOSTON.

Laborers	\$311 33
Repairs	25 77
Loam, sods, etc., Independence Square	103 50
	440 60

STREETS.

Laborers	\$31 50
Trees	104 50
	136 00
	<u>\$32,139 53</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Sods, loam, gravel, etc.	\$9,969 14
Laborers	8,335 14
Repairs, etc., including flagging .	4,018 15
Plants, trees, seeds, etc.	3,389 70
Brewer Fountain	3,196 84
Incidentals	2,340 81
Contractors for care Squares . . .	650 00
Teaming	239 75
	<u>\$32,139 53</u>

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Auditor of Accounts.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF

Committee on Public Buildings

ON

ELEVATOR IN CITY HALL.

1868.

In Common Council, July 23, 1868.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, July 23, 1868.

The Joint Standing Committee on Public Buildings, who were directed by order of the City Council to consider and report the cost of erecting an elevator in the City Hall, would respectfully report, that they have received a proposal from Gilman Joslin, Esq., offering to erect one of his rotary elevators in the well room of City Hall, provide suitable steam engine and boiler, and operate the same, and run the elevator for the term of three months without charge, providing that if, at the end of that time, the elevator works to the satisfaction of the Committee, he shall be paid the sum of ten thousand dollars; but if the Committee are not satisfied, he agrees to remove the apparatus, and restore the well room to its original condition.

The Committee would therefore respectfully submit the following order.

For the Committee,

FRANCIS RICHARDS,

Chairman.

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to contract with Gilman Joslin for the introduction of his rotary elevator into the City Hall, upon such terms and conditions as they deem for the best interests of the City, the expense thereof, if the elevator is purchased by the City, to be provided for hereafter by special loan.

City Document. — No. 95.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PAVING.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 27, 1868.

The Committee on Paving would respectfully report to the City Council that the raising of the grade of Shawmut Avenue, between Williams and Vernon streets, and of Ruggles Street, between Washington and Auburn streets, rendered necessary by the building of sewers in said streets (those streets being graded so much below high water that the sewers were laid near the surface of the ground), involves the raising of all the houses on the above described streets, the expense of which, including the grading of the lots and streets, will amount to about twenty-five thousand dollars. As this work is of such magnitude, and was not anticipated when the estimates were made for the annual appropriation for the Paving Department, the Committee suggest that a special appropriation be made for its prosecution. They therefore recommend the passage of the following orders:

BENJ. JAMES,
JOSEPH F. PAUL,
SAM'L C. COBB,

Committee on Paving.

Ordered, That the Committee on Paving be authorized to make such arrangements with the abutters on Shawmut Avenue and Ruggles Street for the raising of their houses to the established grade, and for the settlement of grade damages to their respective estates, as in the opinion of said Committee may be for the best interest of the City.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, to borrow the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the raising and grading of Shawmut Avenue and Ruggles Street.

City Document. — No. 96.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT AND ORDERS

ESTABLISHING

HACK FARES.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Licenses, who were requested to make a revision of the rates of fare to be charged for the use of hackney carriages or hacks, having carefully considered the subject, would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying orders.

For the Committee.

EDWARD A. WHITE,

Chairman.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 27, 1868.

Ordered: That the prices or rates of fare to be taken by, or paid to, the owner, driver, or other person having charge of any hackney carriage, except omnibuses, shall be as follows: —

For *one* passenger from one place to another within that portion of the City *north of Dover Street and east of Berkeley Street*; or from one place to another within that portion of the City lying *between Dover Street, Berkeley Street and Northampton Street*; or from one place to another within that portion of the City *south of Northampton Street*; or from one place to another within the limits of *South Boston or East Boston*, the fare shall be SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

And for *each additional person* FIFTY CENTS may be charged.

For *one or two* passengers from any part of the City proper north of Dover Street and east of Berkeley Street to East Boston or South Boston the fare shall be TWO DOLLARS.

And for each additional person more than two, FIFTY CENTS may be charged.

For *one or two* passengers from any part of the City proper north of Dover Street and east of Berkeley Street to any part of the City south of Northampton Street the fare shall be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

And for each additional person more than two, FIFTY CENTS may be charged.

For *one or two* passengers from any part of the City proper south of Dover Street, west of Berkeley Street and north of

Northampton Street, to any part of the City south of Northampton Street, the fare shall be ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

And for each additional person more than two, FIFTY CENTS may be charged.

For *one* or *four* passengers from any part of the City south of Dover Street and west of Berkeley Street to East Boston the fare shall be THREE DOLLARS.

For *one* or *four* passengers from any part of the City south of Dover Street and west of Berkeley Street to South Boston the fare shall be TWO DOLLARS.

CHILDREN between four and twelve years of age, when accompanied by an adult, may be charged half the above sums. Children under four years of age, accompanied by an adult, shall go free.

BAGGAGE. — One trunk, valise, box, bundle, carpet-bag, basket, or other article used in travelling, shall be free of charge; but for each additional trunk, or other such articles, FIVE CENTS may be charged.

No owner, driver or other person having charge of a hackney carriage or hack shall demand or receive any more than the price or rate of fare herein established, *under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each offence; and he shall forfeit his license.*

Ordered, That the rates of fare established by the foregoing order shall go into effect on the first day of August, 1868.

Ordered, That all orders or rules and regulations inconsistent with the foregoing orders are hereby repealed.

City Document.— No. 97.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Directors for Public Institutions

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1867-68.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR 1868.

J. PUTNAM BRADLEE,
MOSES KIMBALL,
FRANCIS C. MANNING,
SYLVANUS A. DENIO,
GEO. W. PARMENTER,
EDWARD A. WHITE,

LEWIS RICE,
WM. M. FLANDERS,
PATRICK DONAHOE,
INCREASE E. NOYES,
BRADLEY N. CUMINGS,
NATHANIEL McKAY.

J. PUTNAM BRADLEE, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM WILLETT, CLERK.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 24, 1868.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON:

The Directors for Public Institutions herewith submit to the City Council their Eleventh Annual Report. It will be observed that the several tabular statements, carefully prepared, contain definite information in regard to the expenditures of the several institutions. The aggregate cost of each department, and expense of maintaining each inmate, is presented. Expenditures for provisions, exhibiting the cost of each article furnished, and tables in recapitulation, are prepared, showing the expense and income of all the institutions. By this plan a thorough knowledge of the management and cost of each department may be easily obtained.

The expenditures of the financial year, 1867-68 have been as follows, viz:

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Subsistence for officers	.	.	.	.	.	\$6,126 44
Subsistence for inmates	.	.	.	.	.	21,345 44
Clothing and bedding	.	.	.	.	.	4,275 10
Fuel and lights	.	.	.	.	.	7,158 92
Salaries	.	.	.	.	.	12,907 74
Furniture and utensils	.	.	.	.	.	1,478 43
Medical department	.	.	.	.	.	591 84

Printing, books and stationery	\$318 98
Agricultural department	3,268 62
Repairs and alterations	5,813 50
Sewing machines and trimmings	4,845 12
Soap and soap stock	824 55
Water rates	462 00
Collation for City Government	340 00
Medical services	300 00
Rent of house for gardener	145 50
Gratuities to discharged prisoners	107 75
Freight and express charges	65 13
Oil	62 35
Repairing organ	45 00
House sand	39 75
Christmas decorations	35 00
Reward for capturing escaped convict	25 00
Newspapers	24 00
Miscellaneous	159 60
	\$70,765 76

EXPENDITURES FOR HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Subsistence for officers	\$9,119 45
“ “ inmates	37,215 73
Clothing and bedding	13,801 07
Fuel and lights	11,212 74
Salaries	14,873 32
Furniture and utensils	2,484 55
Medical department	1,311 22
Printing, books and stationery	612 53
Agricultural department	6,897 46
Repairs and alterations	7,996 16
Extraordinary repairs and alterations	10,665 55

Soap and soap stock	923 37
Chemical analysis of water	300 00
Books for library	115 00
Fares, tolls, and express charges	80 85
Gratuities to paupers	65 72
Needles, and repairs to sewing machines	60 35
Combs	54 45
Miscellaneous	252 59
	\$118,042 11

EXPENDITURES FOR LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence for officers	\$5,914 25
“ “ inmates	17,261 62
Clothing and bedding	2,942 95
Fuel and lights	4,809 33
Salaries	10,326 05
Furniture and utensils	2,701 38
Medical department	1,686 38
Printing, books and stationery	210 23
Agricultural department	2,551 61
Repairs and alterations	4,315 38
Water rates	770 94
Soap	361 50
Microscope	225 00
Christmas tree, and decorations	150 00
Excursion and entertainments	185 57
Burial of patients	65 00
Library books	55 23
Fire works, July 4	31 00
Miscellaneous	299 86
	\$54,863 28

EXPENDITURES FOR STEAMER "HENRY MORRISON."

Manning	\$4,697 50
Repairs	1,690 74
Fuel	2,765 00
Rent of dock	2,250 00
Custom-house charges	152 50
Cotton waste and oil	132 24
Water rates	192 56
Steamboat "Ann"	300 00
New life-boat	192 15
Furniture and mats	22 75
Miscellaneous	57 72
	\$12,453 16

OFFICE EXPENSES.

Salaries	\$4,200 00
Printing and binding	156 80
Books and stationery, ...	180 84
Excursions in harbor	475 85
Carriage hire and car fares	188 28
Revenue and postage	58 39
Newspapers	36 50
Photographs of Directors	175 00
Miscellaneous expenses	55 90
	\$5,527 56

PAUPER EXPENSES.

Support of persons committed to the State Reform School and the nautical branch of the same; to the State Industrial School for girls at Lancaster, and to other Institutions for whose support the city is liable	\$9,647 43
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PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

9

Transportation of State and town paupers, insane and small-pox patients, and discharged prisoners,	\$905 38
Salary of driver of wagon	375 00
Food for paupers, while awaiting transportation .	72 54
Medical services for insane paupers	9 00
	\$11,009 35

In September the balance of appropriation for External Health Department was transferred, by order of the City Council, to the Directors; since that time (September 1, 1867), the expenditures have been as follows:

EXPENDITURES FOR QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries	\$1,477 58
Bargemen from House of Industry	386 00
Furniture and utensils	239 61
Printing, books and stationery	149 17
Supplies	10 75
Miscellaneous	22 73
	\$2,285 84

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1867-8.

House of Correction	\$70,765 76
House of Industry	118,042 11
Lunatic Hospital	54,863 28
Steamer "Henry Morrison"	12,453 16
Office expenses	5,527 56
Pauper expenses	11,009 35
Quarantine Department	2,285 84
	\$274,947 06

Items of expenditure for Houses of Correction and Industry, and Lunatic Hospital, for the financial year 1867-68, classified.

Subsistence for officers	\$21,160 14
“ “ inmates	75,822 79
Clothing and bedding	21,019 12
Fuel and lights	23,180 99
Salaries	38,107 11
Furniture and utensils	6,664 36
Medical department	3,589 44
Printing, books and stationery	1,141 74
Agricultural department	12,717 69
Repairs and alterations	28,790 59
Sewing machines and trimmings	4,845 12
Miscellaneous	6,632 06

\$243,671 15

House of Correction expenses	\$70,765 76
House of Industry “	118,042 11
Lunatic Hospital “	54,863 28
	\$243,671 15

The income from the several institutions, the steamboat “Henry Morrison,” and from pauper expenses account, and Quarantine Department, for the financial year 1867-68, has been as follows, viz :

House of Correction	\$47,242 15
House of Industry	16,243 75
Lunatic Hospital	11,703 62
Steamboat	163 00
Pauper expenses	649 12
Quarantine Department	1,469 10

\$77,470 74

This amount has been paid into the City Treasury, and exceeds the income of the previous year to the amount of \$4,318.52.

Comparison of the income of financial years 1866-67 and 1867-68, showing the increase and decrease of the same:

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction.	\$44,977 68	\$47,242 15	\$2,264 47	.....
House of Industry ..	9,853 74	16,243 75	6,390 01	.....
Lunatic Hospital	15,945 97	11,703 62	.....	\$4,242 35
Steamboat	1,406 25	163 00	.....	1,243 25
Pauper Expenses....	968 58	649 12	.....	319 46
Quarantine.....	.....	1,469 10	1,469 10	.....
Totals	\$73,152 22	\$77,470 74	\$10,123 58	\$5,805 06

ACTUAL RUNNING EXPENSES.

	Total Expenditure.	Income.	Actual Expense.
House of Correction	\$70,765 76	\$47,242 15	\$23,523 61
House of Industry	118,042 11	16,243 75	101,798 36
Lunatic Hospital	54,863 28	11,703 62	43,159 66
Steamboat	12,453 16	163 00	12,290 16
Office Expenses	5,527 56	.....	5,527 56
Pauper Expenses.....	11,009 35	649 12	10,360 23
Quarantine Department....	2,285 84	1,469 10	816 74
Totals	\$274,947 06	\$77,470 74	\$197,476 32

Total expenditures, 1867-68	\$274,947 06
Total expenditures, 1866-67	242,521 14
Total increase 1867-68 over 1866-67 . .	<u>32,425 92</u>
Actual running expenses, 1867-68	\$197,476 32
Actual running expenses, 1866-67	169,368 92
Actual increase of expense over 1866-67 .	<u>28,107 40</u>

The expenses have increased and decreased as follows:

House of Industry, increased	\$18,435 73
Lunatic Hospital, "	7,015 43
Steamboat, "	1,590 50
Office expenses, "	767 77
Pauper expenses, "	3,278 54
Quarantine, (new item,) "	2,285 84
	<u>\$33,373 81</u>
House of Correction, decreased	947 89
Actual increased cost to the city	<u>\$32,425 92</u>

During the year the expenditures on account of the New Lunatic Hospital have been as follows, viz:

Visit of Directors to Cincinnati	\$925 60
Visit of Directors to Tewksbury	15 25
Plans for proposed new Hospital	2,000 00
Taxes on land in Winthrop	415 97
Printing and engraving, plans and estimates .	342 74
Refreshments	262 10
Carriage hire	236 45
Board of Engineers employed on survey . .	91 00
Sounding for location of wharf	9 00
	<u>\$4,298 11</u>

This amount is not included in the aggregate of expenditures nor in the comparison with expenditures for 1866-67.

Items of expenditures for 1866-67 and 1867-68 compared, showing the increase or decrease for the same articles :

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence, officers ...	\$4,765 99	\$6,126 44	\$1,360 45	.....
Subsistence, inmates ..	15,664 90	21,345 44	5,680 54	.....
Clothing and bedding..	7,061 73	4,275 10	.....	\$2,786 63
Fuel and lights.....	9,088 66	7,158 92	.....	1,929 74
Salaries.....	11,312 67	12,907 74	1,595 07	.....
Furniture and utensils .	1,540 15	1,478 43	.....	61 72
Medical department ...	709 99	591 84	.....	118 15
Printing, books, etc. ..	328 90	318 98	.....	9 92
Agricultural departm't.	1,324 20	3,268 62	1,944 42	.....
Repairs and alterations.	11,488 32	5,813 50	.....	5,674 82
Sewing machines and trimmings for contract work	5,713 78	4,845 12	.....	868 66
Miscellaneous	2,714 36	2,635 63	.....	78 73
	\$71,713 65	\$70,765 76	\$10,580 48	\$11,528 37

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Items.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence, officers...	\$9,732 23	\$9,119 45	.....	\$612 78
“ “ inmates	29,597 68	37,215 73	\$7,618 05	
Clothing and bedding ..	13,865 20	13,801 07	.....	64 13
Fuel and lights.....	10,844 81	11,212 74	367 93	
Salaries.....	14,567 36	14,873 32	305 96	
Furniture and utensils .	1,802 13	2,484 55	682 42	
Medical department....	781 79	1,311 22	529 43	
Printing, books, etc....	582 38	612 53	30 15	
Agricultural departm't .	6,797 75	6,897 46	99 71	
Repairs and alterations	9,336 17	7,996 16	.....	1,340 01
Extraordinary repairs .	.....	10,665 55	10,665 55	
Miscellaneous	1,698 88	1,852 33	153 45	
Totals	\$99,606 38	\$118,042 11	\$20,452 65	2,016 92

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Subsistence, officers	\$5,538 22	\$5,914 25	\$376 03	.....
Subsistence, inmates	15,762 79	17,261 62	1,498 83	.....
Clothing and bedding....	1,879 16	2,942 95	1,063 79	.....
Fuel and lights.....	4,129 24	4,809 33	680 09	.....
Salaries.....	9,636 08	10,326 05	689 97	.....
Furniture and utensils...	2,481 81	2,701 38	219 57	.....
Medical department	1,755 79	1,686 38	.....	\$69 41
Printing, books, etc.	239 97	210 23	.....	29 74
Agricultural department .	1,198 33	2,551 61	1,353 28	.....
Repairs and alterations ..	2,689 01	4,315 38	1,626 37	.....
Miscellaneous	2,537 45	2,144 10	.....	393 35
Totals	\$47,847 85	\$54,863 28	\$7,507 93	\$492 50

STEAMBOAT "HENRY MORRISON."

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manning.....	\$4,285 00	\$4,697 50	\$412 50	
Fuel	50 00	2,765 00	2,715 00	
Repairs	4,661 49	1,690 74	.....	\$2,970 75
Rent of dock, Inspect'n, etc.	1,243 20	2,402 50	1,159 30	
Miscellaneous	622 97	897 42	274 45	
Totals	\$10,862 66	\$12,453 16	\$4,561 25	\$2,970 75

OFFICE EXPENSES.

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries	\$3,600 00	\$4,200 00	\$600 00	
Printing, books, etc.....	414 94	337 64	.....	\$77 30
Miscellaneous	744 85	989 92	245 07	
Totals	\$4,759 79	\$5,527 56	\$845 07	\$77 30

PAUPER EXPENSES.

ITEMS.	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Support of Criminals, etc.	\$6,533 03	\$9,647 43	\$3,114 40	
Transportation	821 29	905 38	84 09	
Miscellaneous	376 49	456 54	80 05	
Totals	\$7,730 81	\$11,009 35	\$3,278 54	

RECAPITULATION OF DIFFERENCES.

	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction.....	\$10,580 48	\$11,528 37
House of Industry.....	20,452 65	2,016 92
Lunatic Hospital	7,507 93	492 50
Steamboat	4,561 25	2,970 75
Office Expenses.....	845 07	77 30
Pauper Expenses	3,278 54	
Quarantine (new item).....	2,285 84	
	\$49,511 76	\$17,085 84

Total increase of Expenditures,

\$32,425 92

AMOUNT PAID TO CITY DEBT SINKING FUND.

Income paid City Treasurer	\$77,470 74
Estimated income	25,000 00
Excess of income over estimate	\$52,470 74
Appropriation for 1867-68	\$287,628 42
Amount expended.	274,947 06
Unexpended balance	\$12,681 36
Amount added to Sinking Fund	\$65,152 10

This exceeds the amount added to Sinking Fund in financial year 1866-67 \$6,521 02

The whole number of inmates remaining in the several Institutions on the 30th of April, 1867 and 1868, was —

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
House of Correction.....	374	388	14	..	..
House of Industry.....	358	348	..	10	..
Almshouse	244	225	..	19	..
House of Reformation—Boys	147	220	73	..	..
House of Reformation—Girls	28	33	5	..	..
Lunatic Hospital.....	172	179	7	..	..
Totals.....	1323	1393	99	29	70

The average number of inmates of the Institutions for the years 1866-67 and 1867-68, was as follows:

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
House of Correction.....	342	389	47	..	..
House of Industry.....	309	369	60	..	..
Almshouse	217	228	11	..	..
House of Reformation—Boys	153	175	22	..	..
House of Reformation—Girls	30	33	3	..	..
Lunatic Hospital.....	177	175	..	2	..
Totals.....	1228	1369	143	2	141

The average expenditures for each prisoner in the House of Correction has been \$181.91 per year, or \$3.50 per week. The actual cost has been \$60.47 per year, or \$1.16 per week.

The average expenditure for each inmate of the House of Industry, Houses of Reformation and Almshouse, has been \$146.63 per year, or \$2.82 per week. The actual cost has been \$126.46 per year, or \$2.43 per week.

The average expenditure for each patient in the Lunatic Hospital has been \$313.50 per year, or \$6.03 per week. The actual cost has been \$246.62 per year, or \$4.74 per week.

This estimate is based upon the actual expenditures for all purposes less the amount of income paid the City Treasurer, no deductions having been made for extraordinary expenses, nor any addition made for interest on the cost of buildings.

Comparisons of expenditure and cost in financial years 1866-67 and 1867-68, showing the increase or decrease of each per year and week.

EACH INMATE PER YEAR.

	Expenditures, 1866-67.	Expenditures, 1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Cost, 1866-67.	Actual Cost, 1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction .	\$209 69	\$181 91	. . .	\$27 78	\$78 18	\$60 47	. . .	\$17 71
House of Industry .	140 49	146 63	6 14	. . .	126 59	126 46	. . .	13
Lunatic Hospital . .	270 33	313 50	43 17	. . .	180 24	246 62	\$66 38	. . .
	\$620 51	\$642 04	\$49 31	\$27 78	\$385 01	\$433 55	\$66 38	\$17 84

EACH INMATE PER WEEK.

	Expenditures, 1866-67.	Expenditures, 1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.	Actual Cost, 1866-67.	Actual Cost, 1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
House of Correction .	\$4 03	\$3 50	. . .	\$0 53	\$1 39	\$1 16	. . .	\$0 23
House of Industry .	2 70	2 82	12	. . .	2 43	2 43	. . .	. . .
Lunatic Hospital . .	5 20	6 03	83	. . .	3 46	4 74	1 28	. . .
	\$11 93	\$12 35	\$0 95	\$0 53	\$7 28	\$8 33	\$1 28	\$0 23

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES PURCHASED, GIVING THE
QUANTITY, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE COST.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Cost.	Average Cost.
Beef	152,842 lbs.	\$12,227 36	\$0 08 per lb.
Miscellaneous meats.....	.....	9,847 42	.....
Butter	14,308½ lbs.	5,095 34	0 35½ per lb.
Beans	1,024½ bush.	3,026 27	2 96 “ bush.
Coffee	3,134 lbs.	578 54	0 18½ “ lb.
Salt fish.....	33,315 “	1,328 75	0 04 “ “
Miscellaneous fish.....	.....	1,024 53	.....
“ groceries..	.....	2,510 01	.....
Meal	4,790 bush.	6,988 02	1 46 per bush.
Molasses	7,794 gals.	3,591 65	0 46 “ gal.
Milk	4,945 “	1,382 91	0 28½ “ “
Potatoes	6,042 bush.	6,691 30	1 10 “ bush.
Sugar	29,116 lbs.	3,819 13	0 13 “ lb.
Tea	2,592 “	2,223 84	0 85½ “ “
Coal	2,637 tons.	19,094 22	7 24 “ ton.
Flour	1,999 bbls.	25,143 75	12 58 “ bbl.
Grain	3,578 bush.	4,095 83	1 14 “ bush.
Hay.....	28,219 lbs.	463 65	33 12 “ ton.
Straw.....	25,819 “	445 42	34 26 “ “
Oil	267 gals.	359 16	1 34½ “ gal.
Soap and soap stock.....	.....	2,186 66	.....
Chocolate	3,125 lbs.	1,372 50	0 44 “ lb.
Cheese	968 “	174 60	0 18 “ “
Rice	4,297 “	328 42	0 07½ “ “
Vegetables .....	.....	996 33	.....
Vinegar.....	1,340 gals.	313 89	0 23½ per gal.
Wood	108½ cords.	941 38	8 71 “ cord.
		\$116,250 88	

The efficiency of the institutions is believed to have suffered no diminution during the past year. The Board of Directors have sustained a loss by death of two of its members, who were useful and earnest in their labors for the public good,— Charles S. Burgess, Esq., who died Feb. 27, and Henry A. Drake, Esq., who died April 27. The number of inmates of the several institutions, under charge of the Board, has increased to such a degree as to demand the strictest prudence and economy in the management of them, so as to obtain satisfactory results for

the large expenditure incurred. The reports of the Superintendents, herewith appended, demonstrate the working of their respective departments. Energy and fidelity in the discharge of duty will ever receive the commendation and co-operation of the Board.

The age requires the exercise of a just philanthropy in the care of the unfortunate, to the end that public justice and public charity may be maintained and encouraged. The enlightened community in which we live expects that the unfortunate poor, the demented and the prisoner, shall receive treatment in accordance with its own standard of moral culture. Whatever may be done to relieve the distress of the infirm and helpless, or for the reform of the vicious, will meet a favorable response from the public at large. It exemplifies the beneficence of our city, and its interest in the welfare of those dependent upon its charity, that it has provided so liberally for their welfare. It has established for itself a name and fame well deserved for its ample provision for the unfortunate, and for its tender regard for all classes of human beings who, from any cause whatever, have become the proper recipients of its bounty.

DEER ISLAND.

The institutions at Deer Island, which include the Alms-house, House of Industry and House of Reformation are at present in their usual prosperous and healthful condition. This has not been the case, however, throughout the past year. On the 29th of December last (1867) a sudden and mysterious sickness prostrated many of the inmates of the House of Industry and the House of Reformation for boys, both departments being under the same roof. Although no deaths occurred, yet the symptoms in many cases were of a most alarming nature, and required the constant attention of the resident physician for many days. A thorough investigation was made by order of the

Board, and all the skill and medical talent which was available was summoned to their assistance. Dr. White, of this city, an eminent chemist and physician, analysed the water, which was suspected of containing poison, and the food, etc., but failed to find evidence of poison. Doctors Upham, Morland and Reed, of this city, and Dr. Walker, of the Lunatic Hospital, visited and examined the cases, and all pronounced in favor of the theory of Dr. White, that the appearances indicated poisoning by arsenic or copper. A special committee of the Board was appointed, who, after investigation, came to no satisfactory result. The late superintendent did not consider it a matter of much importance. This unusual and alarming visitation still remains veiled in mystery.

The school for the pauper boys has been completed. They occupy the building formerly the farm-house. An appropriation has been made for a building for the pauper girls, and thus both sexes will be isolated from all objectionable intercourse with the Houses of Industry and Reformation. The schools are in good condition and the scholars exhibit a fair degree of proficiency. Rev. J. W. Dadmun, chaplain of the institutions has been appointed superintendent of schools, and devotes his entire time to the interests of the youth of both sexes. This plan has been found most serviceable; it places the responsibility where it belongs, and produces a moral effect which is likely to leave an impression lasting far beyond the limits of their sojourn at the island.

The introduction of sewing machines as a means of employment for the females in the House of Industry promises to increase the income of the department while it furnishes the knowledge of a trade by which prisoners may gain a livelihood after their release from confinement.

An excellent discipline prevails throughout all the institutions now under the charge of Mr. Guy C. Underwood, who entered on his duties as superintendent on the fifteenth of May last.

QUARANTINE.

This department formerly in charge of the Committee on External Health, of the Board of Aldermen, was by vote August 26 1867, transferred to the control of the Board of Directors. A detailed report from Dr. Durgin, port physician is appended, containing information in regard to vessels in quarantine and persons suffering from infectious diseases since the management was placed in our charge.

The Hospital has been transferred to Galloupe's Island where more suitable accommodations than could be found at Deer Island have been arranged, thus removing from the institutions all danger of infection from diseases liable to be introduced through the operations of the quarantine department.

This desirable result is in every way beneficial to the welfare of the inmates of institutions at Deer Island. Dr. E. H. Stevens resides at Galloupe's Island as assistant port physician.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Board of Directors have relaxed no effort, nor avoided any responsibility which would tend to place before the City Council in their true light, the stringent necessities of this Institution. Much labor and time have been given to the subject by the Boards of Directors, for five or six consecutive years. The City Government of 1867 passed a vote by a large majority to build a new hospital, but this failed to receive the sanction of the Mayor. This question, the importance of which is on all sides acknowledged, is therefore yet undecided. A report of a modified plan is now in the hands of the Committee on Institutions, and we hope that such disposition will be made of the matter as will afford the much needed relief. More room for new applicants, is the continual and increasing demand which cannot be supplied as the hospital is crowded to

its fullest extent. Paying patients are nearly all discharged, the few remaining being under notice for removal, and those now claiming the remedial advantages of the institution are city charges, having settlements, and whose rights in the premises are undeniable. Classification of patients is rendered impossible, while the dormitories are filled to a degree which prohibits the free ventilation so conducive to restoration of the sick. Sanitary measures, temporary in their nature, are relied on to purify so far as possible the several wards, but complete, healthful ventilation cannot be obtained in the present structure.

In our report of last year, we submitted an account of the visit of a committee of the Board to various lunatic hospitals throughout the country, and reported the inferiority of this as an asylum for the insane when compared with them. We need not recount the impressions we then received, but only add that time has only strengthened what our judgment then approved. It is unnecessary to show what is generally admitted, that the improvement of the last few years in the treatment of the insane renders desirable all the facilities science requires, the most important of which are space and ventilation. These we cannot obtain in our present quarters, and we confidently appeal to the City Council for their assistance in applying the remedy. We are aware of the difficulties and delays which accompany all operations where a large expenditure is to be made, but we believe that the plans submitted and the site selected will prove to have been wisely and carefully adopted by the Board.

Dr. Walker, the Superintendent and Physician, deserves much credit for his efforts to afford accommodation to the extent his means will allow, yet the continual pressure for treatment has forced upon him a larger number than can properly be treated without additional accommodations. The merited endeavors of Dr. Walker to make the hospital efficient as far as possible have been diligently sustained by his able assistant, Dr. Theodore W. Fisher.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This Institution, under the efficient guardianship of Capt. Robbins, is unequalled in discipline and effectiveness. The energy of his character stimulates others to duty, while the hum of industry is music to his ears. By reference to the statistics this will be found to be in some degree a remunerative institution. Prison labor brings more wages than before, and the product is largely increased. A large amount has, during the year, been received as income, which will be increased the coming season. In the female department, the sewing machines are turning off work at a rapid rate. A new work-shop is in process of erection, which will be supplied with steam power and afford facilities for extensive employment of prisoners. It will probably be ready for occupation about next November. The site is identical with the present shop, extending in the direction of the office, which will be removed and located in the new building. The contract is taken by Mr. Sayward, who has had much experience in work of this kind. Prisoners will also be employed on the building, as far as practicable, and a speedy completion is anticipated. Under Capt. Robbins' superintendence, we may be assured that no time will be lost. This improvement has been much needed, and, when in full operation, a large number of prisoners can be employed profitably. No one of our Public Institutions comes so nearly to being self-supporting as this; and, if the increase of income shall continue in the same ratio, but a few years will elapse before it can be maintained at comparatively small expense to the city.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ALMSHOUSE AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN,— With the close of the Financial year, another Annual Report is required from this Institution. During the past year, as during the previous years of my administration, God in his goodness has preserved us from the ravages, both of fire and pestilence. It becomes me therefore with especial gratitude to acknowledge at this time His great goodness and ever watchful care.

In the Almshouse on the 30th day of April, 1867, there were two hundred and twenty-six inmates, viz:

Men, 109; women, 49; boys, 50; girls, 18.

Whole number admitted from that date to the 30th of April, 1868, inclusive, four hundred and eighty-seven, viz:

Men, 265; women, 124; boys, 51; girls, 47. Total, 487.

Whole number discharged, four hundred and eighty-eight, viz:

Men, 272; women, 120; boys, 55; girls, 41. Total, 488.

There are therefore remaining at this date, two hundred and twenty-five, viz:

Men, 102; women, 53; boys, 46; girls, 24. Total, 225.

Largest number at any time 286.

Smallest “ “ 205.

Number of deaths, sixty-four, viz:

Men, 34; women, 19; boys, 6; girls, 5.

Number of births, seven, viz:

Boys, 2; girls, 5.

The pauper boys were removed from the main building last autumn. They constitute a family by themselves. The old farm-house had been fitted for their occupancy conveniently and comfortably. By this change they are removed from the bad language, bad example, and bad associations of the older inmates of the Almshouse. Their removal had become a necessity and will operate greatly to their advantage.

It is intended that a similar provision shall soon be made for the pauper girls by the erection of a new building. This change, although not so imperatively necessary as was the removal of the boys, is still very desirable.

The hope entertained in some quarters that the annexation of Roxbury would be the means of furnishing a separate Almshouse establishment away from Deer Island, has proved delusive. Everybody admits the expediency of a separate Almshouse establishment, and that it is wrong to force the children of misfortune into juxtaposition with convicts, and yet the City of Boston with its abundant resources suffers the wrong to continue. This fact always strikes strangers with surprise, and would affect her own citizens in the same manner, except for its familiarity. It would be well for philanthropy to look in this direction.

The whole number of convicts in the House of Industry on the first day of May, 1867, was three hundred and twenty-six, viz :

Men, 144; women, 182.

Children of sentenced mothers, 7.

Whole number committed from April 30, 1867, to April 30, 1868, two thousand three hundred and seventy-one, viz :

Males, 853; Females, 1,518. Total, 2,371.

Whole number discharged from April 30, 1867, to April 30, 1868, two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine, viz :

Males, 863; females, 1,496. Total, 2,359.

Whole number of deaths, fourteen, viz :

Man, 1; women, 5; children of sentenced mothers, 8.

Whole number remaining April 30, 1868, three hundred and thirty-eight, viz:

Men, 134; women, 204; children of sentenced mothers, 5.

Average number in both Almshouse and House of Industry, including children of sentenced mothers, during the year, 612, against an average of 542, for the sixteen months previous.

A record of the weights of convicts at the time of their admission and discharge has been kept as heretofore. The women have averaged a gain of 9lbs., and the men $7\frac{2}{3}$ lbs.

The farm crops of the last year were generally good, although there was no remarkable yield of any one product, as has sometimes been the case in years past. The following estimate will approximate to the truth:

Hay	100 tons.
Corn fodder	30 "
Straw	12 "
Squashes	2 "
Rye	175 bushels.
Barley	50 "
Potatoes	500 "
Onions	2000 "
Carrots	2000 "
Mangolds and other beets	10,000 "
Turnips	200 "
Tomatoes	40 "
Cabbages	7000 heads.

Nothing singular or peculiar has occurred during the year worthy of note, except a sudden and very general attack of illness the last winter. As many as half the inmates were taken sick almost simultaneously, the symptoms in all cases being similar. With few exceptions, it rapidly passed away; in no case proving fatal. Had it happened in the month of August, it

would probably have occasioned very little surprise. Many theories have been suggested — some of them absurd, and all of them unsatisfactory. The cause is as yet entirely unexplained, and is, perhaps, inexplicable.

With this report my charge of the institutions at Deer Island ends. It has extended through a period of more than seven years. I have endeavored to do my duty. Whether I have done it well or ill is matter of record. Calumny and misrepresentation may assail it, but the record remains. Once and again it has passed through the furnace of severest criticism, and has come out without even the smell of fire. To say that I am proud of it would be egotism. That I am not ashamed of it is most certainly true.

With many thanks for the kindness which has always been extended to me by the Board of Directors, this report is respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON, *Sup't.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN,—The whole number in the House of Reformation on the first day of May, 1867, was one hundred and sixty-seven, viz :

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	141
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26

There have been committed since, one hundred and ninety-four, viz :

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21

There have been discharged during the same time one hundred and eight, viz :

	Boys.	Girls.
By expiration of sentence	56	8
Of age	1	0
Discharged by Directors	37	6

There remained, therefore, on the first day of May, 1868, two hundred and fifty-three, viz :

Boys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220
Girls	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33

The causes of commitment are as follows :

	Boys.	Girls.
Larceny	25	3
Stubbornness	3	0

	Boys.	Girls.
Truancy	62	3
Vagrancy	79	11
Idle and dissolute	3	0
Assault and battery	1	0
Lewd and lascivious	0	1
Common beggars	0	3

The sentences of the girls are: for six months, 1; for two years, 12; for minority, 20.

The sentences of the boys are: for four months, 2; for six months, 11; for one year, 41; for fourteen months, 1; for eighteen months, 9; for two years, 72; during minority, 84.

The birthplaces of those now in the Institution are as follows, viz:

	Boys.	Girls.
Boston	167	25
Other towns in Mass.	14	5
Other States than Mass.	15	1
England and British Provinces	18	0
Ireland	4	0
Germany	1	0
Italy	0	1
France	1	0
Unknown	0	1

The schools have been continued as heretofore, one throughout the year for those lads who were too small to be of much assistance on the farm, and three during the last six months. All three have gone on smoothly. The discipline has been good, and the interest and progress commendable. Boys disposed to be truants in the city frequently manifest a good deal of interest in their books while here. Removed from distracting influences and outside temptations, they take kindly to their school tasks and in individual cases make remarkable improvement.

Fortunately no change of teachers has occurred during the winter. Two of the three gentlemen employed, had previous experience in this institution; the other, Mr. Clark, had taught elsewhere. All have worked faithfully and satisfactorily. The boys have appeared respectful, good natured and contented; very little punishment has been inflicted, and that generally for minor offences, which must always occur where two or three hundred wild boys are brought together.

Few cases of disobedience or insubordination happen where temptation is slight and the guilty are sure to be summarily rewarded. However objectionable corporal punishment may be in theory, its judicious use is wonderfully efficacious.

The School Committee have occasionally visited and examined the schools, and have testified to their good management, cheerful aspect, and apparent progress.

I have only to suggest that the text-books used here be the same as those prescribed by the School Committee for use in the Grammar Schools.

Mr. Clark, the teacher of the First Division, makes the following statement in relation to the schools :

“The Third Division has been under the charge of Mr. John Smithwick, a teacher of several years experience in this Institution. Mr. Smithwick devoted himself to the interests of his school with faithful constancy.

The Second Division has been successfully taught by Mr. W. E. Varney, who has previously taught in the Institution, and has furnished the most satisfactory evidence of being a faithful instructor. Mr. Varney succeeded in promoting several boys from the Third Division, which he taught the preceding winter, to the First Division; and, in nearly every instance, they have taken a higher stand than those who entered the First Division through the regular line of promotion.

The First Division has been under my special care, and with pleasure I state the fact, that it has never been my good fortune

hitherto to meet with so orderly and so industrious a school. The boys had worked six months upon the farm before entering school, and have accomplished as much, if not more, mental labor than those who attend school throughout the year. There have been in written and mental arithmetic, and in geography, three classes each. In reading, spelling and writing, the whole division has recited as one class. Each member of each class has made at least a respectable advancement in his studies. There has not been a single case of punishment for disturbing the order of the school. The deportment of the boys in the three schools has been better, and the discipline milder, than in a majority of the public schools of the Commonwealth.

The number of pardons this term has been large, and their effect upon the conduct of the boys has been to induce good behaviour. The boys do not regard the time that they may be compelled to remain in the Institution as irrevocably fixed, but are becoming convinced that in a great measure it depends upon themselves to say, by their own behaviour, whether they shall or shall not remain through the term for which they were committed. The health of the boys during the term has been remarkably good. There has been no death, and few, if any, cases of serious illness have occurred. The schools have not been interrupted.

The girls' department of the House of Reformation has always commended itself. No change has been made in the modes of instruction, labor or discipline. Many girls go away improved, many reformed.

The school sustained a loss during the year. Miss Brackett, who for a long time has been its efficient and successful head, has been transferred to another field of useful labor. Her successor, Mrs. Paige, is faithful and competent, but a change is never desirable, especially when a person is eminently qualified to fill the position which he or she has occupied. It takes

time before things in all respects will go on as smoothly and as much to advantage as before.

An addition has been made to the building which will furnish accommodation for double the number of girls that have heretofore been committed. This has been for some time completed, but the school has not as yet been filled up. It is ready for use whenever it may be needed.

With much esteem for the gentlemen of the Board, this Report is respectfully submitted.

T. E. PAYSON,
Superintendent.

MAY 1, 1868.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

THOMAS E. PAYSON, ESQ., *Superintendent of the Houses of Industry and Reformation :*

SIR,— Another year has closed, and by the rules of the Board of Directors a brief statement of my services as Chaplain must go upon the record. Perhaps it is not necessary to attempt a detailed account of my labors, as every one must be somewhat familiar with the duties of a chaplain in such institutions as these. However painful it must be for any one to witness the sad condition of the fallen, there is a pleasure in being able to alleviate their sufferings by speaking a few kind words to them and pointing them to a better life, where the wicked may cease from troubling and the weary may find rest. This has been our steady aim, and although we cannot point to such permanent results as we should be glad to do, yet we are confident that some have been benefited, and that the burden of many a heart has been made lighter.

Over three thousand persons have been sent to these institutions during the past year.

By the assistance of kind friends, homes and employment have been secured in the city and in the country for a large number, particularly boys and girls, who are now doing well. One gentleman has assisted in procuring homes in the country for seven, who says, "I have not been disappointed in a single case — all are doing well."

Of late we have given considerable attention to music. Music has a wonderful power in subduing the evil passions of the way-

ward heart. Our singing on the Sabbath is now performed by a choir of over two hundred boys, and in listening to their sweet voices we can but feel that it must have a happy and lasting influence on their future lives and conduct. The more we become acquainted with the children that are sent here the more we are convinced that their condition is to be attributed to bad company and evil surroundings. By breaking up their old habits, and separating them from old associates, we hope to save them and lead them to a better life.

J. W. DADMUN,
Chaplain.

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REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

TO THOMAS E. PAYSON, Esq., *Superintendent of Houses of Industry and Reformation :*

SIR,—It is my pleasure to present the following Annual Report of the operations in the Medical Department of the Institutions under your charge.

While the number of inmates in the Institutions during the year has been much larger than usual, it will be seen that the amount of sickness also has been greater, and the number of deaths, particularly among the inmates of the Almshouse, far greater than that of any previous year for a long time.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Whole number of patients admitted to hospital	.	.	812
Males	.	.	286
Females	.	.	526
Daily average in hospital	.	.	29

DISEASES.

Intemperance, 221; diarrhœa, 61; varioloid, 39; consumption and syphilis, each 37; ulcer, 29; variola, 28; measles, 27; rheumatism, 26; delirium tremens and contusion, each 23; parturition, 21; pneumonia, 19; debility and feverish, each 16; dyspepsia, 15; abscess, fracture and bronchitis, each 14; scabies and paralysis, each 13; cholera morbus, 11; menorrhagia, 10; erysipelas and neuralgia, each 8; scarlet fever, 7; sprain and

dislocation, each 6; hemorrhoids, tumor and incised wound, each 5; miscarriage, typhoid fever and insanity, each 4; cholera infantum, marasmus, colic, pharyngitis, scrofula, apoplexy and cancer, each 3; carbuncle, scalled, pleurisy, jaundice, dysmenorrhœa, necrosis, dysentery, frost-bite, valoular, disease of heart, disease of spine, stricture of urethra, metritis, mumps, perioritis, Bright's disease of kidney and epilepsy, each 2; fistula, stomatitis, leucorrhœa, asthma, tonsillitis, corea, hepatitis, cystitis, meningitis, gastritis, catalepsy, orchitis, laceration of hand, laryngitis, ophthalmia and congestion of the lungs, each 1.

There have been eighty deaths, classed as follows:

Males, 47; females, 33; under one year of age, 10; between 1 and 5 years, 7; between 5 and 20 years, 5; between 20 and 40 years, 32; between 40 and 60, 12; and between 60 and 90, 14.

From the Almshouse	64
Sentenced	16
Children of sentenced mothers	8
" pauper mothers	4

The causes of death have been as follows, — Consumption, 17; small pox, 13; old age, 8; paralysis and measles, each 6; typhoid fever, marasmus and diarrhœa, each 3; pneumonia, delirium tremens, caries of spine and apoplexy, each 2; erysipelas, Bright's disease of kidney, bronchitis, syphilis, cholera infantum, catalepsy, scrofula, acute meningitis, scalp wound, dysentery, disease of heart, gangrene, and congestion of lungs, each 1.

Percentage of deaths to whole number of inmates . . .	2.62
" " " " sick	9.33

There have been 20 births, — 8 of the mothers being paupers, and 12 sentenced women. 1 still birth.

The "Nursery" has been a constant source of sickness throughout the year. The mothers and children have alike suffered, not for the want of proper diet and good care, but for the want of more spacious quarters and good ventilation. In this room, 46 by 20, there were at one time during the past year, 22 women and 30 children, all of whom remained in the same room day and night. Any proposition to relieve this department should be cherished by all. During the past winter these children, and some of the pauper boys and girls, were attacked with scarlet fever, and afterward by measles; the latter prevailing in a very malignant type; among 27 cases which occurred, 6 proved fatal. The form of scarlet fever, however, was light.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The health among the inmates of this department has been extremely good. The instances where the boys or girls are admitted to hospital for more than two or three days at a time, are quite rare. The nature of the sickness among this class of inmates is very different from the chronic complaints which almost universally obtain among the sick of the Almshouse, and, to a great extent, with the sentenced adults. As usual, there has been considerable sore eyes among the boys, which is not a surprising fact in any large institution of this kind; the nature of the trouble, however, has not been severe, and in no instance has there been an unfavorable result. Conjunctivitis and ulceration of the cornea have been the most marked features of the ophthalmia, and, for the most part, the boys have been kept in school during treatment.

Whole number of patients admitted to hospital . . .	47
“ “ days in hospital	380
Daily average in hospital	1 $\frac{3}{7}$

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Diarrhœa, 8; feverish, 7; ophthalmia, 5; dyspepsia, 4; scabies, acute rheumatism, abscess, and typhoid fever, each 3; fracture, bronchitis and pneumonia, each 2; consumption, varioloid, sprain, dislocation and tape-worm, each 1.

No death has occurred in this department since the last report. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all interested, that there should be in this reform school, numbering about two hundred and fifty scholars, so little sickness and no death for over two years.

OTHER SICKNESS.

On December 29th there appeared very suddenly among the inmates and officers of the institution a serious illness which affected about five hundred persons, classed as follows: Reformation boys, 150; pauper men, 75; pauper women, 15; sentenced men, 90; sentenced women, 150; officers and others, 23.

The sudden and violent onset of the sickness seemed mysterious, and the character of the symptoms manifested led me to suspect that something of a poisonous character had been taken into the stomach. An inquiry into the food and drink used by them was therefore at once pursued. I soon became satisfied, not only that these patients had swallowed something extremely acrid and poisonous, but that it was conveyed in the water that came from a pump in the women's yard. At this time, Dec. 30th, it was impossible for me or any other man to individualize the poison which the water contained. But that extensive sickness had occurred, and this in consequence of drinking the water from a certain pump, was to me evident. These facts were at once communicated to the Superintendent with a request that the water from the suspected pump be analyzed. The analysis, however, for some reason unknown to myself, was delayed, and I heard nothing of the result of such analysis until Tuesday, January 7, although I had for several days prior stated my opinion to be that arsenic was the poison taken. Nothing was found in the specimen of water analyzed or the well which was subsequently examined.

The patients at the time I first saw them were not in a condition that required antidotes, nor was it necessary to distinguish between this or that mineral or vegetable poison. They had vomited and purged until there could have been nothing left in the stomach to be neutralized or eliminated. Therefore, instead of farther depressing them by antidotal or eliminating drugs, the

condition of the patients was alone considered and such remedies used as the circumstances seemed to demand.

If the Superintendent was misled in his diagnosis by the remedies used, the fault must not be mine.

At the request of J. P. Bradlee, President of the Board of Directors, several physicians, viz: Drs. C. A. Walker, W. Reed, W. W. Morland, J. B. Upham and J. C. White, visited these patients, and without any hesitation, gave an undivided opinion that they had swallowed something poisonous, and that the symptoms pointed directly to arsenic.

It was thought advisable, however, to pursue the investigation still further, and, if possible, ascertain with certainty the cause of the illness, and the channel through which it came. Dr. J. C. White, Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, was therefore employed by Mr. Bradlee for this purpose, and after the most careful examination of those affected, and of all the surrounding influences that could possibly have induced such sickness at any other season of the year, it was thought by Dr. White that nothing in the diet, nothing in the atmosphere, nothing in or about the Institution could be found to induce the illness. He says: "There can be no doubt as to the extent and severity of the disease." "There can be no doubt that the disease was caused by some form of poison, and that this poison was introduced with and in the water from the well in the women's yard." "The symptoms closely resemble those produced by some mineral poisons." "First of all, arsenic, and next copper, but of no one so unexceptionally, as to allow of an absolute diagnosis."

The active symptoms of the disease lasted from three to twenty days; during this period no fatal case occurred. After convalescence began, however, there were constant relapses of diarrhoea, vomiting and dyspepsia, which has led to a fatal result in several cases in the Almshouse, and there are still cases in the hospital suffering from the same cause.

We all regret this unfortunate circumstance, and sympathize with those who have suffered.

Hoping that more light may some day be thrown upon this now mysterious affair, and thanking the Directors, through you, for their confidence and support,

I remain respectfully yours,

S. H. DURGIN,
Resident Physician.

REPORT OF THE PORT PHYSICIAN.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN,—It has been the custom heretofore to include in the hospital report of the House of Industry, all the patients treated at the Quarantine Hospital, except such as were received from vessels and from the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, and to report the latter cases with other quarantine operations, quarterly to the Board of Health. On the 1st of April, 1867, the quarantine building on Deer Island proving inadequate for the large number of small-pox patients which we then had, was abandoned and more convenient quarters provided on Galloupe's Island where the hospital has since been continued under the care of Dr. E. H. Stevens, who has faithfully performed the duties of assistant Port Physician during the past year.

Ample accommodations have been found here for all the small-pox patients sent from the city, and otherwise, also for those arriving on infected vessels, both sick and well, who need to be detained. In September last the care of the infectious sick, the grounds and buildings of the quarantine establishments at Deer and Galloupe's Islands, were transferred by the Board of Aldermen, and placed under the supervision and management of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, to whom the present report is therefore due.

The following is taken from the hospital records, from September 1st, 1867, to May 1st, 1868:

Whole number admitted to hospital, 49.

“ “ days in hospital, 929.

Daily average, 3.87.

Causes: small-pox, 22; yellow fever, 10; intermittent fever, 6; detained from infected vessels under quarantine regulations, 11. Total, 49.

Discharged well, 43; died from yellow fever, 3; died from small-pox, 3; remaining in hospital May 1st, 1868, 1.

I am pleased to thank the members of the Board, and especially J. P. Bradlee, Esq., for the interest taken in this their new charge, and the kindness with which the needs of this department have been met and its duties made pleasant.

Respectfully submitted.

S. H. DURGIN,
Port Physician.

QUARANTINE STATION, DEER ISLAND,
BOSTON, May 1, 1868.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN, — The following statements are respectfully submitted as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the financial year of 1867.

On the first day of May, 1867, one hundred and seventy-four patients remained under care. Seventy-eight have been admitted since. Two hundred and fifty-two have been under treatment during the year. Seventy-three have been discharged, and one hundred and seventy-nine, ninety-four men and eighty-five women, remain at this date, an increase of five over the number remaining at the close of last year.*

Of the admissions, twenty-one were made by order of Court, and fifty-seven by permit of the Board of Directors, several of them upon the desire and personal application of the patients themselves.

Of those discharged, twenty-five had recovered, nine were more or less improved, fourteen were not improved, and twenty-five died. By "not improved" is not meant that there had been no change in either mental or physical condition. In nearly all of these cases, the manifestations of disease had become much modified and life less wearisome, and, in some degree, more enjoyable, but in none had there been made any perceptible progress towards *recovery*. Most of them were transferred to other public institutions. Because of the removal of this considerable num-

* Since the above was written, this increase has reached eleven.

ber of chronic cases, the admissions during the past year have exceeded, by eleven, those for the corresponding period of the year before. Comparatively few have been taken away by friends, against the advice of the physicians, and it is believed that in every such case the result has not been such as to encourage the practice.

Of the deaths, eight were from general paralysis, five from exhaustion of chronic insanity, three from puerperal disease, two from apoplexy, two from hemiplegia, and one each from inflammation of the brain, congestion of the lungs, epilepsy and dysentery. The number of deaths from general paralysis seems large, but there were ten cases admitted and fourteen under treatment, during the year. This fearful form of brain disease appears to be rapidly increasing in the community, and may well claim the earnest attention of the medical profession and of thinking men. The other causes of death, it will be observed, are mostly such as prevail in hospitals for the insane, several of the subjects living but a day or two after admission.

An unusually uniform degree of health has prevailed during the entire year. During the winter, several of the officers (including the medical staff) were sick with scarlet fever, but the contagion was not active, and but a single patient was attacked. Exception from epidemics, suicide, violence and accident, and even from the prevailing diseases of the several seasons, marks the history of the year. This is the more gratifying when we remember the crowded condition of the house, the insufficient air-space for each patient, especially at night, and the total lack of all ventilation except by windows. This escape from serious and troublesome sickness may be, can only be, fairly attributed to the extraordinary and persistent use of agencies to remedy the above defects and keep disease away. Though successful, it is a wearisome work.

The recoveries during the year, though not equal to the average for several years past, are yet measurably satisfactory and

encouraging. They are thirty-three and a third per cent reckoned on the admissions. They have usually been over forty per cent. Several causes have operated to produce this result. So limited are our accommodations, that we have been obliged almost weekly to decline applications for admission. When we have been able to respond, we have often been compelled to give the preference to the quiet, though less hopeful case, over the active and violent, but more curable one. Again, so crowded have been our three small wards, that in order to suitably provide for a new comer, whose mental condition would debar him from the best ward, it has frequently been found necessary to disturb a patient, whose convalescence had just begun, by a transfer from the ward where he felt at home and at liberty to indulge in the queer, but harmless, freaks of talk and action the yet lingering disease might prompt him to exhibit (to "deviate a little," as one of them quaintly expressed it,) to another, where the necessity for a certain degree of self-restraint, imposed by the "public opinion" of the new community, of which he found himself an unwilling member, proved too much for his weakened nervous system, and a complete relapse was the unhappy result. In not a few cases has the disease thus been unavoidably prolonged, to the continued suffering of the patients, increased expense to the community, and diminution of our ratio of recoveries, and for some, perhaps, the permanent loss of reason. This untoward result must apparently continue, if it does not become more serious, in the years to come.

It has been declared, in high official circles, that the statement so often made by the government and management of this hospital, that it is improperly crowded, cannot be correct, because the Board of Visitors for 1846 reported that there was, at that time, provision ample for two hundred patients. Since that day, the progress made in the treatment and care of the insane has abolished our cottage, with its eighteen strong stone cells, and made corresponding changes in the main hospital building, until

there is now less room for one hundred and seventy-five than there was at that time for two hundred and twenty-five. Furthermore, it requires but a superficial knowledge of such institutions to understand that a hospital for one hundred and eighty patients, having only three wards for each sex, is far more crowded, with a dozen beds unoccupied, than one with six wards and every bed filled. For, if it becomes necessary to place a single improper patient in the convalescent ward, because the others are full, the annoyance and confusion caused by his presence there, become irksome and unbearable, to the last degree, to the better patients, while no good, if not positive injury, results to him. Such has been our daily condition for a long time past, and patients are retained in the lower wards who should not be subjected to such associations, but who cannot be better provided for, simply because the good of the majority must govern.

Nearly twenty years ago, the Association of Superintendents adopted unanimously a series of propositions, relating to the construction of hospitals for the insane, which have ever since been regarded as authority on this continent, and have received the sanction of the most eminent alienists of Europe. Among them was one to the effect that "every hospital for two hundred patients should have, at least, *eight distinct wards for each sex*, making sixteen classes in all." How nearly this hospital approaches the standard it needs but a word to say. White-wash and paint and pictures and carpets may hide some of the defects of the structure, but they do not and cannot remedy them. The sepulchre remains, be it whitened ever so carefully.

During the past year, some surprising and extraordinary efforts were made to convince us that our present successful system for the care and treatment of the insane was wrong, and to induce us to adopt the farming-out system now in use at Gheel, in Belgium, and which has been in force there for more than a thousand years. Fortunately, Drs. Choate and Tyler

and our own Dr. Fisher, while in Europe last summer, visited and thoroughly inspected the colony at Gheel. Aside from the wide differences of climate, of the character of the people and of the insane themselves, either of which would be an insuperable objection to such a proposition, they discovered such radical defects in the system itself as must at once dispose of the question negatively. The present hospital system of Europe and America is the offspring and the glory of modern civilization and science, and we are glad to believe that the intelligent humanity of New England will be slow to exchange it for the spawn of continental ignorance and superstition of a thousand years ago.

Allusion has frequently been made in these Reports to a project of a law for determining the legal relations of the insane, which has been under consideration for several years in the Association of Superintendents. There is reason to hope that this important subject will soon receive final action in that body, and that the fruit of their careful deliberations will tend to prevent, in the future, those vexatious questions, every now and then growing out of our present system for the commitment and restraint of those, for whose cure or custody our hospitals are designed. It is believed that the existence of such a law, as it is proposed to recommend, would have prevented most, if not all of those scandalous public proceedings against our hospitals, during the last twenty years, instigated by patients discharged uncured, and bitterly resenting every effort made for their recovery or comfort as a personal indignity and wrong.*

The treatment, medical and moral, has not differed materially from that heretofore pursued. In the former we have been

* At the recent meeting of the Association in Boston, this subject was considered and thoroughly discussed, and the result was the unanimous adoption of a series of propositions, to be recommended for legal enactment in those States where the existing laws upon the subject are imperfect and unsatisfactory. (See Appendix.)

especially gratified with our success in the treatment of epilepsy by bromide of potassium. While none have been *cured*, in most cases the fits have been effectually held in check, thereby saving to individuals personal suffering, and to the entire household discomfort and annoyance in a measure that cannot be told.

Owing to our want of means for classification, employment, etc., we have been compelled to rely, more than otherwise there would be any need of, upon our means for recreation and amusement. Therefore, our water excursions, our holidays, our weekly parties and all other means for home amusements have been improved to the utmost, while we have gladly availed ourselves of every opportunity for entertainment abroad. To all our friends who have remembered us in these matters our grateful acknowledgments are due, and to none more than to the proprietors of the Boston Museum, the doors of which have always been open to us.

To the Board of Directors, the Advisory Committee, and especially to President Bradlee, is offered this grateful testimonial to their unwearied interest in this household, and their personal kindness and support.

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.

Boston Lunatic Hospital, May 1, 1868.

APPENDIX.

PROJECT OF A LAW FOR DETERMINING THE LEGAL RELATIONS OF THE INSANE.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, believing that certain relations of the insane should be regulated by statutory enactments, calculated to secure their rights, and also the rights of those entrusted with their care or connected with them by ties of relation or friend-

ship, as well as to promote the ends of justice and enforce the claims of an enlightened humanity, for this purpose recommend that the following legal provisions be adopted by every State where existing laws do not already satisfactorily provide for these great ends :

1. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital for the insane by their legal guardians, or by their relatives or friends, in case they have no guardians, but never without the certificate of one or more reputable physicians, after a personal examination made within one week of the date thereof; and this certificate to be duly acknowledged before some magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature, and of the respectability of the signer.

2. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital, or other suitable place of detention, by order of a magistrate, who, after proper inquisition, shall find that such persons are at large, and dangerous to themselves or others, or requiring hospital care and treatment; while the fact of their insanity shall be certified by one or more reputable physicians, as specified in the preceding section.

3. Insane persons may be placed in a hospital by order of any high judicial officer after the following course of proceedings, viz: on statement in writing of any respectable person, that a certain person is insane, and that the welfare of himself or of others requires his restraint, it shall be the duty of the judge to appoint immediately a commission who shall inquire into and report upon the facts of the case. If, in their opinion, it is a suitable case for confinement, the judge shall issue his warrant for such disposition of the insane person as will secure the objects of the measure.

4. The commission provided in the last section shall be composed of not less than three, nor more than four, persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician, and another a lawyer. In their inquisition, they shall hear such evidence as may be offered

touching the merits of the case, as well as the statements of the party complained of, or of his counsel. The party shall have seasonable notice of the proceedings, and the judge is authorized to have him placed in suitable custody while the inquisition is pending.

5. On a written statement being addressed by some respectable person to some high judicial officer, that a certain person, then confined in a hospital for the insane, is not insane, and is thus unjustly deprived of his liberty, the judge, at his discretion, shall appoint a commission of not less than three, nor more than four, persons, one of whom at least shall be a physician and another a lawyer, who shall hear such evidence as may be offered touching the merits of the case, and without summoning the party to meet them, shall have a personal interview with him, so managed as to prevent him, if possible, from suspecting its objects. They shall report their proceedings to the judge, and if, in their opinion, the party is not insane, the judge shall issue an order for his discharge.

6. If the officers of any hospital shall wish for a judicial examination of a person in their charge, such examination shall be had in the measure provided in the fifth section.

7. The commission provided for in the fifth section shall not be repeated in regard to the same party oftener than once in six months; and in regard to those placed in a hospital under the third section, such commission shall not be appointed within the first six months of their residence therein.

8. Persons placed in a hospital under the first section of this act may be removed therefrom by the party that placed them in it.

9. Persons placed in a hospital under the second section of this act may be discharged by the authorities in whom the government of the hospital is vested.

10. All persons whose legal status is that of paupers, may be placed in a hospital for the insane, by the municipal authori-

ties who have charge of them, and may be removed by the same authority, — the fact of insanity being established as in the first section.

11. On statement in writing to any high judicial officer by some friend of the party, that a certain party placed in a hospital under the third section, is losing his bodily health, and that consequently his welfare would be promoted by his discharge, or that his mental disease has so far changed its character as to render his farther confinement unnecessary, the judge shall make suitable inquisition into the merits of the case, and, according to its result, may or may not order the discharge of the party.

12. Persons placed in any hospital for the insane may be removed therefrom by parties who have become responsible for the payment of their expenses; provided that such obligation was the result of their own free act and accord, and not of the operation of the law, and that its terms require the removal of the patient in order to avoid farther responsibility.

13. Insane persons shall not be made responsible for criminal acts in a criminal suit unless such acts shall be proved not to have been the result directly or indirectly of insanity.

14. Insane persons shall not be tried for any criminal act during the existence of their insanity; and, for settling this issue, one of the judges of the court by which the party is to be tried, shall appoint a commission, consisting of not less than three nor more than five persons, all of whom shall be physicians, and one at least, if possible, an expert in insanity, who shall examine the accused, hear the evidence that may be offered touching the case, and report their proceedings to the judge, with their opinion respecting his mental condition. If it be their opinion that he is not insane, he shall be brought to trial; but if they consider him insane, or are in doubt respecting his mental condition, the judge shall order him to be confined in some hospital for the insane, or some other place favorable for a

scientific observation of his mental condition. The person to whose custody he may be committed shall report to the judge respecting his mental condition previous to the next term of the court; and if such report is not satisfactory, the judge shall appoint a commission of inquiry in the manner just mentioned, whose opinion shall be followed by the same proceedings as in the first instance.

15. Whenever any person is acquitted in a criminal suit on the ground of insanity, the jury shall declare this fact in their verdict, and the court shall order the prisoner to be committed to some place of confinement for sake of keeping or treatment, there to be retained until he may be discharged in the manner provided in the next section.

16. If any judge of the highest court, having original jurisdiction, shall be satisfied by the evidence presented to him, that the prisoner has recovered, and that the paroxysm of insanity, in which the criminal act was committed, was the first and only one he had ever experienced, he may order his unconditional discharge; if, however, it shall appear that such paroxysm of insanity was preceded by at least one other, then the court may at its discretion appoint a guardian of his person, and to him commit the care of the prisoner, said guardian giving bonds for any damage his ward may commit, provided always that in cases of homicide, or attempted homicide, the prisoner shall not be discharged unless by the unanimous consent of the Superintendent and the Managers of the Hospital and the Court before which he was tried.

17. If it shall be made to appear to any judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, or other high judicial officer, that a certain insane person is manifestly suffering from the want of proper care or treatment, he shall order such person to be placed in some hospital for the insane, at the expense of those who are legally bound to maintain him.

18. Application for the guardianship of an insane person

shall be made to the Judge of Probate, or judge having similar jurisdiction, who after a hearing of the parties shall grant the measure, if satisfied that the person is insane, and incapable of managing his affairs discreetly. Seasonable notice shall be given to the person who is the object of the measure, if at large; and, if under restraint, to those having charge of him, but his presence in court, as well as the reading of the notice to him, may be dispensed with, if the court is satisfied that such reading or personal attendance would probably be detrimental to his mental or bodily health. The removal of the guardianship shall be subjected to the same mode of procedure as its appointment.

19. Insane persons shall be made responsible in a civil suit, for any injury they may commit upon the person or property of others; reference being had, in regard to the amount of damages, to the pecuniary means of both parties, to the provocation sustained by the defendant, and any other circumstance, which in a criminal suit would furnish ground for mitigation of punishment.

20. The contracts of the insane shall not be valid, unless it can be shown either that such acts were for articles of necessity or comfort, suitable to the means and condition of the party, or that the other party had no reason to suspect the existence of any mental impairment, or that the transaction exhibited no marks of unfair advantage.

21. A will may be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he was incapable of understanding the nature and consequences of the transaction, or of appreciating the relative values of property, or of remembering or calling to mind all the heirs-at-law, or of resisting all attempts to substitute the will of others for his own. A will may also be invalidated on the ground of the testator's insanity, provided it be proved that he entertained delusions respecting any heirs-at-law calculated to produce unfriendly feeling towards them.

REPORT OF THE MASTER OF HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BOSTON, April 30, 1868.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN, — I respectfully present the following statements as my report for the House of Correction for the year ending April 30, 1868:

The number of prisoners committed from May 1, 1867, to April 30, 1868, inclusive, has been as follows, viz: Males, 473; Females, 201. Total, 674.

The following is the result of the weighing of the prisoners received and discharged during the year:

462 prisoners have gained 4,303 lbs.—average 9 lbs. 5 oz.

126 “ “ lost 722 lbs.— “ 5 lbs. 10 oz.
14 drams.

Actual gain 3,581 lbs.

“ average gain, 6 lbs. 1 oz. 7 drams.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Offences since May 1, 1867.

	Males.	Females.
Larceny in a building	77	24
Simple larceny	34	18
Larceny	115	30
Larceny in a vessel	4	
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	230	72

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i>	230	72
Common night walkers		64
Assault and battery with a knife	5	2
Having in his possession a false, forged and counterfeit order for money	2	
Breaking and entering a building with intent to steal	19	3
Larceny from the person	37	14
Assault and battery with a razor	1	
Idle and disorderly	13	3
Keeping a house of ill-fame	2	9
Assault with some sharp instrument		1
Assault and battery	59	6
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1	1
Common drunkard	2	3
Noisy and disorderly house	1	
Maliciously threatening by verbal communication to accuse of crime, with the intent to extort money	3	
Embezzlement	6	
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	7	1
Drunkenness	25	11
Assault and battery with a club	1	
Larceny in a dwelling house		1
Indecent exposure	3	
Vagabond	1	1
Common beggar	1	
Assuming to be a deputy of the State Constable	1	
Assault upon an officer	4	
Robbery	2	1
<i>Numbers carried forward,</i>	426	193

	Males.	Females.
<i>Numbers brought forward,</i> . . .	426	193
Attempting to commit larceny from the person .	10	3
Feloniously receiving stolen property . .	1	
Being a common seller of intoxicating liquors .	6	1
Assault	1	1
Adultery	1	
Making an assault upon an officer in the discharge of his duty	1	
Simple larceny of one coat	1	
Cruelly beating a horse	2	
Assault and battery with metallic knuckles .	1	
Maintaining a tenement for the illegal sale of in- toxicating liquors	1	
Assault with intent to murder	1	
Assault and battery with a hatchet		1
Escaping from the House of Industry . . .	1	
Assault and battery with a pistol	1	
Polygamy	1	
Assault with a dangerous weapon	6	1
Receiving stolen goods	2	
Attempt to commit larceny in a building . .	1	
Obtaining money by false pretences	5	
Cheating by false pretences with intent to de- fraud	1	
Assuming to be a police officer	1	
Assault with a stool	1	
Assault and mayhem		1
Having and offering for sale obscene prints or pictures	1	
	473	201

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the ages of all who have been committed since May 1, 1867.

	Males.	Females.
20 years and under	149	50
20 to 30 years	214	88
30 to 40 "	57	42
40 to 50 "	39	15
50 to 60 "	12	5
60 to 70 "	2	1

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the number of times committed of all who have been in prison since May 1, 1867.

	Males.	Females.
First time	350	94
Second time	93	52
Third time	25	33
Fourth time	1	12
Fifth time	1	3
Sixth time		2
Seventh time		1
Eighth time	1	
Ninth time		
Ten times and over	2	4

Nativity. No. 5.

Massachusetts	302
Maine	24
New Hampshire	12
Rhode Island	8

Connecticut	2
New Jersey	1
New York	25
Pennsylvania	15
Maryland	3
Virginia	1
North Carolina	1
South Carolina	1
Georgia	1
Florida	1
Alabama	1
Louisiana	2
Washington (D. C.)	1
Ohio	1
Natives of the United States	402
Ireland	206
England	24
Scotland	10
British Provinces	18
Germany	4
France	1
Italy	1
Russia	1
Greece	2
Sweden	1
Belgium	1
West India	3

Employment — No. 6.

	Males.		Females.
Making brushes . . .	209	Making contract work .	111
Making trunk nails . .	43	Making prison clothing .	2
Making brooms . . .	23	Domestics	17
Sewing machines . . .	28	Prison cooks	23
Making shoes	70	Washing and mending .	22
Lumpers in yard and		Prison sweeps	8
garden	10	Yard and shop sweeps .	5
Tailors	2	Hospital nurses	1
Shoemakers	5	Runners	3
Carpenters	1	Institution	2
Bakers	8	Invalids	7
Prison sweeps	5		
Whitewashing	3	Total	201
Tinsmiths	1		
Blacksmiths	2		
Barbers	2		
Hostlers	2		
Gate-men	4		
Runners	4		
Hospital nurses	2		
Firemen	3		
In gas works	11		
In piggery	3		
Doortenders	6		
Blocks	8		
Invalids	18		
Total	473		

Number committed during the year.

Males	473
Females	201
Adults	474
Minors	200
Whites	634
Colored	40
Cannot read and write	139
Can read, but not write	99
Natives of Massachusetts who cannot read and write	26
Married	247
Intemperate	397
Discharged on expiration of sentence	557
Paid fine and costs	8
Discharged as poor convicts unable to pay fine	31
Died	5
Escaped	1
Escaped and re-captured	1
Pardoned by the Governor	24
Discharged by order of Municipal Court for non-payment of fine and cost after serving three months	26
Transferred to State Lunatic Hospital	6

Amount received for Fine and Costs, viz :

Committed from Municipal Court	\$121 38
“ “ Superior “	400 55
Total	\$521 93

All of which has been paid to the City Treasurer.

I have much pleasure in laying this Report before the Board, in stating, as I have had occasion so often before to do, that the discipline of the Prison has been fully kept up to the standard

of former years. The male prisoners under contract have been fully employed during the whole of the past year. There have been several male prisoners for whom it has been difficult and even impossible to find employment for a portion of the year past. On the first of January, there were about sixty of this class, then a contract was made for the manufacture of boots and shoes, since then there have been but few unemployed male prisoners.

The broom contract I regret to say, employing from sixteen to eighteen prisoners, has been a failure, a portion of the men on that contract have been transferred to the shoeshop.

The daily average of the male prisoners who have been employed in the shops, has been as follows :

For the manufacture of brushes	99½
“ “ “ trunk nails	18
On sewing machines	27
For the manufacture of boots and shoes (since Jan. 1, 1868)	59½

The whole number of men now under contract is as follows :

For the manufacture of brushes	100
“ “ “ trunk nails	20
“ “ “ boots and shoes	68

The labor of the male prisoners able to work has therefore generally been made available ; but as in former years, there is a class of men who cannot be put upon contract work, such as the aged and infirm, the lame and the blind.

For these I am obliged to find such occupation as they are able to attend to, such as sweeping and cleaning the prison, keeping the yard in good order, and, in summer time, working in the gardens.

There are now twenty-seven sewing machines in operation in the male department, occupied in making shirts, overalls, jumpers, pants, horse blankets, etc.

This number of machines has been gradually increased from nine to the present number during the year. A portion of the time they were entirely idle, but are now fully employed.

These machines, as well as those in the women's department, are now all running by steam power; and this mode of operating the machines has been found to be entirely satisfactory.

There have been from fifteen to forty machines running in the female department. There has been but a very small portion of the year in which there was not full employment for them. They have been occupied in making shirts, pants, jumpers, drawers, etc.

I would state here, that the women now sent to this Institution as a class, are not so apt in learning the management of the machine, as in former years. Many of them seem more calculated to handle the pickaxe than the needle.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. There have been no epidemics among them. The prevailing disease, as usual, has been consumption; in almost every case contracted before they came here.

The deaths have been as follows :

Samuel C. Woods died August 10, 1867, of pneumonia.

Coletta Barker died December 14, 1867, of tuberculosis.

Anna Bean died January 27, 1868, of asthma.

Cornelius Coughlin died February 13, 1868, of consumption.

Peter Kelley died April 6, 1868, of lung fever.

The diet of the prison has been as usual; no change whatever has been made.

The chapel services have been also without any change in the manner of conducting them. The prisoners appear to give good attention, and, I trust, are benefited by what they hear. I have endeavored to keep the music up to the former standard, as I consider it a very important instrumentality in softening and humanising the vicious and the ignorant.

The gas works have been conducted as usual in making gas for this Institution and for the Lunatic Hospital.

Some complaints have been made from the latter institution; but, on examination, it has been found that the difficulty did not originate here. The average cost of the manufacture of gas per 1,000 cubic feet, adding all expenses, and the labor of two men for the year, is \$2.04.3.

The garden has fully supplied the prison and the family with vegetables; and the piggery has also answered all demands made upon it for the use of the Institution.

The fruit crop has been small, as it was also in the preceding year. We hope the present season may prove a more abundant one.

A portion of the old whipshop has been thoroughly fitted up with new floors, and is now occupied as a shop for the manufacture of boots and shoes.

For want of other accommodation in shop room, I have been compelled to use a portion of the chapel during week days with sewing machines.

This necessity will soon be obviated, as a contract has been made by the Directors for the erection of a new shop, and also for a new engine of twenty horse power.

I would still continue to recommend the erection of a detached boiler house in the male prison yard in which all the steam used in the whole institution for heating, cooking, washing, etc., might be generated. This plan would be attended with increased safety, and would be undoubtedly more economical.

In consequence of the contract for building a new shop, I am encouraged to look forward to the time when the old dilapidated building which has so long been a disgrace to the Institution, will disappear, with all the inconveniencies which have been connected with it.

By the appointment of Mr. G. C. Underwood to the Superintendency of Deer Island, I have been deprived of his efficient

services as Deputy, and I trust that he will meet with all success in his present position, and that the loss to the House of Correction will prove a gain to Deer Island.

Once more in closing my annual report, I would present my most sincere thanks to the Board for the courtesy and kindness which they have personally manifested, and for the interest that they have always taken in the welfare of the Institution, especially the President of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES ROBBINS,

Master House of Correction.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD FROM ITS ORGANIZATION.

First Board elected October 12, 1857.

Organized October 16, 1857.

The members of the Board of Directors, since the organization of the Board, and their several terms of service, have been as follows:—

ORIGINAL BOARD, 1857.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, James H. Beal.

THACHER BEAL, *President*. SAMUEL P. OLIVER, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1858.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall,* Thacher Beal, John Flint, Stephen Tilton, Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, George A. Curtis, Pelham Bonney, James H. Beal.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1859.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, Samuel P. Oliver, Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall, Osmyn Brewster, Pelham Bonney, Joseph Smith, George A. Curtis, Francis E. Faxon, William Parkman.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Resigned July, 1858, and Joseph Smith chosen for the balance of term.

BOARD OF 1860.

Seth Adams, Ezra H. Baker, Timothy C. Kendall,* Pelham Bonney, Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, Francis E. Faxon, Joseph Robbins, Wm. W. Clapp, Jr.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1861.

Pelham Bonney,† Osmyn Brewster, Joseph Smith, Moses Kimball, George A. Curtis, Otis Kimball, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, Wm. M. Flanders, George W. Parmenter, Justin Jones, James Riley.

JOSEPH SMITH, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1862.

Moses Kimball, Otis Kimball, George A. Curtis, J. P. Bradlee, William Eaton, W. M. Flanders, F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, George W. Parmenter, James Riley, Seldon Crockett.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1863.

William Eaton, J. Putnam Bradlee, W. M. Flanders, Justin Jones, Jonas Fitch, Amos A. Dunnels, ‡ Moses Kimball, James Riley,§ Joseph T. Bailey, Joseph L. Henshaw, George W. Sprague, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL, *Clerk*.

* Deceased December 11, 1860.

† Deceased April 29, 1861. Ezra H. Baker elected for the residue of the term.

‡ In place of F. W. Lincoln, Jr., resigned.

§ Deceased June 6, 1864. Wm. Fox Richardson elected for the residue of term.

BOARD OF 1864.

Moses Kimball, William Fox Richardson,* Joseph T. Bailey, Amos A. Dunnels, Justin Jones, J. Putnam Bradlee, Francis C. Manning, Henry A. Drake, G. Howland Shaw,† Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. THACHER BEAL,‡ *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1865.

Moses Kimball, Joseph T. Bailey, Francis C. Manning, William Cumston, William Fox Richardson, Henry A. Drake, J. Putnam Bradlee, Amos A. Dunnels, G. Howland Shaw,§ Sylvanus A. Denio, Jonas Fitch, Granville Mears.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. GUY C. UNDERWOOD, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1866.

Moses Kimball, Sylvanus A. Denio, J. Putnam Bradlee, William Cumston, Jonas Fitch, Avery Plumer, Amos A. Dunnels, Chas. S. Burgess, Francis C. Manning, Granville Mears, Henry A. Drake, Augustine G. Stimson.

MOSES KIMBALL, *President*. WM. WILLETT, *Clerk*.

BOARD OF 1867.

J. Putnam Bradlee, Moses Kimball, Avery Plumer, Amos A. Dunnels, Henry A. Drake, William Cumston, Jonas Fitch, Sylvanus A. Denio, Francis C. Manning, Charles S. Burgess, Lewis Rice, Samuel W. Hodges.

J. PUTNAM BRADLEE, *President*. WILLIAM WILLETT, *Clerk*.

* In place of James Riley, deceased. † In place of Jonas Fitch, resigned.

‡ Deceased January 15, 1865.

§ Resigned February 10, 1865, and Avery Plumer elected for the balance of term.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A CITY.

AN

ORATION

BEFORE THE

CITY AUTHORITIES OF BOSTON,

ON THE

FOURTH OF JULY, 1868.

BY SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D.



BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, CITY PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 6, 1868.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Samuel Eliot, LL. D., for the exceedingly appropriate, interesting and eloquent Oration delivered before the Municipal Authorities of this City on the Fourth of July instant, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman*.

In Common Council, July 9, 1868.

Concurred.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *President*.

Approved, July 10, 1868.

NATHL. B. SHURTLEFF, *Mayor*.

A true copy.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

ORATION.

BOSTON, OLD AND NEW.

THE Boston that hailed the early birthdays of the nation has almost passed away. A few of its historic buildings keep their places, but with changed aspects and generally changed associations. Three or four of its churches remain, but in localities so altered as to alter them, and even to forebode their removal. Its mansions have completely vanished. Their stately fronts, their fair proportions of height and breadth, their wide halls, easy stairs, massive wainscots and graceful alcoves, the trees before them, the vines climbing their porches, the flowers blooming beneath their windows, the terraces and gardens surrounding them, linger only in remembrance. Remembrance itself but faintly recalls the streets like those of present villages, the open spaces then styled greens, the pastures where cattle browsed, the fields unoccupied except in the playtime of children, the shores that met the water with lips it did not shrink from kissing. The very

hills which gave the place its first name, instead of having proved everlasting, have sunk beneath the spade, their loftiness brought literally to the dust. Even the sea washing our peninsula, no more

“Unchangeable save to its wild waves’ play,”

finds its azure brow wrinkled with walls and marked by lines of building where fluttered, years ago, a garland of snowy sails.

Another Boston has arisen on the old foundations and the new. Once a single neighborhood, it is now a group of neighborhoods; once a society of personal acquaintances, now a population of indistinct connections, where men cannot inquire into one another’s affairs with the same success as of yore; a scene formerly of limited, latterly of expanded action, of customs shaped according to a broader rule, of enterprises laid out upon a larger scale, of relations more complex, systems more varied, standards more aspiring; no longer a town but a city, with all the present, all the future prospects of which a city is the centre. Imagine a citizen of the Revolution, or of the War of 1812, returning hither to find his birthplace buried beneath a warehouse, his church swallowed up in an abyss of traffic, an avenue where he skated, and a long vista of reef-stone façades where he bathed. Follow him on

the round of our institutions, especially those where foreign tongues prevail over the native, and pieces of the Old World appear to have fallen on the New. He might find cause to think Boston as unlike its former self as some of its statues to their originals. Then hear him warned, as we are, that the city is declining, and that unless its capitalists provide it with half a dozen new railroads to the interior, and its harbor commissioners give it a new channel to the sea, its doom is sealed. Ah, he might exclaim, it needs the opening of a vein or two to reduce its symptoms of plethora. Signs of decay they cannot be; these sights and sounds, these throngs, these labors, these excitements are not the hectic of decline. Would he not be right? Does not the handwriting upon our walls promise better things than the overthrow of the city, or the transfer of its prosperity to its neighbors?

Not content with her own expansion, Boston has lately taken unto herself her sister Roxbury. Not a marriage exactly, but a joining of hands, an endowing each other with their worldly goods (to say nothing of their debts), it has made of twain one city. Common memories, common associations and common interests prepared the connection; now that it is consummated, they foreshow its happiness. Brought to-day before the national altar, and blending in the national festival

for the first time, let the union of the sisters and of the sisters' sons be confirmed in these hours of patriotic commemoration.

AGE OF GREAT CITIES.

In becoming a city, Boston shares in a characteristic movement of the period. Our age has been called the Age of Great Cities, and there is as good reason for this name as for any other which it bears. For the cities of the time are not only greater, taken together, than those of former times, but more numerous, more widely spread, and above all, more active in the work which in all ages falls chiefly to them.

This work is civilization, a term that cannot be explained but by going back to its Latin root, where we find the citizen, and with him, the city. Men scatter, in order to discover; they concentrate, in order to civilize. When the city brings them together, mingling their numbers and their interests, it sets them across the dividing line between barbarism and civilization. It carries them farther and farther into the civilized region by augmenting their resources and enabling them to meet the multiplying demands of their new situation. Civilization is a costly process, especially in the modern era. To all the expenses it involved in the

days of old, to all the operations of government, all the luxuries of society, all the splendors of the arts and sciences, are added in our day the claims of public education, the exhaustless purposes of charity and faith. Every reform of this generation, every hope of soothing the afflicted or recovering the lost, every effort to make sunshine in a shady place, is expensive, often lavishly expensive, though not a dollar be wasted, but dollar upon dollar be saved in the end. No civilizing agency can do much without a fund to draw upon. Philosophy used to shake her head, insisting that nothing was surer to ruin a people than their becoming rich. But she confesses now-a-days that poverty is a greater drawback than wealth upon social advancement. What Burke said of public virtue is equally true of civilization, that "being of a nature magnificent and splendid, instituted for great things and conversant about great concerns, it requires abundant scope and room, and cannot spread and grow under confinement, and in circumstances straitened, narrow and sordid." It was the love, not the use of money which the Apostle pronounced the root of all evil; the use that implies no love for it in itself is the root of much good. If the history of civilized nations teaches any lesson, if travel among the uncivilized brings back any testimony, it is the necessity of wealth to civiliza-

tion. For this there must be concentration, for this the solitary must be set in families, families in communities, and communities in cities.

The Age of Great Cities therefore, signifies the Age of Great Civilization. It is a title which the cities may be proud to give, and the age to wear, a title not merely of grandeur or power, but of liberality and tenderness, including all sorts and conditions of humanity, its sufferings as well as its triumphs, and its "still, sad music" as well as its loudest hallelujahs.

FUNCTIONS OF A CITY.

If Boston is to be among the great cities of civilization, she must do more than annex her suburbs or fill in her water lots, more than build her blocks or rear her monuments, more, much more, than swell the volume of her taxes; for neither territory nor population, neither architecture nor any other art, not even that of the assessor, establishes the greatness of a city. To this, internal growth is indispensable, the powers increasing with the frame, the mind and the heart expanding with the body, the immaterial elements corresponding with the material. A city is no inorganic mass growing by simple accretion, but an organism of various and mysterious forces developing from within.

Its functions determine its rank, just as the classification of any living being is determined. They constitute its character, its history. If great, they render it great, and it ascends with as little effort as the dawn to a place among the cities of civilization.

FUNCTIONS NOT OF A CITY.

There are some, indeed, many things which a city cannot do. It has no direct share in the labors of which the country is the natural field. It cultivates no land, produces no food, not even the water which it needs. It has no mines to open, no fabrics, compared with those of the great manufacturing centres, to call its own. It does not act upon nature, except to obliterate it, or upon most of the products of nature until they have been worked up elsewhere. For what it receives from abroad, it offers in return the values produced by its citizens as artisans, merchants, or members of the different professions, using these words in their broadest sense. Neither does nature act upon the city, or upon the people within its borders, for here they are beyond her reach, beyond her skyey or earthy influence, save in their public gardens, and even there, the builders are apt to crowd upon the gardeners.

Furthermore, there are many things which, though they may be done in a city, may not be done by a city, but by its citizens. Municipal energy has one sphere, individual energy another, and much the wider, embracing affairs of every kind and powers of every degree. So far from substituting the city for its citizens in their undertakings, they should be substituted for it in any of its undertakings which they can safely assume. The newspapers of a few days or weeks ago published a letter from one of the best friends our country has in Europe, saying how much he was impressed by the difference between the town or commune in France which manages its citizens, and the town in the United States which its citizens manage. It is the difference between centralization and self-government, between the system which makes a man a puppet, and that which makes him a free agent, between that which fits him more and more for subjection, and that which fits him more and more for liberty. Paris has been called the Bostonian's paradise, but never the Bostonian's city. Nor would he ever choose it as the scene of his civil existence; for this, he wants opportunities of action which the French capital, with all its magnificence, cannot supply.

POLITICAL FUNCTIONS.

The functions of a city are, in the first place, political. The earliest city, whether that named Enoch or another, was the earliest political lever to move the world. Throughout the ancient generations, the weapons with which they plucked bright honor were their cities, within whose walls their power centred, and in whose names their fame extended over the earth. As the chief means of defence to their inhabitants, they gradually became the means of such freedom as was then possible, sometimes the mere negation of despotism, sometimes the positive assertion of nascent liberties. All that was freest in the politics of antiquity, all that gave them general animation, sprang directly or indirectly from the city. The times were so unripe for any broader principle, for anything like modern nationality, that every attempt at such appears to have failed the moment it was made. Only a local organization like a municipality could establish itself in a period when democracy was fierce and absolutism yet fiercer, when fire and the sword were the portion of states, and the clouds under which men contended seldom turned forth a silver lining. It was an imperfect liberty,

not merely in being municipal, without any national admixture, but also in being the monopoly of a ruling class, or in other words, the liberty of the ruler. Its hour soon came, and it fell, but not in lifeless ruin. Out of its crumbled foundations, later ages derived much of the material for their own institutions, and when the time arrived for the city to be restored, the free towns of the Continent and the boroughs of England appeared, not like their forerunners, in the grasp of a dominant order, but open to the middle or burgher classes, plebeian rather than patrician, the cradles of the Commons. English history has no more stirring narrative than that which tells how, when the crown was on an imbecile head, and most of the higher offices were in strangers' hands, when the Charter was habitually violated, and the rights of the nation were incessantly invaded, until the public distresses culminated in civil war, then, close upon the first victory of the national party, their leader, Simon de Montfort, summoned the boroughs to send their representatives to the Parliament of 1265. There municipal freedom and national at last met together, and there, as they clasped hands, began that movement which, more than any other earthly influence, has controlled the

modern states, and given to some of them the possession, to all of them the hope of liberty.

Of the many subsequent blows struck for freedom by the Commonalty of England, none was more effective than their colonization of these American shores. Here, where every good seed from the Old World was destined to spring up and bear a hundred-fold, the city, or as it used to be termed, the town, grew into larger life. No longer the heritage of a single class, upper or lower, it became that of the whole community, around whose private and public resorts it spread in overhanging clusters of freedom. It was at once a refuge and an inspiration to our ancestors. It confirmed their habits of law and order; it strengthened them in their colonial as well as their municipal relations, and prepared them for the day when the tempest lowered from beyond the sea. The town here was always free, enacting its own ordinances, choosing its own magistrates, and administering its own affairs. It felt the heavy hand of the mother country, not as the town, but as a part of the colony, on which alone the immediate oppressions of crown or parliament descended. The foreigner who has best divined our institutions, Alexis de Tocqueville, said, years ago, that the sovereignty

of the people in the town was "not only an ancient, but a primitive state" in America.

So, when the tempest came, and the air was thick with revolution, the towns of the threatened colonies stood firm. Boston unhesitatingly placed herself at their head. Her Town House,—let us be thankful that its shell, if nothing more, is spared,—was "the first scene," as John Adams declared, "of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain," when James Otis, "a flame of fire," blazed out in burning argument against Writs of Assistance, and "breathed into the nation the breath of life." "Then and there," exclaimed Adams, "the child Independence was born." It was to Boston that British troops were first despatched, a century ago this very year, to crush the infant Liberty. It was here, below the same building in which the birth occurred, that the first baptismal blood was shed in the massacre of March. It was here, in the waters of the Bay, that the tea which symbolized parliamentary taxation was poured out on a December night in one deep draught for freedom. It was here that the Port Bill, following Xerxes' example, would have scourged the very waves for sharing in the rebellion of the people. And here, at the breaking of the day, the morning stars of Lexington and, nearer yet, of Bunker Hill, shone in the horizon, until the sunrise fell on Dor

chester Heights, where he whom the nation gave to deliver the town, achieved his first great victory. All through these years of trial, all through the years that came after, Boston never faltered :

“Thy spirit, Independence, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye !
Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.”

As Boston followed then, so she did again in the yet more terrible storm, when the telegraph brought from Washington a demand for fifteen hundred men ; when the first to respond, three Marblehead companies, marched from the railway to Faneuil Hall in rain and sleet which the welcome-shouting crowds seemed to mistake for sunshine ; when Boston troops were arming, Boston men giving, Boston women working, Boston children sympathizing ; when the flag streamed from every staff and above almost every door, its sacred hues crowning the city with a halo of undying patriotism ; when our heroic Governor had no need to speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward, for forward, of their own accord, they plunged into the red sea of war, so that he could write back to Washington on the self-same day of the call for aid, “I find the amplest proof of a warm devotion to the country’s cause on every hand to-day,” words that might serve

for a national watchword as long as the nation lasts ; then Boston, in common with Massachusetts, gave full proof of her fidelity, not only to her own liberty, but to the liberty of the Union.

The political functions of a city are never confined to its own limits. It belongs to the nation, and if true to its duties, nay if true to its instincts, it must minister to the national well-being. Montaigne said he was a Frenchman only by virtue of Paris. We are not Americans only by virtue of Boston, and yet the better Bostonians we are, the better Americans we shall be. Charles River does not more surely tend to Massachusetts Bay, or the Bay to the ocean, than the city built by these waters tends to the nation. If, like the child who held the shell to his ear, we have ever listened to the city and its voices, we have heard

“Murmurings whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea,”

that sea, the Indivisible Republic. Our local institutions have often been charged with weakening the central government. But wherever they have not been tampered with, they have written out a record over which they and the Union may well rejoice together.

EDUCATIONAL FUNCTIONS.

The educational functions of a city are at once a cause and an effect of the political. A cause, since education is necessary to liberty; and an effect, since liberty is necessary to education or to general education. Free communities, above all others, need free schools, where the young can be prepared for the liberties into which they are to enter. On the other hand, free schools need free communities from which they will receive the requisite support almost without the asking. Elsewhere they have an artificial, here a natural life, in keeping with the life around it, set in a kindly soil, fed by the air and moisture of congenial skies. From schools abroad, ours may borrow a theory here, a practice there; from some, thoroughness; from others, refinement; from all, whatever superior traits may distinguish them. But from none, from no educational institutions in the world, have ours anything to borrow with regard to the public spirit which maintains them. In this, ours easily take the lead. Such a connection as exists between them and the homes around them, such a harmony in the purposes of the teacher, the child and the parent, such a unity of educational and social

interests, is unknown under exclusive institutions. The free country and the free school are like mother and daughter to each other.

Born of the common will and nurtured by the common affection, our schools remain a part of the community rather than of the Government. To them, as to any other constituency, the city lends a helping hand, founding them where they are needed, and administering them as their circumstances require. One asks for organization; another already organized, for a new building, or, if preferring bread to stone, for a new course of instruction; whatever their demands, reasonable and at times unreasonable, they are almost sure to be gratified. Two centuries and a half of such care, honorable alike to the city that has given and to the schools that have received it, are nearly past, and it is as unwearied as ever.

This relation between the city and its schools renders their improvement practicable at any time. To reform is not to upheave, but to establish them, provided only that the reformation is wisely executed. Perhaps the great principles of education are not so mutable as they are sometimes regarded; easily shaken, they do not appear to be easily overthrown or even displaced. But with respect to many of their applications, an opinion is generally forming, if not formed, that these should

be changed. Teacher and pupil alike desire it; vigor of body or of mind, in both, depends upon it; the culture of the school and of the community is to be determined by it; why should it be delayed? Educational reform is not like a certain mountain that refuses to be pierced, despite the profusions of legislatures and the profits of contractors. It is a comparatively gentle slope which our chariot wheels may surmount without much difficulty, if they do not tarry too long. "While you are considering," said Dr. Johnson, "which of two things you should teach your child first, another boy has learned them both." We may yet be deliberating what improvement to begin with, when others have already effected it, and many another after it. Each obstacle, if not removed, increases; each evil that might be checked, but is not, becomes more and more portentous. The longer our faces are set in a wrong direction, the longer it will take to turn them in the right one. At the coronation of George III., the Lord Steward had trained his horse to back down the hall after the presentation of a cup to the king, but the steed backed up the hall, and brought the steward with his back to his sovereign. It is a pity to train our children to walk backwards, a pity to teach them anything which they will have to unlearn hereafter.

It seems as if the system which has done so much might do yet more. It lies somewhat too motionless upon the waters; the mast creaks, the sails flap, and the helm appears to be in an uncertain grasp. Bell after bell strikes, and the watch is called. Let it be the beginning of a new effort to set the ship upon her course, and to carry her, with her precious freight of children, to shores as yet unknown in education.

For the majority of our children, their mere presence, persuasive in freshness and promise, the anxieties of parents, the sympathies of friends, are powerful means to bring about all desirable reforms. But for others whose aspect has no charm, whose prospects excite no enthusiasm, whose parents and friends are often their worst enemies, for these, children of the streets rather than of the schools, many a voice must be uplifted, before they are cared for as they should be. Boston never did a better deed than in providing instruction for her newsboys and others like them. She has but to follow up that step, and either to open new, or adapt existing schools to all her children, in order that they may be snatched from the dangers which waylay them. Should any, thus enabled to choose the good, prefer the evil, still let them be treated as childish, not as hardened offenders. You knock truancy on the head by sending the truant to the reformatory; but

you also run the risk of stunning his better nature forever. No reformatory, however faithfully administered, can put off the likeness of a prison or put on the likeness of a home ; yet nothing but a home can enable this spirit, parched by years of desolation, to bear blossoms of childhood. The more of a vagrant he is, the more he needs domestic dews. Offspring of misery or sin, brought by the stream to the foot of our Palatine, the wolf will be his only nurse until the shepherd carries him to the woman's arms. Instead of being shut up with those who have perhaps fallen lower than he has done, he should find the discipline he needs in mingling with others unlike himself and learning the sweet lessons of love.

The principle of attraction, as wonderworking in education as in any other cause, has yet to expand in our schools. Make them more winning, and this makes them more commanding. Give them gentleness and this gives them strength. Whatever increases their power of attracting, increases also their power of teaching and governing their pupils. " I may be drawn by a thread," said a Rhode Island representative in a long-forgotten Congressional skirmish, " but I never can be driven by the club of Hercules." The less of the club and the more of the thread in the management of our schools, the deeper they will be set in the affec-

tions of their children; the deeper, too, in the affections of all who hold their children dear. Were there no other reason than the beauty introduced by it, the musical instruction now forming a part of our system would deserve to be cherished. But it has other recommendations, as a means of discipline, as a development of human faculties, and as an illustration of Divine harmonies. A city ought to be the home of all the arts. They owed their first great triumphs to the cities of antiquity, their next to the mediæval cities; why should they not owe their latest to the cities of the modern age? And where, if they are taught among us, can the first lessons in some of them be more fittingly given than in our schools? Great artists would not be multiplied; but troops of contented pupils would be. They could not but be thankful for anything to tone down the sharp outlines of their training, to soften the perspective of their studies, and throw a tender glow about the far-off summits. Their intellectual atmosphere would be both lovelier and healthier with a little haze.

Boston has a model of her own to guide her upward steps in education. An institution founded but the other day, yet rising as if its foundations had been laid with the city's, has placed itself at the head of

our educational institutions, and lifted them at once to a higher level.

“No workman steel, no ponderous axes rung;
Like some tall palm the noiseless fabric sprung.”

But not, as the poet's next line begins, “Majestic silence.” Rather, majestic speech, the speech of ages before the Temple, of times remoter and nearer, of the very time in which we live. “I have sat before that picture,” said a monk pointing to a Last Supper in his convent, “year after year, and when I see the changes among us and the unchanged figures there, I think that we, not they, must be the shadows.” So in comparison with the speech of books, the tongue of man, however loud, seems silence. They speak with the authority of the past, he with the uncertainty of the present; they speak of things abiding, he of things passing away. Would the city fulfil her office as an educator, would she ascend, and lead her children with her, to a higher culture than has yet been reached, she has but to turn to her Public Library. It stands fresh from the hands of the benefactors who have endowed it and the still greater benefactors who have administered it, yet already the centre of our educational system, the source of light and heat to every school and every scholar

around it, with no cloud between them and its inspiration.

CHARITABLE FUNCTIONS.

The charitable functions of a city partly mingle with and partly transcend its educational. It ministers in teaching, it ministers also in relieving its dependent classes. Many of the ancient cities were represented on their coins as women with crowns and flowing robes, and many a modern city wears a crown of mercy upon her head, a robe of charity about her form, while at her feet, in place of the captive or the victim, a sufferer waits for bread, if he is hungry ; for care, if sick ; for shelter, if an outcast. Fairest among the features of the present civilization is its sympathy. Instead of exposing the foundling, it opens an asylum ; instead of tramping down the weak in body or mind, it gathers them in hospitals ; instead of hurrying the convict to hopeless imprisonment or yet more hopeless death, it watches over his reformation ; instead of letting want and despair run their course, it seeks to close their sources and prevent them from overtaking their prey. In all these labors, the city, as the handmaid of civilization, bears her part. Much as she leaves to her citizens, there remains much which no power but hers can accomplish. Sufferers from fault or sufferers from

misfortune, the suffering classes require a hand to control as well as to succor them. Not the charity alone, but the authority of the city is wanted in dealing with the sinned against and the sinning, the man without manhood, the woman without womanhood, the child without childhood, the long, long files of degradation that straggle through the streets, starting at every sound, fleeing from every shadow, panting for rest though they ask it not, thirsting for compassion though they accept it not, a multitude of which, however shameful, no city doing her best to save them, need be ashamed. Persevere, long-seeking, long-baffled mother, relieve thy children, relieve the stranger within thy gate, and the ear that hears thee shall bless thee, the eye that sees thee shall bear witness to thee in thy work of charity.

RELIGIOUS FUNCTIONS.

The religious functions of a city, above all others, are necessary to its completeness. With no establishment, no observances, no doctrines of its own to maintain as a system, it has a spirit to keep up, a determination to be just to man, a desire to be faithful to God, which is, in the truest sense, a religious spirit. Without it, the existence of a city is a disgrace, and its

magnitude a calamity. The poet, struck by the corruptions of London, a century ago, asserts,

“ God made the country and man made the town.”

He was as wide of the mark as if he had said that God made the country, and man the garden. Men lay out their streets and put up their buildings; they cannot create the site or the material, much less themselves the builders, in whom, rather than in earth or stone, the town consists. If our city means anything by the motto she borrows from King Solomon, it is that the Divine Hand led the fathers and still directs the sons. She confesses, therefore, that she is not her own, but His who has fashioned her from the beginning until now. Plutarch speaks of Sparta as seeming “not to be a policy or commonweal, but rather a certain holy place, and order of religion.” What Sparta seemed, let Boston be. As Eve appeared to him for whom she was created, so let this city of ours appear to those for whom she has been created,

“ heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love.”

Faith in the unseen can alone fill out the seen. The religious functions of a city can alone perfect its other functions; political, educational or charitable, their

highest motive, their noblest performance centres in religion, and that religion, Christianity.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

All human institutions derive their strength from a source beyond themselves. Liberty itself avails only so far as it is nourished by truth.

“He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.”

That is the free state which the truth brings into the world, and guides in infancy and maturity. Like the thrice repeated action which the great master of ancient eloquence declared essential to his art, truth first, truth last, truth always, not thrice but perpetually repeated, is the essence of liberty. It is the soul of the body politic, the life of the city and the nation.

Just at this moment, it seems to be in peril among us. Warlike struggles over, warlike virtues no more in demand, something too much like reaction is setting in. Our statesmanship wavers; our general and local administrations drift shoreward; corruption surges on this side, wickedness on that, and the currents drive in upon the breakers. Party usurps the place of country; irresponsible bodies, like the caucus and the ring, substitute themselves for constituted authorities; combinations treated as overpowering, but which one hour of general

uprising would rend asunder, crowd hard upon individual independence. Was it for this we gave our treasure, our labor, our blood, for this that our dear heroes died? Are those years of sacrifice already forgotten, that these years of conspiracy and spoil are come so soon? It is no hour for flattery. It is no day for idle exultation. One word, one thought of truth, one declaration in her behalf keeps this anniversary of another declaration better than a thousand careless huzzas.

Neither our war, nor its greatest victory, the act of emancipation, neither reconstruction nor suffrage, neither old institutions nor new, can bear fruit in a half-hearted freedom. No longer partial, but total, independence is to spread like light throughout the nation. Emerging from its old eclipse, the slave restored to freedom, and the freeman to consistent principle, it is to suffer no new eclipse. The republic is to be a reality at last. It is to prove worthy of the toils endured for it, the wounds and deaths encountered, the tears fallen and still falling, the shadows never to be chased away in this world. The least that can be done by those who have not suffered, is to abstain from marring the work of those who have suffered. They ought to do more, infinitely more, and suffer, if need be, in their turn, that not a single pang may have been felt, not a single loss sustained in vain.

Would that the lines from yonder City Hall to the church towers which call out our defences against conflagration, were paralleled by lines to sound a yet louder alarm against the fires that smoulder beneath our institutions. Peal upon peal, in the full stir of day or the silent watches of night, would ring out an irresistible summons. Call us, call the city, call the nation, to manliness, honor, devotion to pure ends by pure means, call us to the victories of peace, yet more renowned than those of war, and where her white plume leads, there let us follow, to achieve the truth, the stainless and deathless truth of American Liberty.

City Document. — No. 99.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S MONTHLY EXHIBIT,

AUGUST 5, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS
FOR 1868-69.

MONTHLY EXHIBIT.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS, CITY HALL,
August 5, 1868.

To the Honorable City Council :

Gentlemen,—The undersigned, in compliance with the 3d Section of the Ordinance on Finance, herewith presents an Exhibit of the General and Special Appropriations for the present financial year of 1868-69, as shown in the books in his office, August 1, 1868, including the August Draft, being four months' payment of the financial year, exhibiting the original appropriations, the amount expended, and the balances of each unexpended at that date.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
Auditor of Accounts.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
Advertising	\$6,000 00	\$911 36	\$5,088 64
Annuities	1,200 00	380 00	820 00
Armories	16,000 00	3,415 14	12,584 86
Bells and Clocks	2,225 00	404 88	1,820 12
Boston Harbor	9,300 00	1,828 81	7,471 19
Bridges	15,000 00	6,392 48	8,607 52
Cemeteries	11,490 00	4,437 68	7,052 32
City Debt	417,000 00	161,172 00	255,828 00
City Hospital	85,000 00	36,725 79	48,274 21
Common, etc.	44,167 00	32,139 53	12,027 47
County of Suffolk	240,000 00	64,753 58	175,246 42
Engineer's and Surveyor's Department	25,000 00	7,222 85	17,777 15
Fire Alarm	40,000 00	11,221 21	28,778 79
Fire Department	208,870 00	74,502 66	134,367 34
Grammar School-house, Ward 14	68,000 00	26,394 94	41,605 06
Harbor Dredging	2,000 00	709 75	1,290 25
Health Department	277,500 00	94,926 99	182,573 01
Interest and Premium	615,000 00	175,743 05	439,256 95
Incidental Expenses	75,000 00	33,965 61	41,034 39
Lamps	326,400 00	81,635 66	244,764 34
Markets	9,000 00	2,557 50	6,442 50
Militia Bounty	50,000 00	4,949 50	45,050 50
Mount Hope Cemetery	26,000 00	21,678 39	10,296 48
Add Revenue Received, \$5,974.87 }			
Old Claims	1,500 00	3 00	1,497 00
Overseers of the Poor	58,000 00	15,000 00	43,000 00
Paving, etc.	300,000 00	142,310 56	157,689 44
Police	544,984 00	168,251 89	376,732 11
Public Baths	25,000 00	12,267 27	12,732 73
Public Buildings	60,000 00	26,762 47	33,237 53
Public Institutions, viz :			
House of Industry	129,000 00	35,303 45	93,696 55
House of Correction	80,000 00	20,117 33	59,882 67
Lunatic Hospital	60,000 00	15,092 96	44,907 04
Quarantine Establishment	8,000 00	712 12	7,287 88
Steamboat "H. Morrison"	14,000 00	3,857 88	10,142 12
Pauper Expenses	15,000 00	2,239 50	12,760 50
General Expenses at City Office	7,000 00	2,117 33	4,882 67
New Building for Pauper Girls	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
New Workshop House of Correction	33,000 00	4,000 00	29,000 00
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$1,296,105 12	\$2,645,505 75

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount of each Appropriation.	Expended.	Bal. Unexpended.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$3,935,636 00	\$1,296,105 12	\$2,645,505 75
Public Lands	20,000 00	10,213 74	9,786 26
Public Library	50,000 00	19,915 39	30,084 61
Printing and Stationery	30,000 00	7,619 50	22,380 50
Reserved Fund	*220,000 00	36,000 00	184,000 00
Salaries	113,000 00	38,892 54	74,107 46
Schools and School Houses, viz:			
High and Grammar School Instructors	506,350 00	181,804 84	324,545 16
Grammar Schools, Public Buildings,	90,000 00	21,160 38	68,839 62
Grammar Schools, School Committee,	46,820 00	12,863 15	33,956 85
Salaries Officers School Committee	17,500 00	6,395 66	11,104 34
Primary School Instructors	260,750 00	99,257 14	161,492 86
Primary Schools, Public Buildings,	80,000 00	15,202 43	64,797 57
Primary Schools, School Committee,	11,820 00	991 43	10,828 57
Sealers Weights and Measures . . .	6,200 00	1,849 77	4,350 23
Sewers and Drains	50,000 00	23,556 28	26,443 72
State Tax	724,000 00	.....	724,000 00
War Expenses	5,000 00	570 00	4,430 00
Water Works	161,000 00	61,729 35	99,270 65
Water Works, Interest and Premium,	564,000 00	10,870 00	553,130 00
Widening Streets	200,000 00	15,723 75	184,276 25
Total appropriations	\$7,092,076 00	\$1,860,720 47	\$5,237,330 40
Add Revenue	5,974 87		
	<u>\$7,098,050 87</u>		

*The following amounts have been transferred from the Reserved Fund to the following general appropriations, viz:

Mount Hope Cemetery	\$14,000 00
Public Lands	8,000 00
New Workshop, House of Correction	8,000 00
	<u>\$30,000 00</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

[Under this head, the appropriations are the balances brought from last financial year, and appropriations made the present financial year.]

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$6,026 78	\$5,964 31	\$62 47
Albany Street Grading (loan)	16,500 63	2,970 10	13,530 53
Armory Building, East Boston (reserved fund)	9,000 00	6,195 38	2,804 62
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (revenue)	43,232 15	.....	43,232 15
Bell Towers, Boston Highlands (reserved fund)	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Central Charity Bureau (rev. and loans)	101,619 08	33,246 03	68,373 05
Chelsea Street Bridge (reserved fund)	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Chestnut Hill Drive-way (loans)	74,937 46	.....	74,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans)	873,991 73	136,618 57	737,373 16
Church Street District (loan)	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00
Dedham Street Grading (loan)	2,021 89	660 00	1,361 89
¹ Devonshire Street (loan)	213,015 00	123,000 00	90,015 00
Dover Street (loans)	819 11	300 00	519 11
Grammar School-house, Ward 9 (loan)	86,000 00	.....	86,000 00
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appro.)	110,129 92	.....	110,129 92
Oliver Street,	.....	78,068 56	\$78,068 56 ad. by Tr.
Primary School-house, Charter St. (loan)	27,525 00	10,012 00	17,513 00
Primary School-house, Ward 7 (loan)	40,000 00	8,019 15	31,980 85
Soldiers' Relief (revenue)	102,987 15	27,341 67	75,645 48
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, on Boston Common (appropriation)	23,673 97	.....	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer (Roxbury appro.)	17,795 67	1,599 79	16,195 88
Station House, Ward 13 (transfer)	8,000 00	5,840 60	2,159 40
Station House Ward 15 (transfer and loan)	47,850 00	8,111 80	39,738 20
Statue of Washington (reserved fund)	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Water Works, Wards 13, 14, 15 (loan)	200,000 00	42,944 86	157,055 14
Temporary Home (reserved fund)	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Wells School House (loans)	42,593 96	20,760 99	21,832 97
² Widening Federal Street (loan)	100,000 00	27,000 00	73,000 00
³ Widening Tremont Street (loan)	100,000 00	9,000 00	91,000 00
	\$2,474,719 50	\$547,653 81	\$2,005,134 25
Advanced by Treasurer,	78,068 56		
	\$2,552,788 06		

RECAPITULATION.

	Appropriations, Revenue, etc.	Expended.	Unexpended.
General	\$7,098,050 87	\$1,860,720 47	\$5,237,330 40
Special	2,552,788 06	547,653 81	2,005,134 25
	\$9,650,838 93	\$2,408,374 28	\$7,242,464 65

¹ Loan,	\$400,000	Negotiated	\$300,000
² " "	250,000	"	100,000
³ " "	500,000	"	100,000

UNCOMPLETED PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS, MAY 1, 1868.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH.

The following table shows the total amount of appropriations made from time to time by the City Council, and the objects for which they were made,—the amount expended and balance unexpended, including the July draft:

Object of Appropriations.	Loan, Revenue, or from Transfers.	Expended.	Unexpended.
Albany Street Bridge (appropriation)	\$72,000 00	\$71,937 53	\$62 47
Albany Street Grading (loan)	40,000 00	26,469 47	13,530 53
Back Bay and Surface Drainage (loan and revenue)	149,050 00	105,817 85	43,232 15
Central Charity Bureau (revenue and loans)	191,622 40	123,249 35	68,373 05
Chestnut Hill Drive-way (loans)	160,000 00	85,062 54	74,937 46
Chestnut Hill Reservoir (loans)	1,700,000 00	962,626 84	737,373 16
Dedham Street Grading (loan)	23,000 00	21,638 11	1,361 89
Devonshire Street (loan)	300,000 00	209,985 00	90,015 00
Dover Street (loans, revenue and trans- fers)	327,117 36	326,598 25	519 11
New Lunatic Hospital (loans and appro- priation)	148,000 00	37,870 08	110,129 92
Oliver Street (revenue)	35,466 08	248,778 38	\$213,312 30 adv. by Treasurer.
Primary School-house, Charter Street (loan)	28,000 00	10,487 00	17,513 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, on Boston Common (appropriation)	40,000 00	16,326 03	23,673 97
Stony Brook Sewer (balance Roxbury appropriation)	23,688 67	7,492 79	16,195 88
Station House, Ward 13 (transfer)	8,000 00	5,840 60	2,159 40
Station House, Ward 15 (transfer and loan)	48,500 00	8,761 80	39,738 20
Wells School-house (loans)	106,000 00	84,167 03	21,832 97
	\$3,400,444 51	\$2,353,108 65	\$1,260,648 16
Advanced by Treasurer	213,312 30		
	\$3,613,756 81		

City Document. — No. 100.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT
ON THE
SUBJECT OF ENLARGING
THE
COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, August 31, 1868.

The Committee on Public Buildings on the part of the Board of Aldermen, who were authorized to procure plans and estimates for furnishing additional accommodations for the Suffolk County Courts, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT:

The necessity for more enlarged accommodations for the transaction of the law business in this county has been earnestly pressed upon the attention of the municipal authorities of Boston for the last ten years,—not only by judges, members of the bar, jurors, and others whose official duties require their presence in the present building, but also by the public generally, who have an important interest in the operations of the Courts.

Your Committee, in the belief that some change is required without delay, to remedy defects in the construction and circumscribed area of the present Court House, and that the present financial condition of the city would not warrant such an expenditure as would be required to erect a new building for the purpose in another locality, have sought, by careful and protracted examinations of the building in Court Square, for the practical difficulties to be overcome in securing such accommodations in that locality as shall obviate the necessity, for many years at least, of erecting an entirely new structure. These examinations, and a careful review of previous action upon the

subject, justify the conclusion, that, so far as location is concerned, no necessity exists for the erection of a new Court House, provided the surrounding streets are properly paved and otherwise renewed. The Committee are unanimous in the opinion, that the situation in Court Square is the most appropriate, in many respects, for the permanent location of such a building.

The next question, and the most important one is, whether the lot on which the present building stands is of sufficient size to allow the necessary enlargements to be made? Fortunately, it happens that the area, outside the exterior walls, will afford ample room for an extension which will give the most complete accommodations to all the Courts and their officers; and the Committee have caused plans to be drawn, showing how such an extension might be made, and also showing a re-arrangement of the interior of the centre section, or body of the original structure, and embodying all the accommodations likely to be called for by the increase of business during the next quarter of a century. The plans are presented herewith, and may be briefly described as follows:

The Court House as originally erected, during the years 1833 to 1836, measured 176 feet 6 inches in length by 54 feet 6 inches in width. It consisted of a centre body of 55 feet by 74 feet, flanked at its north and south ends by wings of 51 feet by 54 feet, — the east and west walls of each wing being slightly recessed from the corresponding walls of the centre body. The exterior walls were erected of one uniform height, and were crowned with a "pitch" roof, hipped on all four exterior corners, and merged into a centre flat, a feature in no way changed since the erection of the building. The north and south ends of the structure were flanked with Grecian Doric porticos, modelled from one of the finest Athenian examples, erected with monolithic shafts for the columns, and marking the two principal entrances to the building. The north portico still stands on the

Court Street entrance. The south portico was removed in 1859 to allow an extension of the building, which was constructed 36 feet 8 inches in length, and of corresponding width to the centre body of the original building. The two original wings, and the new south extension, above described, are of uniform height and number of stories, namely, three stories, besides a basement,—the latter partially above, and partially below ground. The centre body, as erected, and as it now stands, was sub-divided into four stories in height, above the basement, by the introduction of a mezzanine story, between the second and third story levels of the wings.

The wings, and the southerly extension, contain all the court rooms, as well as some of the minor apartments and staircases: and the centre body is devoted to the minor apartments for officers of the courts, the law library, the Grand Jury room, and two staircases, which run up through the several stories.

The basement story has been extensively re-modelled and refinished at various times since the erection of the original building, and now contains, among others, the apartments used for the City Prison, the Truant Officers, the fuel, heating apparatus, etc. The windows and doors in the exterior walls of this story open on areas, five feet in width, extending the entire length of the east and west sides of the building. Outside of these areas are the sidewalks on Court Square.

The radical defects in the construction of the interior of the Court House are confined to the staircases and to the dwarfed mezzanine story of the centre body. These defects of construction, and, to a certain extent, an insufficiency of room, constitute in reality, all the arguments in favor of the removal or re-building of the Court House.

The Committee have taken experienced opinions, and have conferred freely with the principal officers occupying the structure, upon the deficiencies at the present time existing, and they are fully prepared, as the accompanying plans will illustrate, to

meet all those deficiencies, and furnish ample facilities for the proper transaction of the present and the prospective business of the Courts.

The Committee propose, —

First: The removal of the north portico, and the erection of an extension at that end of the structure, corresponding very nearly in length, and equal in breadth, with the southerly extension before described. The north end of the proposed extension will face Court Street, and be located on the true south side boundary of that thoroughfare, conforming to the northwest corner of Tudor's Building. This proposed extension in no manner reduces the present width of the street, but simply contracts the sidewalk, now of more than twice the width of the sidewalks east and west of the Court House site. The new extension will be sub-divided into the same number of stories, and at corresponding levels as those of the two wings and the south extension; and will be finished in the same style on the exterior sides as the south extension. The north façade and entrance will be somewhat more elaborate than the south façade. The roof, crowning this proposed extension, will also agree in form with the roof of the south extension.

Second: A somewhat radical re-modelling of the interior and exterior of the centre body, for the purpose of dispensing with the comparatively useless mezzanine story in this part of the building, and securing light for the proposed staircase (one of the most important of the improvements), and all the longitudinal and transverse corridors of the several stories. The exterior re-modelling of this centre body contemplates the removal and re-building of its east and west side walls in a somewhat modified and more elaborate style of architecture, upon the true east and west boundary lines of the site, thereby relieving the exterior of its present unpleasant appearance of extreme "baldness," as well as increasing the width of this part of the building about ten feet.

The centre entrance of the east side is intended to be strengthened in effect by a composition in pilasters, to be crowned at the level of the second story with an attached portico, supported by consoles, forming portions of the doorway beneath. The new east and west facades will be surmounted with an enriched cornice, above which will rise a double French roof, the lower section of which will be on a uniform level with the present roof of the building, and will contain a full upright story of apartments, amply lighted by upright windows in the nearly upright sides of this section of the roof. The upper section of the contemplated roof will rise entirely above the present upper roof flat of the Court House, thus securing a pyramidal outline to the sky lines of the building, and relieving the tame and inexpressive outline this portion of the structure has hitherto presented.

With the foregoing changes in the exterior style of the building, and its extension to the south boundary line of Court Street, the City of Boston will have secured a commodious Court House, and one the exterior architecture of which will be sufficiently imposing to compare favorably with many of the public edifices recently erected in this city.

The new central staircase, designed to be carried up through all the stories, is to be of oak and iron, and to be arranged with square landings in each story, without "winders,"—the rises and treads being of such dimensions as to insure easy ascent and descent. The stairs will be fully ten feet wide, and the landings of corresponding dimensions. Light will be introduced by three windows in each story, as well as by a skylight in the roof, twelve feet square, thereby insuring well lighted stairways from basement to attic.

It is not proposed to introduce any changes in the interior finish of the present Court rooms; and the additional Court rooms to be located in the proposed extension may, with propriety, be finished in a style to correspond with the present rooms.

The corridor, which will extend longitudinally through the building from north to south, in the first story, we propose to have finished with an entablature and pilasters, and coffered ceiling. The corridors in the stories above, which connect immediately with the proposed staircase, should be finished in the same style.

The Committee have called to their aid the services of skilful and reliable mechanics in making up a safe estimate of the cost of carrying out the work contemplated in the foregoing described plans; and each item has been carefully scrutinized by other mechanics, serving as members of this Committee. We are, therefore, in a position to report a thoroughly reliable estimate of the cost, which, we find, will amount to one hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (190,969) dollars.

The estimates are as follows:

Exterior and interior granite	\$63,988 00
Carpentry, joinery, painting, and glazing	52,000 00
Iron work and blacksmithing	11,701 00
Plumbing and incidental changes	3,500 00
Heating and ventilating	15,000 00
Masonry of all kinds, including setting inside and outside granite	34,780 00
For contingencies, including superintendence	10,000 00
Total	\$190,969 00

For the information of members of the Government, and others interested, lists of the apartments and other conveniences now contained in the Court House, including the basement story, and the uses to which they are at present applied, and also of the conveniences to be secured by the proposed extension, and the re-modelling and enlarging of the centre body, are appended to this report, thus presenting, in connection with the plans referred to, a clear statement of the present and the pro-

posed interior accommodations of the Suffolk County Court House.

The Committee would further state, that they have not been unmindful of the importance of securing for the Court House, (should the project now presented be favorably considered,) a thorough and efficient system of heating and ventilation for each and every one of its apartments and corridors; and with this object they have called to their aid the services of one of the leading experts of the day, under whose superintendence several of the public buildings recently erected in our own and in other cities have been successfully warmed and ventilated.

A communication from this gentleman is hereto appended, and is confidently referred to as setting at rest any question in regard to securing proper ventilation in the building in Court Square.

In concluding this report, the Committee desire to state, that they have entire faith in the feasibility and propriety of the plans here presented for securing the most complete and satisfactory accommodations for the Courts in this County. The exterior architecture of the remodelled structure will be all that could be desired, and the location is one which best accommodates those who have the largest interest. In view of these facts, and to prevent such a heavy burden being laid upon the tax-payers of Boston, at this time, as would be caused by the erection of a new structure, the Committee would unanimously recommend the adoption of the accompanying orders.

FRANCIS RICHARDS,
BENJAMIN JAMES,
NATHANIEL SEAVER,

Committee.

Ordered: That the Committee on Public Buildings on the part of the Board of Aldermen, be authorized to enlarge and alter the County Court House, in Court Square, according to the accompanying plans. And the Board of Aldermen do adjudge, that the expense of such enlargement and alterations will amount to one hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

Ordered: That the Treasurer be authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of one hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars, to be applied to the enlargement and alteration of the Suffolk County Court House, in Court Square.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT OF THE APARTMENTS, THEIR USES AND DIMENSIONS,
WITHIN THE SEVERAL STORIES OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY
COURT HOUSE.

April 1, 1868.

BASEMENT STORY.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Truant Office	19	9 by	32	9
“	19	9 by	32	9
Cellar, — Coal, etc.	19	5 by	23	0
Kitchen	14	0 by	19	5
Furnace room	14	0 by	19	5
46 cells, averaging each about . . .	4	6 by	7	8
Office of Jailer	13	3 by	23	1
“ “	10	5 by	23	1
“ “	11	4 by	14	0
Storeroom	11	6 by	14	0
Furnace room	9	7 by	19	9
Coal cellar under portico	7	8 by	13	5
“ “ “	7	8 by	13	5

FIRST STORY.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Record Office, Superior Court . . .	13	6 by	20	0
“ “ Storeroom	13	8½ by	19	10
Clerk Superior Court, civil session . .	24	2 by	19	10
“ “ “ Private	13	0 by	19	10
Record Office, Clerk Municipal Court .	16	9 by	19	10
Clerk Municipal Court, criminal business	22	11 by	19	10
Storeroom	8	0 by	19	10

Registry of Court of Insolvency	18	10	by	19	10
“ “ “ “ Private room	13	0	by	19	10
Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court	24	2	by	19	10
“ Private Office	13	0	by	19	10
Sheriff's Office	22	10	by	19	10
Clerk's Office, Municipal Court, civil business	9	10	by	19	10
Private room	8	11	by	19	10
Municipal Court, civil business	25	5½	by	49	8
Truant Court room	13	7	by	22	2
Judges' Lobby, Municipal Court (civil)	13	7	by	20	0
Judges' Private room	9	8	by	20	0

● SECOND STORY.

	Feet.	in.		Feet.	in.
Court of Insolvency	33	0	by	49	8
Judges' Lobby, Court of Insolvency	9	9	by	11	10
Supreme Judicial Court room	39	0	by	49	8
Judges' Consultation room	32	8	by	19	10
“ “ “ Private	16	2	by	19	10
Social Law Library	18	0	by	19	10
“ “ “	31	10	by	19	10
“ “ “	8	0	by	19	10
Municipal Court, criminal session	39	7	by	49	8
Judges' Private room	9	8	by	20	5

MEZZANINE FLOOR (OF CENTRE BODY).

	Feet.	in.		Feet.	in.
Superintendent's room	9	0	by	19	10
Jury room	15	0	by	19	10
“ “	15	0	by	19	10
“ “	16	3	by	19	10
“ “	16	7½	by	19	10
Storeroom	9	0	by	19	10
“	8	0	by	19	10
Messenger's room, Judges of Superior Court	16	3½	by	19	10

THIRD FLOOR.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Superior Court, second session (civil) .	32	10	by	49 8
“ “ first “ “ .	38	5	by	49 8
“ “ Judges' room . . .	10	0	by	12 6
District Attorney's Office . . .	8	10	by	19 10
Grand Jury room	30	6	by	19 10
Male Witness room	8	9	by	19 10
Judges' Lobby, Superior Court, first ses- sion (civil)	20	0	by	19 10
Clerk's Office, Superior Court, criminal session	23	10	by	19 10
Clerk's Office, inner room	11	5	by	19 10
Superior Court, criminal session . . .	38	6	by	49 8

STATEMENT OF APARTMENTS, THEIR PROPOSED USES, AND THEIR DIMENSIONS WITHIN THE SEVERAL STORIES OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE, IF REMODELLED AND ENLARGED AS PROPOSED BY THIS REPORT, AND THE DRAWINGS FORMING PART THEREOF.

BASEMENT.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Truant Office	19	9	by	32 9
“	19	9	by	32 9
Cellar, coal and wood	15	0	by	17 0
Kitchen	19	0	by	23 0
Cells, 58 in number, each about . . .	5	0	by	7 0
Office of Jailer	11	0	by	19 0
“ “	11	0	by	13 0
“ “	11	0	by	12 0
Boiler room	14	0	by	19 0
Office	10	6	by	14 6
“	19	0	by	27 0

Office	19	0	by	27	0
"	8	0	by	16	0

Staircase hall and corridors.

FIRST STORY.

	Fect.	in.		Fect.	in.
Register of Insolvency	18	9	by	20	3
Record Room, Superior Court	13	6	by	20	3
Clerk of Superior Court	20	0	by	38	6
" " " Private	16	6	by	23	0
" Supreme "	18	9	by	20	3
" " "	13	6	by	20	3
" " "	20	0	by	26	0
" " " Private	8	6	by	20	0
Sheriff's room, Private	14	0	by	20	0
" " Public	23	0	by	25	3
Clerk of Municipal Court (civil)	23	0	by	25	3
" " " "	13	6	by	20	0
Judges' Lobby, Municipal Court	20	0	by	36	6
Record Room, Supreme Judicial Court	16	6	by	23	0
Clerk of Municipal Court (criminal)	20	0	by	38	6
Municipal Criminal Court	28	6	by	50	0
Staircase Hall.					
Corridors.					

SECOND STORY.

	Fect.	in.		Fect.	in.
Insolvency Court, and Supreme Court for occasional business	33	6	by	50	4
Supreme Judicial Court	39	0	by	50	0
Lobby and W. C. Apart., Sup. Jud. Court.	11	0	by	20	0
" of Supreme Judicial Court	23	0	by	40	6
Retiring Room for Judges Supreme Judi- cial Court	19	6	by	23	0
Counsel Room	16	6	by	23	0
" "	16	6	by	23	0

THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

15

Law Library	39	0 by 50	0
Municipal Civil Court	29	0 by 50	0
“ “ “ Lobby and W. C.	11	0 by 20	0
Staircase Hall.			
Corridor.			

THIRD STORY.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Superior Civil Court, 2d session . . .	33	6 by 50	4	
“ “ “ 1st “ . . .	39	0 by 50	0	
“ “ “ Lobby . . .	10	6 by 20	6	
Judges' Lobby, Superior Court . . .	23	0 by 28	6	
Clerk of Superior Criminal Court . . .	23	0 by 24	0	
“ “ “ “ . . .	13	0 by 23	0	
Lavatory and W. C. Apartment . . .	16	6 by 23	0	
Clerk of Sup. Criminal Court (private) . .	16	6 by 23	0	
Superior Criminal Court . . .	39	0 by 50	0	
Grand Jury and District Attorney . . .	28	6 by 50	0	
Lobby “ “ “ “ . . .	10	6 by 20	6	
Staircase Hall and Corridor.				

FRENCH ROOF STORY.

	Feet.	in.	Feet.	in.
Jury Room	16	6 by 23	0	
“ “	16	6 by 23	0	
“ “	22	0 by 23	0	
“ “	22	0 by 23	0	
“ “	22	0 by 23	0	
Staircase Hall.				

VENTILATION.

Boston, August 31, 1868.

*Francis Richards, Esq., Chairman Committee on Public Buildings,
City of Boston.*

DEAR SIR, — I have, as you requested, looked over the plans for alterations of the County Court House, for the purpose of proposing a method of heating and ventilating the building, and the following are my views on the subject:

Beginning at the basement, a small part of the centre on the northerly side must be appropriated to the boiler and part of the radiating surface; some portion of the radiating surface can be placed in the passage-ways of the basement, furring down the ceiling to admit the radiators. There will be some radiators required to be placed in the rooms at each end of the building. From the radiators, tin ducts will convey the hot air to the rooms, on the first and second floors, and to some of the rooms in the other stories. The cold air from the exterior is to be introduced into the several stacks of radiators. The court rooms can have the radiators so placed that the cold air can be taken from outside below the level of the floor to the court rooms, thus securing purer air than could be obtained by taking it from the top of the building or from the bottom near the ground.

With the hot air ducts and ventilating ducts properly arranged, and built up with the other parts, having the whole

progress together, there will be no difficulty in securing entirely successful results, and the air will be as pure as the exterior atmosphere. Only a very small amount of direct radiating surface will of necessity be used in any of the apartments.

Using the improved radiators for both direct and indirect radiation, the apparatus will be free from leaks and substantially perfect in all respects. The hot air must enter the rooms through registers in the floors, or through the base near the floor. The ventilation should, in all cases, be on the opposite side from where the hot air enters the room. Each ventilating duct must have two registers, one at the base and the other at the top of room. The circulation of air can be fully accomplished without the use of the power fan.

The supply of hot and cold air for the court rooms will be independent of the rest of the building. The entire apparatus, including the boilers, if introduced as proposed will be perfectly safe. I should be pleased to give further details of my views, verbally or by written specifications, should they be required. The whole cost completed will not be over fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

Very truly yours,

B. F. CAMPBELL.

City Document. — No. 101.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

DEDICATION

OF THE

ETHER MONUMENT.

1868.

The following pages comprise a sketch of the origin of the monument in commemoration of the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, which structure was erected in the Public Garden by the munificence of the late Thomas Lee of Boston, and was dedicated with appropriate services on Saturday, June 27, 1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 29, 1868.

Ordered, That an account of the ceremonies connected with the presentation to the City and the dedication of the Ether Monument upon the Public Garden, be printed for preservation with the City Documents.

Passed; sent down for concurrence.

G. W. MESSINGER, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, July 2, 1868.

Concurred.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *President.*

Approved, July 3, 1868.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AT a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held March 19, 1866, HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., the Mayor, submitted to the Board the following message :

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

I have the honor of laying before you a communication from THOMAS LEE, Esquire, proposing, if acceptable to the city, to erect at his own expense a monument on the Public Garden in commemoration of the greatest medical discovery of our time, — the application of the properties of ether to the alleviation of pain and human suffering. Mr. Lee's gift to the city of the statue of Hamilton, now standing on Commonwealth Avenue, has already received the acknowledgments of the government and the gratitude of our citizens. This renewed token of his interest in the embellishment of our public grounds, and the peculiar sentiments sought to be embodied in the proposed memorial, calls for a similar expression of our appreciation of his public spirit and liberality. There can be no doubt that the discovery and the first successful application of ether as an anæsthetic was made in our own city ; and thus Boston has acquired an historical renown on its account which renders it eminently proper that a monument to its honor should be erected within our municipal limits. The benefits of ether are for all mankind ; it is used throughout the world, wherever scientific medical and surgical treatment is practised ; and while its early history might seem to justify a certain degree of local pride, yet the monument in itself will be an expression of gratitude and

thanksgiving. It is not an insignificant fact that the period of its erection occurs soon after a terrible war was brought to a close, the necessary miseries of which were considerably alleviated by the use of this agent. The design of the monument is appropriate. The base is composed of a series of fountains, supplying the pool with living water, reminding the spectator of the pool of Bethesda, where the sick waited to be cured of their diseases. The top is surmounted by the figure of the Good Samaritan, illustrating one of the most beautiful parables of our Saviour, and teaching a lesson we are so apt to forget in the bustle and turmoil of a great city, that we are all brothers, and that our nearest neighbor is he who most needs our mercy and charity. This proposition is another illustration of the enlightened and disinterested spirit of many of our opulent citizens. It is seen in the liberal endowment of our literary and charitable institutions, and, in its most graceful form, exhibited in those works of art which adorn and embellish the city,—objects of pride to our own people and an attraction to the stranger. I trust that your Board will sanction the enterprise proposed by Mr. Lee, and grant the request.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor*.

Boston, March 13, 1866.

Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of the City of Boston :

Sir, — I propose to erect and present to the city a monument in the form of a fountain, as an expression of gratitude for the relief of human suffering occasioned by the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether. As a site I respectfully suggest a position in the Public Garden opposite Marlborough Street, about one hundred feet from Arlington Street. I have intrusted the designing and superintendence of this monument to Messrs. Ware and Van Brunt, architects, of this city, to whom I refer you for all further information on the subject. I beg to be informed at the earliest moment, if this proposition is acceptable to the City Government, whether they will authorize the use of the site named, and will furnish the necessary connection with the water pipes and drains.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LEE.

The foregoing communication having been read, was referred to the Committee on the Common and Public Squares.

In Board of Aldermen, March 26, 1866.

The Committee on Common and Public Squares, to whom was referred the communication of His Honor the Mayor relative to the proposal of Thomas Lee, Esquire, to present to the city a memorial fountain designed to commemorate the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether, beg leave to report: That, in their opinion, this renewed instance of patriotic munificence on the part of Mr. Lee merits the grateful acknowledgment of the City Government, and that His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the same to that gentleman, in such terms as he may deem appropriate; that the position for the proposed structure, on the Public Garden, opposite Marlborough Street, suggested by the donor, is approved by the Committee; that in view of the ample supply of water to be secured by the new reservoir now building, the quantity required to give full effect to the proposed fountain may be furnished without detriment to the citizens, and that the Water Board should be directed to furnish the same.

Per order of the Committee.

JOHN S. TYLER, *Chairman.*

The Committee submit the following orders:

Ordered, That so much of the Public Garden as may be required as a site for the Memorial Fountain presented to the city by Thomas Lee, Esquire, be set apart for that purpose.

Ordered, That whenever the Memorial Fountain presented by Thomas Lee, Esquire, to the city, shall be completed and erected, the Water Board shall cause the same to be supplied constantly with as much water as may be necessary to give the fountain its proper effect.

Read twice and passed.

Approved by the Mayor, March 27, 1866.

The site for the monument having been selected, work was at once commenced thereon, and, the monument having been entirely completed, it was surrendered to the care of the municipal government of Boston on Saturday, June 27, 1868, by the following simple ceremonies. The venerable Thomas Lee having died before the completion of the monument, Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where the first capital operations were performed with the aid of sulphuric ether, was selected by the friends of Mr. Lee to deliver the address of dedication.

The address was pronounced in the Public Garden by Dr. Bigelow, who delivered the monument to HON. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor of the City, in the following words:—

Mr. Mayor,— It was the wish of the late venerable gentleman who caused this monument to be erected, to rear an enduring memorial of the discovery in Boston, from which dates the era of painless surgery; and also that on some fitting occasion it should be offered for the acceptance of his fellow-citizens.

In no act of a long life, characterized by many deeds of liberality, by the exercise of a refined and cultivated taste for nature and for art, and by a discriminating judgment of men and of passing events, did he show greater discernment than when he organized this work; and although he did not live to see it executed, he had so far supervised its plans, and so intrusted them to skilful hands that no difficulty was met with in completing its beautiful design in detailed conformity to his wishes.

This monument is intended, in the words of the tablet, which were written since his death, "To commemorate the discovery that the inhaling of ether causes insensibility of pain; first proved to the world at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, October, A. D. 1846," by its appliance during a protracted dissection, which, when followed by one of the severest

operations known to surgery, was a final and conclusive test in a close and connected series of successful experiments, which proved that pain could be annulled; first, with certainty, no matter who the individual; secondly, with completeness, no matter how great might be its degree; and thirdly, with safety. These three points were all absolutely involved in the discovery, and these alone. Before the consecutive experiments which culminated in those here recorded, neither of these points had been established by conclusive proof. The world was ignorant of the great truths they asserted, the discovery had not been made.

The philanthropist had indeed yearned to relieve suffering humanity; the poet had prophetically announced a world freed from physical pain; the philosopher had made fruitless efforts to unveil the hidden secret. Instances of accidental insensibility had been observed. Here and there an ingenious man had devised and tried some single experiment with greater or less success, and then abandoned the pursuit; or tantalized by a possibility, at one moment in his grasp, and in the next eluding it, stimulated by a flattering promise of achieving something at once practical and useful, had followed up his experiments hopefully, until some great public failure disheartened him, made his proselytes incredulous, and left the world still to suffer pain.

Men had been made insensible to pain through mental excitement, or by the agency of mesmerism or hypnotism, by the dead drunkenness of alcohol, the narcotism of opium, the inhalation of nitrous oxide and other gases, and even by the vapor of ether. For years all this had been known to be possible, but it attracted little attention. These previous experiments instituted by different persons were inconclusive because they led to no constant result; the anæsthesia could not be relied on, or it was not demonstrated that it could be relied on, either as sure to occur or as proof against the severer forms of pain. The question of danger from this extraordinary trance was also

unsettled. No consulting board of surgeons would have dared to sanction the production of prolonged unconsciousness during an operation, before the series of consecutive experiments were made here in Tremont Street and at the hospital. There had been a lack of perseverance or of good fortune in the experimenters, or an imperfection in their materials or method, and the future discovery which was soon to burst upon the world halted for an interval of years at this imperfect stage. The whole progress of all invention and discovery has been a monotonous catalogue of such imperfect efforts and such failures. But when these consecutive experiments had been made in Boston, the discovery had been made; and in grateful and unhesitating recognition of it, the entire civilized world simultaneously rose up to hail it with acclamatory welcome.

Thus was made the discovery, and thus was begun the career of anæsthetic inhalation. Modifications, imitations and substitutes have sprung up in all civilized countries. New processes and new materials will yet be furnished by science, or demanded by convenience or economy, but after more than twenty years of its successful trial, nothing has been found to surpass, in its efficiency or unqualified safety, the original ether then used.

To commemorate the triple and demonstrated discovery, not of a probable, an uncertain or untrustworthy, but of an inevitable, complete and safe anæsthesia, this monument has been erected in a city which was the humble instrument of Divine Providence in diffusing to the nations this incalculable blessing.

I well remember when the eloquent and gifted man whose brazen effigy on yonder pedestal so powerfully recalls his living presence, in an address delivered at the Medical College on the 4th of November, 1846, said, with an unconscious foreshadowing of what was soon to happen, "I cannot suppress the remark that the great principle of analogy seems to authorize the hope that . . . further discoveries may be expected scarcely less brilliant than that of vaccination." How far even this prophetic

inspiration fell short of the reality! How little did he dream that the lapse of a few brief days would herald to the earth the greatest boon ever accorded to the physical welfare of mankind; days of discovery that forever silenced the dreadful shriek of agony which many of us can yet recall in the surgical amphitheatre of the institution whose name is now immortalized, that stilled the moan of the soldier stricken down upon the battlefield, assuaged the pangs of disease, softened the approach of death, and lent a sweet obliviousness in what was once its hour of anguish to all animal existence, from the poor suffering brute up to humanity, to man born of woman and to woman of whom man is born.

In the name and at the request of my venerable friend, the late Mr. Thomas Lee, of his executors, and of the gentlemen to whom he intrusted the arrangement of this ceremony, I offer this memorial to you, sir, and through you to the City of Boston.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Dr. Bigelow, Mayor Shurtleff responded as follows:—

In behalf of the municipal authorities of Boston, I now formally receive from you the gift of Mr. Thomas Lee; and promise that it shall be watched with care and protected from injury. And may this elegant structure long remain unimpaired by time—a memorial of the greatest boon ever vouchsafed to suffering humanity, and a monument of the gratitude of one of Boston's most worthy citizens.

The exercises were closed with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D. D.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The monument was designed by Messrs. Ware & Van Brunt, architects, of this city.

The form of the monument is suggested by mediæval types, modified by the nature of the white Concord granite used in its construction. It is about thirty feet in height and arises from a square basin. Its base is cubical, leaving on each vertical face a niche containing a spouting lion's head, with sculptured water lilies and other aquatic plants. Upon this base or plinth, rests a sur-base adorned with mouldings, from which arises a die, bearing upon each of its four sides an inscription, surmounted by a bass-relief in marble. These are sunk in the tympana of four pointed and cuspidated arches, supported each by two stunted shafts of red Gloucester granite, the capitals of which are enriched by poppies and oak leaves, this decoration being carried around the monument on the same level in a band or string course.

These arches form a canopy, square in plan, from which the structure diminishes by a series of mouldings to the base of a grouped quadripartite shaft of polished red granite. Its capital, which is decorated with oak leaves, bears on its abacus a group setting forth the story of "the good Samaritan," the type of the relief of suffering.

The inscriptions and bass-reliefs on the four sides are successively as follows:—

I.

To commemorate
the discovery
that the inhalation of ether
causes insensibility to pain.
First proved to the world
at the Mass. General Hospital
in Boston,
October, A. D. MDCCCXLVI.

The bass-relief accompanying this represents a surgical operation in a civic hospital, the patient being under the influence of ether.

II.

Neither shall there be any more pain.

[Revelation.

With an allegorical bass-relief of the angel of mercy descending to relieve suffering humanity.

III.

In gratitude
for the relief
of human suffering
by the inhaling of ether,
a citizen of Boston
has erected
this monument.

A. D. MDCCCLXVII.

With a bass-relief of a field hospital, with a wounded soldier in the hands of the surgeons.

IV.

This also cometh forth
from the Lord of Hosts,
which is wonderful
in counsel
and excellent
in working.

[Isaiah.

The bass-relief accompanying this inscription is an allegory of the triumph of science.

The model for the crowning group is from the studio of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, sculptor, of New York. It is executed in granite by Mr. Garrett Barry of Quincy. The four marble bas-reliefs are also the work of Mr. Ward. Mr. Thomas Hollis of Milton was the contractor for the granite work, which was executed at the yard of Mr. D. C. Hutchinson of this city. The masonry is by Mr. Martin L. Whitcher.

By a vote of the City Council, passed July 3, 1868, the inscription "THE GIFT OF THOMAS LEE," was placed on the bases of the Ether Monument and of the Hamilton Statue.

City Document. — No. 102.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD,

SIXTEENTH LOCATION.

1868.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, August 24, 1868.

The Committee on Paving, to whom was recommitted the petition of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, for leave to construct a turnout on Washington Street near Franklin Square, respectfully recommend the passage of the following order of location.

For the Committee.

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

ORDERED: In addition to the rights heretofore granted to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, to lay down tracks in several of the streets of the City of Boston, said Company shall have the right to lay down a side track on the easterly side of Washington Street, between East Brookline and East Newton Streets.

The right to lay down the tracks located by this order is upon the condition that the whole work of laying down the tracks, the precise location of the same, and the form of rail to be used shall be under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and shall be approved by them.

Also upon the condition that the space between the rails and three feet on each side thereof shall be paved with wooden pavement, or granite blocks of such size and quality as the Superintendent of Streets shall direct.

Also upon the condition that the said Metropolitan Railroad Company shall accept this order of location and agree in writing to comply with the conditions therein contained, and file said acceptance and agreement with the City Clerk within twenty days of the date of its passage, otherwise it shall be null and void.

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